Two Parts
16 Pages

# The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,775. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## PLEDGED FOR THE TICKET

### Business Men in Line for Democratic State Candidates.

### MEETING OF THEIR CLUBS TO CONFER

**Reports from all Parts of the State Predict Success for the Ticket —Work Being Done at Headquarters.**

The Democratic State Committee will meet to-night at headquarters, 27 Madison Avenue. Reports will be received from all sections of the State as to the progress of the canvass. It is probable that all the candidates on the State ticket will be in the city during the day, and that they will hold a meeting.

The Democratic State campaign is getting into good shape. The work at headquarters is being carefully systematized, and the business of the canvass is now in good running order. Chairman Hinkley will return from Poughkeepsie this morning, and will be at his desk every day. John A. Mason, Chairman of the Campaign Executive Committee was hard at work in his office all day yesterday, attending to various important details.

Interest in the campaign is increasing daily in this city. Last night at the Hoffman House, the Executive Committee of the Business Men's Democratic Association met and began work in behalf of the ticket in earnest. On Friday night representatives of all the business men's clubs that took active part in the last Democratic National campaign will meet with the Executive Committee at the Hoffman House, and will make further arrangements for advancing the present canvass. Among the members of the Business Men's Democratic Association's Executive Committee present at last night's meeting were the following: Theodore W. Myers, Walter Stanton, Evan Thomas, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Julius D. Mohr, Alex Meakim, Asa A. Alling, John A. Sullivan, George W. Olivet, W. D. H. Washington, C. A. King, John A. Mapes, James H. Snyder, W. J. Young, M. Rittenhouse, H. D. McCord, E. D. Newstadt, H. J. Mohr, John G. O'Keefe, and M. W. Carr.

Ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers is President of the association, and ex-Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue is Chairman of the Executive Committee. The following resolutions were offered last night and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, The Executive Committee of the Business Men's Democratic Association in meeting assembled hereby declares its fullest and most cordial approval of the party platform adopted at the recent Democratic Convention held at Syracuse;

Resolved, We further declare that the candidates for the several offices placed in nomination at said convention, because of their high standing, acknowledged ability, and steadfastness in upholding true Democratic principles, merit and should receive from the electors of the State, and especially from all voters acknowledging fealty to the Democratic Party, most earnest and unwavering support at the coming election.

We pledge to them our sincere and enthusiastic assistance.

Resolved, We further declare that the record made by the Democratic Party under the wise, conservative, economical and patriotic Administration of President Cleveland, entitles it to a continuance of public confidence and should enlist in its favor the active support of the business men of this great commercial city, since to its sensible, practical, and well-considered policy in tariff and financial affairs is due the returning business prosperity which the country is now experiencing after a period of unparalleled gloom and depression brought about by Republican maladministration.

Among the callers at the Democratic State headquarters yesterday were Elliot Danforth, George F. Coe, Greenbush, Rensselaer County; Nathaniel Marsh, Richmond County; Col. John F. Gaynor, Syracuse; ex-Senator Chase of Albany, ex-Controller Campbell of Bath, and Henry F. Reeves of Suffolk County. They all brought good reports.

Elliot F Danforth said: "I have been up through the State recently and find much enthusiasm for the Democratic State ticket in the rural counties. The increased tax rate will bring to the support of our candidates a large body of Republicans who are opposed to extravagance. The record of the last Legislature has disgusted thousands of Republicans through the State, who will either remain at home this Fall or support the Democratic nominees.

"In Schoharie County the Democrats are making a splendid fight, and the nomination for State Treasurer of De Witt Clinton Dow will insure in that county an old-fashioned Democratic majority. In Chenango County the party is united and aggressive, and I confidently look for a good result in that locality. The Democrats in that part of the State have made splendid local nominations which will add strength to the State ticket.

"In the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District a lively fight is being waged. The Democratic nominee, Judge Borst of Montgomery County, is an ideal candidate, a lawyer of marked ability, and one who has demonstrated on several occasions his running powers. He was elected County Judge of Montgomery County by a large majority at a time when the Republican State ticket received a large plurality. Judge Borst was born in Schoharie County, and is well known and highly esteemed by the people of that county. His competitor, Mr. Krum, lives in Schoharie, and is a good lawyer, but his loyalty to party is now questioned, as he was an enthusiastic supporter of the Democratic nominee for President in 1892. The prospect for Democratic success is unusually bright, and I anticipate for the Democratic State ticket a large plurality."

Col. John F. Gaynor, State Committeeman from the Onondaga district, reported the Democratic prospect in his part of the State as being brighter than for several years. He says: "The Democratic Party in Onondaga County is united and enthusiastic. Mr. Stuart, the candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, is developing great strength, and his popularity will result in the gain of many votes for the entire Democratic ticket.

"The Democratic candidate for Mayor in Syracuse—James McGuire—is making a rattling canvass, and even Republicans are now conceding his election. Mr. McGuire's strength will also help the State ticket. The farmers of Onondaga County are promising support to the Democracy this year, because of their disappointment with Republican legislation and because they find their tax bills materially increased.

"The Democratic Party has never been in better shape in the City of Syracuse and the County of Onondaga than now, and you can look for a material Democratic gain on election day."

### THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB'S ACTION.

**Indorses the State Ticket and Would Elect Democratic Assembly.**

The Democratic Club held a largely attended meeting at the clubhouse, 617 Fifth Avenue, last night. President Fox presided, and speeches advocating the earnest support of the State ticket were made by George T. Davidson, Jefferson M. Levy, Joseph Blumenthal, James Lindsey Gordon, R. P. Charles, and A. Walker Otis.

The sentiments of the speakers were expressed in the following resolutions offered by George T. Davidson, and seconded by W. E. Wyatt:

Resolved, That the Democratic Club of the City of New-York hereby ratifies the action of the Democratic State Convention, held at Syracuse, and indorses the platform adopted and the candidates named there for State offices, and

Whereas, The club believes that the election of a Republican Legislature will endanger the personal liberties of the citizens of the great State of New-York and defeat home rule for the cities thereof, therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the Democratic Club of the City of New-York condemns all action that tends to imperil the election of Democratic Senators and Assemblymen in the coming election, and it urges that all Democrats unite on candidates for these offices.

The resolutions were adopted and a motion was passed empowering the Chairman to appoint a Campaign Committee of Fifty, said committee to appoint a sub-committee to take action toward harmony on the legislative ticket.

## GATHERING OF ANTI-PLATT MEN

**C. N. Bliss, ex-Senator Fassett, Col. Erhardt, and Other Republicans Decide to Hold an "Anti-Boss" Mass Meeting.**

The anti-Platt sentiment among Republicans broke out last night, notwithstanding the nominations are made and the campaign is under way.

Some of the leaders got together and planned a campaign for future work.

Jacob Sloat Fassett came to this city yesterday morning. He went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and sent his card up stairs. An afternoon paper gave Mr. Fassett credit for having created a sensation by calling on Mr. Platt.

Mr. Fassett did not call on Mr. Platt. His card went to his old friend, ex-Postmaster General James S. Clarkson.

The nearest that Mr. Fassett came to causing a "sensation" was in a speech he made at the State Club last night, in which he made a savage attack on Mr. Platt.

There was an enthusiastic meeting of anti-Platt Republicans at the State Club last night. Cornelius N. Bliss presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Fassett, Joel B. Erhardt, Dr. L. L. Seaman, George J. Seabury, John Hall of Washington County, and William M. Ivins.

Mr. Fassett and Mr. Erhardt were most bitter in their attacks on the ex-Senator. Col. Erhardt did not mince words. After denouncing the evils of the present management of Republican politics in this State, and "the boss," Col. Erhardt said he thought this the place for plain English. "I mean Platt," he said.

The meeting was called to consider, among other things, the advisability of calling a mass meeting. It was decided to do this. It will be an "anti-boss" meeting. It will be held in Cooper Union some day next week. A committee of ten will determine the precise date and will make the arrangements.

Among the speakers it is likely J. Sloat Fassett, Joseph H. Choate, Controller James A. Roberts, and ex-Congressman Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo will be prominent.

The meeting last night decided to make an effort to enlarge the work of the State Club by establishing a branch in every Assembly district in this city.

## TO RESENT CHURCH INTERFERENCE

**Democrats May Withdraw Their Ticket in Utah and Prevent Her Admission to the Union as a State.**

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 14.—The Democratic State Committee was in session all day and evening. It is announced that but one feeling prevailed in regard to taking action on the alleged interference of the high officials of the Mormon Church in political affairs, and that was that heroic measures must be taken and the question of the political liberties of the people of Utah, irrespective of party, be settled once and for all.

It was decided to recall the State Convention at an early date to consider the proposition of withdrawing the Democratic ticket and substituting therefor an anti-Statehood ticket, or taking some other decisive step to resent Church interference in politics.

Joseph F. Smith, one of President Woodruff's chief counselors, says:

"My remarks, made at the priesthood meeting, are not susceptible of the meaning which individuals in both political parties have placed upon them. I was speaking upon Church discipline, not upon politics at all."

The feeling is more bitter to-night than at any time since the discussion commenced. President Woodruff to-day upheld Cannon and Smith, stating that they were but following the rules of the Church, which prohibit its dignitaries from engaging in other than ecclesiastical work. The Democratic press condemns the action of the counselors, while the Republican papers applaud the course adopted by the Church, which they claim is opposed to the Democratic Party. The reprimanded candidates declare that, while subservient to the Church in all other matters, they will fight for political liberty.

The opinion is general that if Thatcher and Roberts can hold out against the Mormon Church, that powerful body will be disrupted, and Utah can then enter the Union free and untrammeled.

On the other hand, should the Church triumph, it is claimed that the Democratic ticket would be withdrawn, many of the prominent Mormon members of the party would secede, and Statehood would probably be defeated.

## NEGROES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

**Justice Cullen Holds that Separate Institutions for Them are Lawful.**

Justice Cullen of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, decided yesterday that colored people cannot under the Malby equal rights law, which was passed by the last Legislature, force their children into public schools for white children, where separate schools are provided. In his opinion Justice Cullen says:

It is not unlawful to provide separate schools for colored and white children, the former statutes to that effect not having been abrogated by the law of 1895, but colored children, though their school may be separate, are entitled to have it equal in educational facilities to that provided by the whites.

The matter came before the court on the motion of Alfred C. Cowan, a lawyer, who, representing a number of colored taxpayers of Jamaica, applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Education of that town to permit colored children to attend the public school of the district in which they live. It was stated that there was a school for colored children in that town which was not equal in grade to the schools for white children, and colored children were not accorded equal educational advantages.

Upon application, Justice Cullen granted an alternative writ, and now the matter will come to a trial.

## A COLORED TEACHER IN JERSEY CITY

**White Scholars' Parents Object to Miss Daisy Fearing.**

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 14.—Some excitement was created in Greenville to-day by the employment of a colored teacher, Miss Daisy Fearing, in Public School No. 14, on Union Street. A number of pupils in the class to which Miss Fearing was assigned reported the matter to their parents, and were told, it is said, that if Miss Fearing was in charge of the class to-morrow to leave school and return home.

Director Haskell, who has charge of the school, said this afternoon that no formal complaints had been made concerning the employment of Miss Fearing, but he had heard that some of the parents were angry about the matter. He could not say what course would be pursued in case formal complaint should be made.

Miss Fearing is said to be a bright, intelligent girl. She graduated from the High School with honor. She taught a class in School No. 20 for four weeks, but as it was understood that she was merely on trial no objection was made. It was stated at the school, however, that this was mainly because she was in charge of classes only two days.

**Carriage Overthrown by a Trolley.**

Dr. Thomas Berrin of 352 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, and his wife, were riding in a carriage yesterday afternoon, and while crossing Atlantic Avenue, at Nevins Street, the carriage was struck by trolley car No. 149 of the Seventh Avenue line.

The carriage was upset, and the physician and his wife were thrown out. Dr. Berrin received a lacerated wound of the left knee. His wife is suffering from shock.

**The Battleship Indiana Sails.**

LEWES, Del., Oct. 14.—The new battleship Indiana passed out the Capes at 8 o'clock this morning, en route to the New-England coast, where she will have her official trial trip.

**Gov. Hastings to Speak in Ohio.**

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 14.—Gov. Hastings will speak in the Ohio Republican campaign. He will deliver an address at Toledo Oct. 30, and at Columbus the following day.

## KUNZENMAN BARRED OUT

### Suspended by State Democracy's Executive Committee.

### IS NOT OFF THE TICKET, HOWEVER

**County Committee Will Have to Take Any Action Looking to Expulsion --The Organization Preparing for the Campaign.**

The Executive Committee of the State Democracy met yesterday afternoon and unanimously voted to suspend Jacob Kunzenman as a member of the Executive Committee for his part in the notorious Williams - Grote - Kunzenman "deal," by which ex-Inspector Williams was indorsed by the Twelfth Senate District State Democracy Convention, and the Republican Assembly District Conventions indorsed Grote and Kunzenman for the Assembly.

To only suspend Kunzenman for this indecent bargain seems a very light way of dealing with the matter, but it was explained that this was the full extent of the Executive Committee's power, and that any further action in the way of expulsion will have to be taken at the next meeting of the County Committee, to which the question now goes.

It was not thought necessary to call the County Committee together for the purpose of publicly denouncing the man at this time. A meeting of this committee may not be held until after the election. William F. Grote, who was persuaded to abandon his part in the reprehensible trade, said on Saturday that he guessed "Jake would be all right after the election."

When the Executive Committee met on Saturday it gave Kunzenman until yesterday afternoon to withdraw as a candidate for the Assembly. No word was received from Kunzenman, nor did he put in an appearance at the headquarters, 28 East Twenty-third Street.

There was a large meeting of the committee. The resolution censuring Kunzenman recited the history of the "deal," and said that "such conduct on the part of Jacob Kunzenman is regarded by the members of this Executive Committee as detrimental to the interests of the Democratic Party," and therefore,

Resolved, That we suspend Jacob Kunzenman as a member of this Executive Committee and as a member of the Assembly District Committee of the Fourteenth Assembly District, and we supersede him as a member of this Executive Committee by the appointment of Peter F. Rafferty in his place, pending the final action of the County Committee.

As nearly as could be learned this was all that was done about the matter. Kunzenman stays in the field as the State Democracy's candidate, although repudiated and his name cannot be got off the ticket without his consent. Ex-Inspector Williams's name also stays on the State Democracy's ticket. There were those yesterday who said that if two important districts like the Sixteenth and Fourteenth Assembly Districts had not been intrusted to such men as Grote and Kunzenman, who is the real intriguer, such business would not be possible.

The State Democracy will probably nominatae a man for the Assembly in the Fourteenth District if it can get the signatures in time.

The Executve Committee attended to considerable business, and so did the sub-Executive Committee. There is no let-up in the plans to push the canvass of legislative candidates put into the field to beat the Tammany candidates. This policy is being followed out this year with a persistency that was not known in former years.

In the Third Assembly District one faction of the State Democracy has indorsed the Tammany candidate for the Assembly, while another faction has nominated its own candidate. This tangle was referred yesterday to a special committee, having power to settle the dispute in favor of the anti-Tammany nominee.

A Campaign Committee of twenty-five was appointed yesterday. Wheeler H. Peckham is its Chairman, John J. Quinlan its Treasurer, and Col. Robert Grier Monroe its Secretary.

This Campaign Committee was sub-divided into a Finance Committee, of which ex-Secretary Fairchild is Chairman, a Committee on Speakers, of which John De Witt Warner is Chairman; a Committee on Meetings, of which Henry De Forest Baldwin is Chairman; a Committee on Law, of which George Walton Green is Chairman, and a Committee on Printing, of which Seth Sprague Terry is Chairman.

John J. Quinlan got the first campaign contribution through the mail yesterday. It was in the shape of a good-sized bank note.

"Let me feel it," said Maurice J. Power. "It is the first of the season."

Other leaders also regarded it with great curiosity.

A general ratification meeting will be held at Cooper Union Oct. 24. It was directed that at least one meeting every two weeks must be held in each Senatorial district, and one meeting a week in each Assembly district.

## MR. STERN WORKING ON A STATEMENT

**Way He Was Treated Enough to Make a Man's Blood Boil, He Says.**

Louis Stern is hard at work on a statement that shall give his side of the story of his trouble with the Bavarian authorities.

Mr. Stern said yesterday that he had not finished the statement, but might have it ready Thursday.

The story of the way he was treated, he said, would make a man's blood boil.

**Five Children at a Birth.**

DELTA, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Joseph Langdon, the wife of a farmer living near here, gave birth, to-day, to five children, all males.

The five children are apparently fully developed, though frail specimens of humanity, and the attendant physician believes they will all live. Mrs. Langdon is past thirty-five years, and has three other children.

**Witnesses in a Murder Trial Killed.**

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 14.—News has just been received of the assassination of Cadet Miller and his wife in bed at their home on the Oklahoma border. This is the fourth assassination of persons who are important witnesses in the "Dutch John" murder trial. The other two were Bruce Miller and a Deputy Sheriff of Pawnee County, Oklahoma.

**Job E. Hedges Opens a Fair.**

A fair was opened last night in the hall of the Church of St. John the Baptist, at 209 West Thirtieth Street, and was largely attended.

Mayor Strong was expected to open the fair, but his private secretary, Job E. Hedges, took his place and made a brief speech. The fair will remain open until Nov. 10.

## IF KING CARLOS VISITS ROME

**Pope Leo Has Threatened to Recall from Portugal the Nuncio at Lisbon, Says a Roman Correspondent.**

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Standard's correspondent in Rome telegraphs to that paper that the Pope threatened to withdraw the Nuncio at Lisbon if King Carlos of Portugal persisted in his intention to visit King Humbert.

## CRUISER ALERT ARRIVED AT LIMA

**An American House Is Likely Soon to Obtain a Peruvian Contract for Electric Light and Tramways.**

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Oct. 14.—The United States cruiser Alert has arrived here.

Electric light and tramways are likely to be made the subject of a negotiation soon with the agent of an American house.

## BRITISH SHIPS BOMBARD ZABARA

**A Punishment, it Is Assumed in London, for an Attempt of the Arabs to Seize the Island of Bahrein.**

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The correspondent of the Cologne Gazette at Constantinople telegraphs that information has been received there that two British warships have bombarded and destroyed the town of Zabara, Arabia, on the Peninsula of Katara, in the Persian Gulf. The cause of the bombardment is not known.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Government has received no information showing that British warships have bombarded Zabara, as reported by the Constantinople correspondent of the Cologne Gazette.

It is assumed here that, if the report is true, the firing on the town was connected with the Arabs attempting to seize the Island of Bahrein. The warships Sphinx and Pigeon some time ago shelled several Arab dhows which were making a descent on the island, after which there was peace.

## ATLANTA SOLDIERS AT ODDS

**State Militiamen Do Not Want the Gate City Guards to Act as Escort to the President.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 14.—There is a controversy in the local militia as to what organization shall act as an escort to President Cleveland during his stay here next week.

The matter is already before Gov. Atkinson and may get to the courts. The trouble is between the Fifth Regiment of Georgia and the Gate City Guards. The Guards refused two years ago to re-enlist in the State Volunteer Militia, because it objected to going into the State encampment.

The militiamen of the State insist that the guard ought not to be allowed to carry guns since it is not subject to the discipline of the Adjutant General and Military Board, and say they will not parade with the guard if the latter shall bear arms.

Attorney Rosser filed an argument with Gov. Atkinson to-day against allowing the guard to carry guns. Whichever way the Governor shall decide, there probably will be an application to the courts for an injunction.

Both organizations are anxious to act as escort to the President and his Cabinet, but it may turn out that both will be prevented by restraining orders.

## CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE

**Commissioner Roosevelt Says that Extensive Transfers Will Be Made Some Time Before the Election.**

President Roosevelt of the Police Board yesterday confirmed the reports of proposed extensive transfers in the department. He said:

"There will be extensive changes soon, and officers of all ranks will be included. Some will be transferred for the reason that they deserve to be changed, others will be transferred for police reasons, and others will be changed because it is believed that they will be better fitted for precincts they are not in at present. Nearly all changes will be made at one time, and may be this week, but anyway before election."

Asked whether any of the changes would be made for political reasons, the Commissioner said:

"If it is discovered that any officer is using his influence for any ticket whatever, whether it be Republican, Democratic, Goo-Goo, or anything else, he will be transferred."

## THE PRESIDENT SAILS FOR WASHINGTON

**Mrs. Cleveland and the Children Will Leave Gray Gables To-dny.**

The steam yacht Oneida, with President Cleveland aboard, passed out at Sandy Hook at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The Oneida was anchored inside Sandy Hook Sunday night awaiting favorable weather before proceeding on her voyage for the Chesapeake.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Oct. 14.—All arrangements have been made for the departure of Mrs. Cleveland and children for Washington to-morrow.

The trip will be made by rail on a special car, and the family will make no stops en route.

## A DEATH AT WEST POINT

**Lieut. Albert M. Darmit Dies After a Short Illness.**

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Lieut. Albert M. Darmit, a brilliant young army officer, died at West Point yesterday after a short illness from remittent fever. He was buried in the post cemetery this afternoon with military honors.

Lieut. Darmit was born in Pennsylvania. He was appointed a cadet from Iowa, and was graduated second in the class of 1889. He came to West Point Aug. 20, from St. Augustine, Fla., where he had been on duty, and was on duty here in the Department of Chemistry. He was thirty years old. His widow is reported to be seriously ill.

**Mystery About Ryan's Wounds.**

Edward Ryan of 213 East Twenty-fifth Street, a carpenter, was found in his back yard last night with his head badly cut.

He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, but, being in a semi-conscious condition, could not tell how he was cut.

His wife keeps a grocery store in the front of their home. It is thought that his skull is fractured. No one at his home could tell how he was injured.

**Secretary Carlisle in the City.**

Secretary Carlisle, who was in the city yesterday, did not visit either the Custom House or the Sub-Treasury. It was said at those places that his presence was probably explained by the fact that he was on his way home from Boston, and that it had no official significance.

**Foglio Jury Locked Up for the Night.**

The trial of Bernard Foglio for the alleged murder of his wife was not concluded last night. The jury retired at 6 o'clock P. M., and at 2 o'clock this morning, it having been unable to agree on a verdict, was locked up.

## G. A. R. U. FIGHT GETS HOT

### President Anderson Resigns to Join Anti-Tammany Forces.

### MR. SUTRO UNANIMOUSLY DEPOSED

**The Charge Made that Signatures to the Call for To-night's Meeting Were Forged.**

### OFFICE, IT IS SAID, OFFERED ANDERSON

**Statement Made that He Has Been Promised the Commissionership of Charities.**

The German-American politicians spent yesterday manoeuvring for favorable positions before to-night's meeting of the faction opposed to supporting the Tammany Hall ticket.

Early in the day the call of the minority party was made public, with a list of signatures added. Five of the owners of these names have since declared that their names were forged.

By noon it became known that Dr. Anderson, the President of the German-American Reform Union, had resigned his office and his membership in the union and was preparing to join the fusion anti-Tammany forces. In the evening John Feierabend, a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, publicly declared that Messrs. Senner and Sutro had secured Dr. Anderson's defection by a positive pledge, in Mayor Strong's name, that he should have the Commissionership of Charities, which will be filled on Jan. 1 next.

The German-American Reform Unionists of Theodore Sutro's district held a meeting last evening, and unanimously deposed him from his office of President of the Fifth District organization and delegate to the General Committee.

Later in the evening Dr. Anderson gave out a statement of his reasons for resigning and the Executive Committee of the German-American Reform Union passed resolutions which attacked Dr. Anderson without mentioning his name. The committee also elected a Campaign Committee, with a Chairman, and resolved to accept no money from candidates or from Tammany Hall, and drew up an iron-clad pledge on the Sunday issue, to be offered to all local candidates for the Legislature for acceptance or rejection, on penalty of losing the German vote.

Oswald Ottendorfer also gave out a vigorous denial of the statement that he had tried to get Charles F. MacLean to withdraw his nomination as Judge of the Supreme Court on the Tammany ticket.

**CALL FOR MASS MEETING.**

**Carl Schurz Will Preside at Maennerchor Hall.**

The following call was issued late on Sunday night by W. E. Junker, acting on behalf of the members of the German-American Reform Union who are opposed to the policy of supporting the Tammany ticket:

All members of the German-American Reform Union who with us oppose the support of the Tammany ticket on behalf of the Reform Union, which was founded only to oppose Tammany Hall, and who oppose the action of the General Committee in trying gag rule for the purpose of indorsing Tammany on Oct. 9, 1895, in Maennerchor Hall, are cordially invited to attend a mass meeting on Tuesday, Oct. 15, at 8 P. M., in Maennerchor Hall, for the purpose of repudiating the action of our organization. At this meeting the future action of the German-American opponents of Tammany Hall may be decided upon.

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| CARL SCHURZ, | LEO L. FERRARY, |
| DR. JOS. H. SENNER, | CONRAD MILLER, |
| THEODORE SUTRO, | ALBERT TRILCH, |
| WILLIAM DICKMANN, | LOUIS DIEBLE, |
| CHRIST RATHJENS, | LEOPOLD LION, |
| DR. JULIUS SOLOW, | H. HASS, |
| ROBERT GOELLER, | G. WEINSTEIN, |
| DR. M. ERLWEIN, | H. ROSENTHAL, |
| L. D. SCHWITTERS, | C. SCHAUG, |
| DR. N. KRUSKAL, | OTTO S. FERTIG, |
| F. SCHWARZSCHILD, | PAUL HOPPE, |
| FREDERIC HELBIG, | JACOB MARCUS, |
| DR. C. EICHLER, | A. BRUCK, |
| E. BILLHARDT, | W. E. JUNKER, |
| J. HENINGSEN, | MAX LEDERER, |
| L. BOELLING, | G. L. RAUCH, |
| C. W. ZENTGRAF, | L. OESTERREICH, Sr., |
| DR. W. GOETZ, | G. ARMENY, |
| | D. BRETTMAN. |

Carl Schurz will preside at the meeting.

**Theodore Sutro Denies Statements.**

Tax Commissioner Theodore Sutro said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"Our purpose in calling this meeting is to restore the German-American Reform Union to its true non-partisan functions. As the old organization refuses to do this, we may form a new association. As you see, there is nothing in the call about supporting a fusion ticket.

"Some newspaper has taken the liberty of saying that I went to the meeting of the General Committee of the German-American Reform Union with two resolutions ready, one of them in favor of the fusion ticket and the other in favor of neutrality, and that I put forward the neutrality resolution when I saw it would command more votes than the other.

"This is untrue. I have always been a Democrat in State and National affairs, but reading and reflection have convinced me of the desirability of a purely business and non-political administration of municipal affairs. I was quite sincere and consistent, therefore, in offering the resolutions in favor of neutrality.

"It is also untrue that Mr. Grosse asked me to resign my office when I resigned my membership in the German-American Reform Union. As a matter of fact, I have not yet resigned from the organization.

"I do not believe that any political body, when formed by a bond of nationality, should take a partisan side. If it be simply for good government, all right; but it ought not to commit itself to the Republican side or the Democratic side, or even the fusion side."

**Dr. Anderson's Resignation.**

Mr. Sutro announced the resignation of Dr. Anderson, the President of the German-American Reform Union, from both his Presidency and his membership in that body. He said he did not know whether Dr. Anderson would unite with the other dissidents at to-night's meeting or not. He also said that several of the members who had signed the call were leaders of their respective districts.

When Edward Grosse, the Collector of Internal Revenue, saw the list of signatures at the bottom of the call, he said:

"Dr. Senner has always been a State Democracy man who only fell back on the German-American Reform Union when he wanted its influence. Theodore Sutro is a member of Mayor Strong's administration.

"William Dickmann is a court attendant in General Sessions, appointed by Recorder Goff, a State Democracy man. Herman Rosenthal, William Junker, and Charles Eichler are employes in Dr. Senner's office. The last five names on the call, excluding Junker's, are from Senner's two districts, which were organized in the interests of the State Democracy.

"Felix Schwarzschild is in the navy yard, is a State Democrat, and is not a member of the German-American Reform Union. Albert Trilsch ran last year for Assembly on the State Democracy's ticket. Louis Boelling is a Republican in the Street Cleaning Department.

Continued on Page 3.

## SPAIN'S CITIZENS TURBULENT

**A Mob Attacks a Procession Headed by the Bishop at Cadiz and Students Yield Only to Force at Barcelona.**

CADIZ, Oct. 14.—There was a procession of the Rosary here last night that resulted in a somewhat serious attack on the processionists. As the procession, which was headed by the Bishop of Cadiz, was passing through the streets, a crowd of idle workingmen were met who did not approve of the religious parade. They shouted, "We want work; not sermons. Go kill the insurgents in Cuba!"

Not satisfied with thus insulting the clergy, they hustled those who were taking part in the procession and then stoned the priests. The volleys were so heavy that the priests and their followers were compelled to take refuge in a church. The mob then stood outside, hooting and jeering, until dispersed by the police. During the stone throwing the Bishop was slightly injured.

The mob made a feeble resistance to the police, and many of the rioters were wounded. The Prefect complains that the trouble arose from the fact that the Bishop did not advise him that the procession was to be held, thus not allowing him to take timely measures to protect those who took part in it.

BARCELONA, Oct. 14.—The firmness displayed by the authorities in dealing with the riotous students and others here, together with the fact that the Republican leaders have not actively supported the rioters in their demonstrations, is believed to have averted any further trouble. Should the disorderly element, however, seek to riot, they will find that they will have to deal with a strong military force. Five thousand troops are now concentrated here, ready at a moment's notice to put down any disorder.

## E. H. BARTON IN THE POORHOUSE

**His Great-Uncle, Col. Barton of Revolutionary Fame, Was Befriended by Lafayette Because of His Bravery.**

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 14.—Edward H. Barton, eighty years old, was sent to the county poorhouse at Yaphank to-day by the Overseer of the Poor. He came here recently from New-Hampshire to visit his daughter, Mrs. Madison W. Beecher.

Mr. Barton is of considerable intelligence. He was born on the field of the battle of Bennington. His great-uncle was Col. Edward Barton, one of the captors of Major Prescott in the harbor of Providence, R. I. The capture was one of the most daring feats of the war. After hostilities, Col. Barton became heavily involved in debt and was sent to prison by his creditors.

While Gen. Lafayette was visiting this country, he learned of Col. Barton's difficulties, paid the indebtedness in full, and secured his release from prison.

## FINED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

**A Doctor Who Refused to Testify Regarding His Patient.**

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.—An important question concerning how far a physician may be compelled to testify regarding the relations between himself and patient was settled this morning when Dr. Roswell Park, the well-known surgeon, was fined $50 by Judge White, in the Superior Court, for contempt of court.

The doctor was a witness in an action for $10,000 for personal-injury damages, brought by Miss Belle Lubin against Robert E. Andrews. Miss Lubin was injured by the fall of the veranda of a house owned by Mr. Andrews, in which she was a subtenant. Dr. Park was called as a witness, but declined to state the result of his examination of Miss Lubin's injuries, on the ground that as a physician he was not obliged to testify to what had happened between himself and patient, even if the patient waived objections to the testimony. Judge White held him to be guilty of contempt, and imposed the fine.

The jury in the case found a verdict for $800 damages.

## JOINED THE SALVATION ARMY

**Students of the Kansas State Normal School in Rebellion.**

EMPORIA, Kan., Oct. 14.—There is a sensation here among the Faculty and students of the State Normal College. Recently the Salvation Army here got an eloquent leader. A party of Normal College girls attended his meetings at the barracks, and were induced to join the army. The next night they brought more girls, and this was kept up until the Faculty of the college attempted to put a stop to it, when the sentimental girls raised the standard of rebellion, claiming that they intended to exercise the constitutional right of worshipping according to the dictates of their consciences.

One of the leading young women in the college announced that she will give up her school studies to join the army's slumming brigade in New-York. It is thought that she is enlisting others to go with her. The Faculty is troubled, and parents of the pupils are making anxious inquiries.

## WILL SELL SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S PLANTS

**One Palm Is 200 Years Old—Washington Once Owned It.**

The executors of the estate of the late Samuel J. Tilden have decided to sell at auction Thursday, Oct. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the plants in the greenhouse and on the place at Greystone, Yonkers, N. Y.

Among the plants is a sago palm 200 years old, in the pink of condition, with seventy-five fronds three feet long. It was formerly in the possession of George Washington.

**Little Water in the Mississippi.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—The Mississippi River is at its lowest point here in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and navigation is practically suspended. There is barely sufficient water in the river to enable the ferryboats to cross between the Illinois and Missouri shores, and not enough to permit the freight and packet steamers to ply between here and Cairo. But slight hopes are entertained that navigation will be resumed this season, and nearly all the boats have discharged their crews, and are making preparations to tie up for the Winter.

**Candidate Drake in Ill Health.**

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 14.—Gen. F. M. Drake, Republican candidate for Governor, is in the city. On the advice of his physicians, he denied himself to callers, except a very few, among whom was Senator Allison. The General is in very poor condition physically, and unless he recovers his strength soon, will be compelled to give up for a time his campaign of speaking and cancel engagements. The severe strain of campaign work has greatly exhausted his vitality.

**Strikers Return to Work.**

YONKERS, Oct. 14.—The striking weavers in Pass Brothers silk mills, who went out two weeks ago, returned to work to-day, a compromise having been effected.

## GROUT'S CAMPAIGN OPENED

### Brooklyn Democrats Filled the Academy of Music Last Night.

### THE CANDIDATE'S SPEECH APPLAUDED

**He Says He Has Made No Pledges, and if Elected Will Give a Business Administration—Letter from Judge Gaynor.**

The campaign for Edward M. Grout, the regular Democratic nominee for Mayor of Brooklyn, was opened last night in the Academy of Music, in Montague Street, under the auspices of the Citizens' Party, which formally indorsed Mr. Grout's nomination.

The Academy was crowded long before the meeting began with an enthusiastic audience, which was entertained for some time before the proceedings opened by a brass band. The platform was occupied by a large gathering of well-known men.

Among them were Sidney V. Lowell, who has long been identified with Mr. Shepard's movement; William Berri, editor of The Standard-Union; ex-Congressmen Felix Campbell and Joseph C. Hendrix, William H. McCabe, a former member of Mr. Shepard's organization; Rufus L. Scott, who lately deserted the Reform Party; Archibald L. Sessions, A. C. Salmon, James D. Bell, Chairman of the "regular" organization; Major P. H. McNulty, John Gibb, Abraham Abrahams, Col. M. Bennett, Michael A. Moore, President James Howell of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees, Sanders Shanks, and Robert Stewart.

The committee of citizens who organized the meeting appeared upon the stage at 8 o'clock. It was led by James McMahon, and included Charles Frederick Adams, C. Augustus Haviland, William F. Jobelman, and Charles O'Connor Hennessy.

**James McMahon's Speech.**

James McMahon presided and made the introductory speech. His mention of the name of Judge Gaynor was received with great applause, and Edward M. Grout's name elicited three rousing cheers. Mr. McMahon said:

My Fellow-Citizens: Two weeks ago I had the honor to preside in this place over a great convention of the citizens of Brooklyn, who had assembled to give expression to the wish and the will of the masses of the people regarding their choice of a man to be their chief ruler for the next two years. From every section of this great city came the people, representing all trades and professions, and all shades of political opinion, to serve notice upon the gentlemen who were then assuming to regulate our political destinies that the people's candidate for Mayor was William J. Gaynor.

The sentiment that rallied the people around his name was not the sentiment of mere devotion to an individual. It was not a tribute of personal friendship, nor a mere recognition of great ability. It was rather a manifestation of the conviction which underlies the thought of the average man in Brooklyn to-day that Brooklyn needs a new kind of man in the City Hall—a man who has shown by his record and his character that he loves the people; that he respects and will fight for their rights, and that he has the courage and the brains to fight against their wrongs. Such a man is William J. Gaynor.

We recognized that political conditions were such that we could not expect to elect him Mayor unless we could secure his nomination by one of the great political parties. It was clear to us also that one of these political parties was under the control of politicians who would not recognize the demand for a people's candidate, but who were pledged to give us a merely partisan nomination.

And in that regard we find the event has justified our expectations. We looked to the other party, whose political faith in National and State politics was the political faith of our candidate, and we hope that the party managers would put aside private ambitions and personal motives, and unite, for the good of Brooklyn and for the cause of good government, upon this candidate of the people.

But through the perverse and unpatriotic opposition of a faction led by a few men professing high motives, but whose real objects are now exposed to the gravest suspicion, the will of the people was set aside, and the people were told not only that these politicians would not support the people's candidate, but that they would not support any candidate of the kind that the people wanted, and that Brooklyn needs.

But out of these negotiations and dickerings with the men who assume more wisdom and more virtue than the masses of their fellow-citizens has come a personification of the people's hopes in the candidacy, not of William J. Gaynor, but of a man whose name and record mean to us all that Gaynor's name and record mean.

We who listened to the people's voice, and thought it a duty and a right to call the people together two weeks ago to express Brooklyn's need, are here to-night again to say that all

## 'SADDEST OF THE YEAR."

**But Fall Days Need Not Be Sad if People Will Not Make Them So.**

The Fall days are rapidly passing, and before long Winter will be upon us. Now is the time to consider whether we are prepared to withstand the dangers to which we must be exposed during the coming season. Even perfectly healthy people feel the change from Summer heat to the coolness of Fall and early Winter. There is malaria in the atmosphere, and few people can escape its enervating effects. Under these circumstances something is needed to quicken the pulse, drive out the germs of disease, restore the jaded faculties, and promote the general health. For this purpose nothing has ever equaled Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which is indorsed and recommended by the best physicians in the land. Thousands of men and women who owe their health and strength to this splendid preparation have testified to its remarkable effects. Among the number is Mrs. Mary West, 850 Elmond Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., who says: "I have been using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for a long time. It has done me so much good, giving me increased appetite which I lost through severe sickness."

Such outspoken testimony as this speaks for itself. It proves that Duffy's Pure Malt answers in every way the description of a perfectly reliable, health-giving stimulant. This is why it is so universally popular, and has made friends wherever it has been introduced. For this reason insist on getting Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey when you ask for it, and do not let your grocer or druggist persuade you to take an inferior imitation which is claimed to be "very much like it," or "something just as good." There is nothing that can take its place.

ers Shanks read letters of regret from Judge William J. Gaynor and the Rev. Father William J. Hill of St. Paul's Church.

**Judge Gaynor's Letter.**

Judge Gaynor wrote:

To C. Augustus Haviland, A. L. Sessions, and Sanders Shanks, Committee:

Your invitation to me to speak at the meeting is at hand, but it seems not permissible for me to do so. I may properly say, however, that this meeting of citizens, called by no party organization, is a sign that this municipal campaign is not to be without a discussion of vital matters of government, and not wholly a petty and miserable discussion of mere party organization and detail.

In the midst of so much talk of faction and factional grievances, which concern the people so little, if at all, I am sure that the unselfish minds of the people of Brooklyn have already risen to matters which gravely concern us all.

This meeting represents the principle of fidelity to intelligent manhood and the public weal first and above everything else, no matter what becomes of party organizations, with their own ascendency and aggrandizement the main or only thing in view. The spirit of your meeting may not be the dominant spirit in municipal government now, but it will be the spirit of the generation even now coming out of our common schools. You are forerunners.

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR.

Brooklyn, Oct. 12, 1895.

**Rufus L. Scott.**

Rufus L. Scott was the next speaker. He said:

After laboring for fifty years for the separation of National from municipal politics, I am glad to see so large a gathering of voters animated with the same spirit.

Two years ago you met in this hall and indorsed candidates for this city who became the elected officials and who have served for two years. Not all that was expected of them has been realized, but the first step in the right direction and has led to good results.

Mr Grout stood in the front rank of the fight two years ago. His life work in Brooklyn has been one never-ceasing effort for clean municipal government. He stood with Judge Gaynor as right-hand man in his long fight against corruption. He defended your rights at the ballot box against local magnates who had been the idols of both political parties at his personal peril. He has been much abused when the call of duty has called upon him. If elected to the office of Mayor, he will serve as he has promised you, the citizens of Brooklyn, and no political influences shall stand in the way of Brooklyn's best and highest interests.

It will be impossible for you to indorse Mr. Wurster without stultifying yourselves. He is confessedly a strictly partisan nominee. The predominant element in the party which nominated him is wholly given to the spoils system. That system would revolutionize all the departments of this city under the Mayor's control. Faithful public servants who have held office through changing administrations would have to make room for the spoilsmen who might not have the difference between a check of $6 and $600.

The tendency of the Republican Party to turn everything local to partisan account makes it impossible to indorse its candidate for Mayor. Nor can you indorse Mr. Shepard.

Chairman McMahon then introduced Edward M. Grout. As Mr. Grout stepped to the front of the stage the audience rose and cheered him again and again.

**Edward M. Grout's Speech.**

Mr. Grout said:

Mr. Chairman and Citizens of Brooklyn:

I heartily thank you for your indorsement of my candidature. Deeply as I appreciate the honor which the Democratic Party has conferred upon me, I prize more highly still the indorsement of the independent citizens of Brooklyn. For it comes from you, not as partisans, but as citizens who seek only good government.

I have said that I believe that the administration of municipal affairs is not wholly a matter of politics, but largely a matter of business; and that, so far as American party system permits, it should be divorced from National politics. I am told that in this I have said only half a truth. I am told that city affairs should be wholly a matter of business, and should be wholly divorced from National politics. The criticism is true, gentlemen, and I would be the last to deny that it is true. But to-day it is true, theoretically, and not as a practicable thing. We must meet facts and conditions as we find them, and do the best work for the best outcome circumstances permit. So long as State and National officers continue to be chosen on the same day as municipal officers, we must expect to find the two great National parties in the municipal field. There were 50,000 voters here in Brooklyn to-day who were not partisans in local affairs, who believed with us in the complete separation of municipal government from National politics, it would be practical to make a municipal campaign purely upon that principle. But it happens that about nine-tenths of the voters of Brooklyn are either Democrats or Republicans. We must deal with this fact. We must not forget it. We must not go off among the clouds and stars of impossibilities.

Even under these circumstances, the effective field for a purely municipal party is clearly marked. Such a party must hold itself as a balance between the two National parties. You discovered that field, independent citizens of Brooklyn, two years ago. You found one political party strong and intrenched in power. You were able to pick flaws in its record; to point out its errors and defects, and you demanded reform and a business administration, with something of non-partisanship in municipal affairs. You turned then to the weaker party, which had not held control of the city for eight years, and which was hungry for office and reward. You found that party on the point of making a purely partisan, a mere machine, nomination. You demanded and you obtained a change in that programme. It was the independent citizens of Brooklyn who two years ago forced the Republican Party to nominate a man who was not the choice of the machine, and who finally, though, I conceive, with some reluctance, consented to stand upon the platform of the Citizens' Union. It was the independent citizens of Brooklyn, and not the Republican Party alone, who two years ago elected that man Mayor. And, however much we may find to criticise in the weakness and vacillation of the administration of the last two years, in its inability to see the right and strong thing to be done, of which I shall have more to say later in this campaign, let me say here that the citizens of Brooklyn have had more of non-partisanship in municipal affairs and a more businesslike conduct of at least one or two of the city departments than they have been accustomed to receive.

**Business Administration Promised.**

With this experience of two years ago, the independent citizens have this year followed the same policy. It early became clear that the Republican Party would not renominate the present Mayor, but would choose a straight party man, who would disdain, as he has since done, any independent citizens' platform, and who would undertake to give a business administration of affairs only within the lines of a decidedly party policy. You then turned again, as you had before, to the minority party—the party which you yourselves had put out of power two years before. You demanded that it rehabilitate itself; that it pledge itself to a business, non-partisan administration, and you expressed this by demanding in this hall, a fortnight ago, the nomination for Mayor of the one man who, more than any other in Brooklyn, typified the cause of reform and good government.

The demand for that man failed. I am not going into the reasons for its failure. The people of Brooklyn understand them. But it resulted in the nomination which you have to-night indorsed as meeting your ideas of what should be done for further municipal reform, and for more of business and less of politics in municipal administration. And, as I said in opening, it gives me more pleasure—and I say it as one who is a thorough Democrat in State and National affairs—it gives me more pleasure to stand for that principle in municipal politics than upon any purely party platform.

This is the one issue that I want to make clear to the people of Brooklyn, and supreme over all minor matters in this campaign. The choice for Mayor must fall either upon me or upon my Republican opponent. No other candidate can be elected, and every vote cast for any other candidate is a vote thrown away. My Republican opponent stands simply and solely for a Republican—that is, a partisan, a political administration of the city. He avows, and the Republican press of this, city proclaims, that the city has become Republican; that the Republican Party is, therefore, no longer compelled to give thought or place to the independent element; that it will hereafter represent only itself, and will have nothing to do with municipal non-partisanship. If demonstration were wanted to show that this is the actual position it may be found in the failure to renominate the present Mayor, as well as in the fact that the nominee, taken from the Mayor's Cabinet and representing the Mayor's work and record, so far as he can represent anything else than mere party, refuses to stand upon the Mayor's platform of two years ago.

**Free from Pledges and Burdens.**

I stand before you, free from any such burden. I am free to say to you, and I now say, that, as Mayor, I will not administer the affairs of the city as a partisan; that I will not be the head of a purely political administration. I could not stand in municipal politics, no matter by what organization I might be nominated, for anything less than this—unless I could utterly forget all the facts and opinions of my past. You shall find that neither as candidate, nor as Mayor, will I attempt to shift or to trim. I will have honestly myself this month as I was last month; next year as I have been in the years that have gone.

As I have already pointed out, this proposition of non-partisanship and of business not political, administration, of municipal affairs is a feasible matter to-day, only with the aid of one of the great parties. To insure its success this year, I, a Democrat, must also call all Democrats as such to my support. The party which is with us this year must be rallied; But let no man think that, in so doing, I abate anything from my allegiance to the principle of independence which you represent.

It is said that I was nominated by a machine, if that be true, it was a machine acting at the demand made by the people for a nominee who would not be identified with the machine, and would in no way be bound to the machine.

I owe it to you, gentlemen, as independent citizens, to say one or two things explicitly. I owe it to you, and in order to stop at the outset the career of falsehood, to say here, and I now say, that I have no acquaintance whatever with Mr. Hugh McLaughlin; that I have never spoken a word to him, nor he to me; that I have had no dealings with the so-called Willoughby Street leaders, and that no man has laid down any terms or conditions to me, and that no man can. I want to say further that I did not accept the party nomination prior to the convention, and that I did not finally determine to accept it until last Tuesday, four days after the convention. I shall not, I hope, have occasion to refer to these things again during this campaign. They are trivial falsehoods, which no one has attempted to sustain, and which no man can sustain by evidence.

If I be elected Mayor of this city, I shall receive an honor which I have never sought, and the weight of which I cannot hope to bear pleasure from peace. I shall need the assistance and advice of my fellow-citizens. And, if, among those who shall offer to aid me with information, or suggestion, there shall come Hugh McLaughlin, or Edward M. Shepard, or Jacob Worth, or James McMahon, I will listen to each of them as I will to any citizen of knowledge and judgment who may likewise come; and when they have all gone, I will sit down alone with the problem then before me, and, with the final aid of my own conscience and of my own judgment, having in mind as my sole aim the interests of the people of Brooklyn, I will determine that problem myself.

Mr. Grout was frequently applauded, especially when he declared himself the candidate of no machine. His references to the bridge plaza, elevated railroads, and trolley ordinances were heartily appreciated, and he was cheered again and again when he took his seat.

Charles Frederick Adams followed Mr. Grout. After his speech the meeting adjourned.

**Registration Day in Brooklyn.**

The polling places in Brooklyn will be open to-morrow from 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock in the evening, for the registration of voters. It is the second day of registration this year.

There was a falling off of over 15,000 voters on the first day of registration this year, in comparison with the registration on the first day of last year.

No person can vote who is not registered.

**The Royal Stag.**

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The sun was shining brilliantly as at midsummer, and I knew the snow would speedily disappear off the hills. Punctually at 8 o'clock John made his appearance, and off we started, full of hopeful anticipation. After three-quarters of an hour's climbing we spied the eight-pointer with his seraglio of hinds lying on the lee side of a small ridge. Keeping low down to avoid disturbing them, we circled round and continued our ascent toward the summit. Carefully examining every bit of fresh ground as it came in sight, we discovered some hinds in a small corrie about half a mile distant. Expecting to find a stag with them, we advanced cautiously in their direction.

The nature of the ground being favorable, we had no difficulty in crawling within a hundred and fifty yards of the herd. John was carrying the rifle, in which he had put a couple of cartridges, and left part of the stock sticking out of the cover in order to be ready for any emergency. As we peered over a rocky boulder there confronted us a scene worthy the brush of a Landseer. A large red stag was standing, with broadside exposed, a little over a hundred yards distant. At a glance I observed it was a twelve-pointer. Between forty and fifty hinds were feeding around. These, however, I scarcely noticed, my eyes being riveted on the fat haunches and symmetrical antlers of the "royal" stag.

Without moving my body, I mechanically reached forth my hand and seized the rifle. Feeling that John held it firm, I looked round to discover the reason. Still keeping hold of the rifle, he whispered: "It is the **reserved stag.**"


# baby bones

are soft, so soft they scarce can be called bones in the earlier years; gradually they harden, and furnish the frame which supports the growing body. The hardening comes from what chemists term "the mineral substances."

When these are absent we have "Rickets"—a lack of bone-tissue, which shows itself in delayed teething, profuse head-sweats, and later, if not arrested, malformations and deformities.

Such a baby needs lime for its weak bones and cod-liver oil for its fat-starved body. **Scott's Emulsion** of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, will give its little body the needed fat in the easiest form.

50 cents and $1.00

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# POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

*"SELECTED for the Banquet in Bordeaux given to the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC."*

N. Y. TRIBUNE.


## CANNON FOR THEIR EMBLEM

*STECKLERITES NAME THREE MEN ON INDEPENDENT TICKET.*

**Alfred Steckler for Justice—Julius Harburger for County Clerk and Alexander Bremer for Register.**

A meeting of the Nominating Committee of the Independent County Organization was held yesterday morning in Parlor 74 of the Astor House. Ernest Harvier acted as Chairman. A ticket was named as follows:

For Justice of the Supreme Court—ALFRED STECKLER.
For County Clerk—JULIUS HARBURGER.
For Register—ALEXANDER BREMER.

A platform was adopted, and also a cannon as an emblem. The platform is as follows:

Home Rule—No acquiescence in the bossism of Dick Croker of London, Middlesex County, England, or Tom Platt of Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

No government by proxy for the people of New-York. A liberal excise law in the interest of good health, public convenience, and the individual rights and liberty of the citizens.

No blue laws. We demand a law allowing the sale of beer and wine on Sundays in cities of the first class of the State of New-York. No restrictions on the sales of the necessaries of life on Sunday in New-York City.

Julius Harburger, for County Clerk; Alexander Bremer, for Register; Alfred Steckler, for Supreme Court Judge.

Every vote cast for these candidates is a vote for a liberal Sunday law and a vote against bosses.

There are no other nominees pledged to secure the former and to oppose the latter.

The committee also adopted the following resolution:

The Independent County Organization will hereafter recommend to the voters in the several Senatorial and Assembly districts the support of candidates, irrespective of party or party alliances, pledged unconditionally to the passage of liberal Sunday laws.

Alfred Steckler, candidate for Supreme Court Justice, was born in this city nearly forty years ago. He was educated in the public schools, and after being graduated took a law course at Columbia. He was admitted to the bar in 1877. He ran as an independent candidate for City Judge in 1881 from what were then the Third, Eighth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Assembly Districts, defeating the nominees of Tammany, the Republicans, Irving Hall, and the County Democracy. He was re-elected in 1887. Judge Steckler has been the counsel for the majority of the labor unions in the city.

Julius Harburger, the nominee for County Clerk, is at present an Excise Commissioner, having been appointed to that office by Mayor Strong on Feb. 20, 1895. He was born in this city in 1851, and was educated in the public schools. Mr. Harburger is the Grand Master of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel, and has been prominent in many other Jewish fraternal and benevolent associations. He was for two terms Chief Clerk of the Fourth District Court.

Alexander Bremer, the candidate for Register, has been more prominent in musical than political circles, being at present the orchestral manager for Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. He is President of the National League of Musicians and of the Musical Protective Union. He married in 1876 the daughter of Magnus Gross, a former editor of The Staats-Zeitung.

## A NEW FREE SILVER PROPOSITION

**The Farmers' Congress Would Put a Discriminating Duty on Silver from Gold Standard Countries.**

ATLANTA, Oct. 14.—The Farmers' National Congress to-day declared for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Committee on Resolutions had a dozen propositions, differing very little, except in their wording, and there was a long debate, but without leadership on either side. The committee's report favored free coinage of both metals at the present ratio, guarded by an import duty upon foreign coin. An effort was made to table the report, but this was overwhelmingly voted down. Finally the following resolutions were acted on as separate propositions, and both were adopted by large majorities:

Resolved, That we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1, guarded by an import duty upon foreign bullion and foreign coin equal to the difference between the bullion value and the coinage value of the metal at the date of importation, whenever the bullion value of the metal is less than its coin value.

Resolved, That this Farmers' National Congress is in favor of the equal use of both gold and silver coin as money, and equally as standards of value, and to secure this object we favor:

1. A conference to be called by the United States of those nations ready to accept bimetallism with the unlimited coinage of both gold and silver on a ratio to be agreed upon.

2. A law regulating duties on commodities the product of or imported from mono-gold nations to be paid in foreign gold coin.

3. A law requiring duties on silver imported from gold nations and denying it coinage privileges at our mints.

Nashville was selected as the next place of meeting, after a great fight for it by Indianapolis and Denver.

## BANK WRECKED BY DEFAULTING CASHIER

**The State Bank of Fort Scott, Kan., Forced to Close Its Doors.**

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Oct. 14.—The State Bank closed its doors this morning. All the facts obtainable at present are given in the following notice, which is posted on the front door of the bank:

This bank has been closed to await the action of the Bank Commissioners. Depositors will be paid in full. The defalcation of the cashier is the cause.

J. R. Coleman, the cashier, was seen by acquaintances at the Union Station in St. Louis Saturday evening. The amount of the defalcation is reported to be about $30,000.

The State Bank was one of the city depositories, but the city is well protected.

**Five Victims of the Trolley Accident.**

PITTSBURG, Oct. 14.—Prof. Alexander Phillips of the Pittsburg Academy, who was injured in last night's street-car accident on the West End line, died to-night at the Homeopathic Hospital. Prof. Phillips had a leg amputated and he died from loss of blood. This makes the number of deaths five.

**Mortality Staid.**

From The Philadelphia Record.

A Market Street merchant has observed that since the close of the baseball season there has been a noticeable falling off in the death rate of grandmothers.

## MR. PAVEY LOSES A VOTE

**That He May Be "Snowed Under" Thurlow Weed Barnes's Wish.**

NO REFRACTORY CANDIDATES WANTED

**"Nothing Disgraceful in Any Republican Seeking the Valuable Aid of Mr. Platt"—An Interesting Statement.**

Thurlow Weed Barnes makes himself understood quite as plainly as Frank D. Pavey. Mr. Barnes, who is a member of the State Republican Committee, wrote to Mr. Pavey, who is a Republican candidate for the Senate, asking if he intended, if elected, to go into and abide by the Republican caucus. Mr. Pavey replied that he would not be "catechized" by Mr. Barnes on that subject.

Mr. Barnes yesterday declared that he would be just as frank as Mr. Pavey, and if the latter saw fit to let it go that way, he would not support Mr. Pavey.

Mr. Barnes said in a statement issued yesterday that he was writing on his own hook, and not for the State Committee, although he used some of that body's official stationery. He did, however, show the letter to Chairman Hackett, who "made no objections." Mr. Barnes said:

I had heard from Mr. Pavey's constituents that while he was a member of Assembly it had been his custom to evade replying to correspondents, and that in consequence it had become a habit of his constituents in writing to him to register their letters. Wishing to show him every personal courtesy, I refrained from following this example, thinking that Mr. Pavey would "face the music." In so assuming, I was not mistaken. He makes no attempt to equivocate. I like his frankness. The voters of the district can now see without difficulty exactly where Mr. Pavey stands. Therefore the main point recurs, plainly, shall they or shall they not give him their support as a party candidate for the State Senate?

Mr. Pavey's reply to my question is straightforward and definite. He refuses to say that, if elected, he would act as a regular Republican. This leaves me free, and my position shall be just as definite as his and just as straightforward. By adopting publicly a guerrilla platform, he releases me from all party obligations. I shall vote against Mr. Pavey.

The point has been raised that, under the laws, Mr. Pavey is not eligible to election to the Senate. As to this, I leave others to decide. My objection to him is, simply, that he is not a Republican. This is not a question of faction. He calls it being "catechized," when asked if he would act at Albany with the Republican Party. Have I not, as an enrolled and registered Republican in his district the right to ask him whether or not he expects to vote with the party whose nomination he has so long and so zealously sought to secure? I think any voter in the district might enjoy that privilege without being denominated a "Shanghai rooster" or a "flamboyant fool," which are some of the choice epithets bestoyed upon me by a Pavey newspaper.

Mr. Barnes then recited some of the events of the nominating convention, claiming some irregularities, and continued:

Another thing about the convention furnished an amusing illustration of the eccentricites of politics. Mr. Campbell, who sat near me on the floor, and who was for Pavey, made some remarks as to favoring this candidate because he "wore no man's collar," which, being interpreted, meant that, in the opinion of the guileless Mr. Campbell, Mr. Pavey had not visited Mr. Platt just before the convention, begging on his hands and knees for Mr. Platt's aid, and promising and pledging to do anything if elected that Mr. Platt might advise, as the head of the Republican State organization. The beautiful rhetoric of Mr. Campbell would have fallen flat if the delegates had known it was employed in behalf of a shuffler and a sycophant.

I see nothing disgraceful in any Republican seeking the valuable aid of Mr. Platt, and intimating acquiescence in stalwart views as to the duty of Republicans in and out of office. I have often chatted pleasantly with Mr. Platt about politics and candidates. But if I ever asked Mr. Platt's assistance in securing any nomination, I should not immediately thereafter parade the streets calling myself an "anti-Platt Republican." That sort of thing gives rise to the opinion that the man who indulges in it is a cad and an imposter—and the opinion is well justified.

Mr. Lauterbach was right when he declared on the floor of the convention that the best place for Mr. Pavey is outside of the Legislature until he has undergone some punishment and evinced a decent degree of penitence.

"Finally," Mr. Barnes concluded, "I have not raised this issue. I expected to vote for Mr. Pavey, despite the flagrant manner of his nomination, for I am a machine Republican, and never yet bolted a Republican ticket. Mr. Pavey raised the issue himself, and challenged every Republican by openly boasting that he did not intend if elected, to act with the Republican Party. This position he now openly and deliberately reiterates. Mr. Pavey has gone one step too far. He ought to be, and, I hope, he will be, snowed under on election day."

A story was current last night that the State machine leaders were so indignant at Mr. Pavey's show of independence that they were about ready to sacrifice him. They were so sure of carrying the Senate that some of them spoke openly of following this example of Mr. Barnes and attempting to defeat Mr. Pavey. It was said a conference had been held by machine leaders at which the advisability of naming some machine man as an independent candidate had been discussed.

"Pavey is threatening to do just the thing for which Coggeshall was turned down in Oneida County," said one member of the local Republican Campaign Committee. "If he doesn't mend his ways we may decide to get along with him."

Mr. Pavey opened headquarters on the second floor of the State Club, in East Twenty-second Street, yesterday.

## SEEKING MR. HAWES'S SUCCESSOR.

**Hard Work to Fill the Vacant Place on the Fusion Ticket.**

President Lauterbach of the Republican County Organization and his associates devoted considerable time yesterday to discussion of a candidate for City Court Judge to fill the place on the ticket left vacant when Mr. Hawes withdrew. Consultations between Republicans and State Democracy representatives were also held. No successor to Mr. Hawes was agreed on, and a conference with the Committee of Fifty's sub-committee will be held to-day.

H. C. Astarita, who represents the Latin-American Union, is favorably considered by the Republicans.

Some newspapers yesterday morning spoke of ex-Congressman E. J. Dunphy as one of the candidates under consideration. Mr. Dunphy yesterday sent this letter:

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

The morning papers make it appear that my name was presented to a committee of the Republican County Convention in connection with a Justiceship in the City Court.

If my name was mentioned, it was without my knowledge or consent.

I am not a candidate for that or any other public office, and would not accept a nomination.

EDWARD J. DUNPHY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1895.

Mr. Hawes yesterday filed with the Police Board a letter formally declining to be the candidate.

**Colored Republicans Want Some Pie.**

Chairman Lauterbach of the Republican County Organization yesterday received a communication from a committee of the Colored Republican Club of New-York County, with reference to recognition of the colored voters in the matter of patronage. They want some of it.

The committee said that the club represented 20,000 voters, and they had not yet indorsed the fusion ticket. They felt at liberty to vote for whom they pleased. They were willing to support the combination of Republicans and Democrats if they could be assured they would have a fair share of patronage, and be allowed to distribute it to suit themselves. This modest request was duly filed by President Lauterbach.


# Where Is He Going?

Gentle reader, he is hurrying home. And it's **house-cleaning** time, too—think of that!

Fifteen years ago, he wouldn't have done it. Just at this time, he'd be "taking to the woods."

But now, things are different. His house is cleaned with **Pearline**. That makes house-cleaning easy.

Easy for those who do it—easy for those who have it done.

No hard work, no wear and tear, no turmoil and confusion, no time wasted, no tired women, no homeless men.

Everything's done smoothly, quickly, quietly, and easily. Try it and see.



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SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.



Have you read the Handsomely Illustrated Article on the

# ATLANTA EXPOSITION

In the Wonderful Improved

FRANK LESLIE'S

## Popular Monthly?

**Nov. Number Ready, 25 Cents.**

Among the leading illustrated articles are: "The Atlanta Exposition," by Walter G. Cooper; "Our Exotic Nobility," by James L. Ford; "Allhallowtide," by Mrs. Leicester-Addis; "The Immortals" of the French Academy; Suburban Riding and Driving Club of N. Y.;" "The Scenic Panorama of New York State" and "The Boomerang." Also six notable short stories.

*Premium List sent free. Mention this paper.*

**Frank Leslie's Publishing House, New York.**


## ROOSTER WILL BE ON THE BALLOT

**State Democracy Leaders Confident Their Party Will Have Its Column—What Mr. Fairchild Says.**

Leaders of the State Democracy said yesterday that competent legal advisers were confident the State Democracy would have a party column on the blanket ballot under its emblem—the rooster.

The names of the local fusion candidates will, of course, appear in this column under the Democratic State candidates.

As the names of the State candidates will also appear in the column of the Reform Democratic Party, under the full-rigged ship, they will appear in three columns. This will be of some possible advantage to the State candidates.

The sample ballots sent out by the Secretary of State were not samples of those intended for New-York County.

The situation was explained by ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, Chairman of the State Democracy's Executive Committee, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"The sample ballot issued by Secretary Palmer applies only to the State in general, and to those counties in particular in which there is no factional or independent movement," said Mr. Fairchild. "The ballot for New-York County will contain nine columns at least, and will include a column for the State Democracy's local and State tickets. The latter organization claims recognition on the blanket ballot as the faction of a party, and is sustained by legal decisions rendered last year, whereby a faction of a party was held to be entitled to a separate ballot. The State Democracy, having only indorsed the Democratic State ticket, is no factional or independent movement, and having nominated a county ticket, has filed its certificate and its emblem (a rooster) with the County Clerk. The law in this matter has been carefully scrutinized by Messrs. Scott and Wallace Macfarlane, and the State Democracy has no doubt of the validity of its position.

"The consequence is that the voter in New-York County will have his choice of three Democratic tickets:

"1. Regular Democratic, star emblem; Syracuse State ticket; Tammany county ticket.

"2. Reform Democratic Party, ship emblem; Syracuse State ticket; fusion county ticket.

"3. State Democracy, rooster emblem; Syracuse State ticket; fusion county ticket.

"Citizens will have the choice of voting either the Reform Democratic or State Democratic fusion ticket. With the Republican column added, the county fusion ticket will appear at least three times on the blanket ballot in its entirety, and some of its candidates on the Good Government Party ticket also.

"The objection to certificate by petition is that, under the law, the party so nominating is deprived of the circle within which the cross is made, and the voter is compelled to place a cross opposite the name of every candidate for whom he intends to vote. The object of this is to prevent independent nominations."

Prominent members of the State Democracy, among them George Walton Greene, the Chairman of the Law Committee, have discussed the question with members of the Police Board. The latter think the column with the rooster as the emblem should be put upon the ballot.

**La Joconde.**

From The Nineteenth Century.

Modern critics, puzzled by the enigmatic smile on the compressed lips of the "Joconde," have sought, like myself, to read the thought lurking behind that smooth, dark forehead. Not one, however, has gone so far as to give his suppositions a precise form. Taine asks whether the lovely woman's smile has not a twofold meaning—mockery toward her elderly husband and tenderness toward the artist. M. Arsène Houssaye sees "l'âme amoureuse de Léonard rayonnant sur cette figure." Théophile Gautier, more poetical, carries his search up into the clouds of Olympia, after having explored the regions infernal. He finds in the "Joconde" a strange being, perhaps a perversity; he compares her with the gods, "qui savent tout et méprisent doucement les vulgarités humaines."

The latest inquirer into the mystery, M. Henry Jouin, declines to set forth any theory, and, while hinting his suspicion, lets drop the word "legend," which fairly characterizes the state of the question. With the discretion of a true gentleman Leonardo carefully avoided giving consistency to any suppositions which may have been formed in his time. It is we moderns who, probing to the bottom of the human heart and comparing dates and facts, have created this legend, which we base upon a graceful line of the mouth and a soft, sidelong look in the eyes—mere nothings which to us seem to tell everything, and leave us desirous that it should be so.

**Mme. Bosio's Shake.**

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The shake of Mme. Bosio has left an impression on me. It was asserted and believed that nobody else ever possessed such a shake, and assuredly it was utterly bewildering. It was smooth as the surface of calm water, rhythmical as the beating of a clock, pulsating as the throb of an engine, enduring as an unknown quantity. No bird ever carolled more thrillingly, no star ever scintillated more brilliantly, no diamond ever sparkled more dazzlingly.

When we knew that shake was coming, we strained our ears in preparation; while it lasted we held our breath in fascination; when it ended we shouted out applause in intoxication. Of course, it was purely mechanical; of course there was no passion in it; of course it was mere vocal dexterity, and in no way the lyrical expression of a feeling; but, all the same, it was as utterly apart in song as was the floating of Taglioni in dance. Among the luminosities which here and there light up my memories of the Paris opera I put it high.

## NOTIFY THE CANDIDATES

**Tammany Men Formally Hear of Their Nominations.**

COL. MICHAEL C. MURPHY SPOKESMAN

**All the Nominees, Including the Only "Outsider," Charles F. MacLean, Present—The Ceremonies and Speeches of Acceptance.**

The ten candidates on the Tammany city and county ticket now know officially that they have been nominated. They were told so yesterday afternoon in the parlor of the Union Square Hotel, where they met the Tammany Committee on Notification and received the formal proffer of their nominations. Every one of the candidates was present, Charles F. MacLean looking rather odd in the big crowd of Tammany men. It is needless to say that all accepted and there was much to say about hearty thanks, "deep appreciation of the honor," and so forth.

There were no "breaks" in the speeches of acceptance. Ex-Recorder Smyth was particularly careful this year. He is looking in the best of health, and is in robust condition to go into the hard fight.

Col. Michael C. Murphy was chosen as the spokesman of the Committee on Notification, and Civil Justice Joseph H. Stiner as Secretary. Col. Murphy made little speeches to all the candidates. He called up ex-Recorder Smyth first. The ex-Recorder stood in the centre of the room and bowed to Col. Murphy, who said:

"It is my very pleasant duty to notify you that you were unanimously nominated by probably the biggest convention ever held in Tammany Hall for Justice of the Supreme Court. In your service on the bench you were always an upright, honest, able Judge. Your record in the future will be as it was in the past."

In reply, Mr. Smyth said:

"It is hardly necessary for me, so well known to every gentleman here, to say that I highly appreciate the great honor that has been conferred upon me. I do appreciate it, and I appreciate it more, if possible, owing to what occurred a year ago. It is sufficient for me to say that, if I should be elected to that high office, I will discharge its duties faithfully, fearlessly, and honestly. The only guarantee which I can give of my future course is to point to my former record of fifteen years, in which I served in an equally high office by virtue of the votes of the good people of this city. I then endeavored to discharge my duty faithfully.

"After a year's absence from the bench I have looked into my conscience and have found nothing in my judicial career to reproach myself with. If I am elected, I will bring to my new duties all the experience of my service on the bench, with a firm determination to administer the duties of my office fearlessly, honestly, and uprightly."

Hearty applause greeted the ex-Recorder's remarks. Col. Murphy then addressed ex-Judge Charles H. Truax, and said:

"You have had fourteen years' service in the Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas Courts. You have discharged your duties with honor to the Bar Association, as well as to the traditions surrounding the courts. For so young a man, you have made a most enviable record."

Col. Murphy then tendered the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court.

"You have informed me," said ex-Judge Truax in reply, "of my nomination to what is, in my view, the highest office that a member of the bar can attain. I appreciate it from the bottom of my heart. It was the ambition of my youth to be a Justice of the Supreme Court, and it seems now that that ambition will be gratified. If I am elected I shall endeavor so to act that you will not be ashamed of your selection. I accept the nomination which you, Mr. Chairman, have so courteously tendered, and I thank you most heartily."

Mr. Truax was warmly applauded. Charles F. MacLean's name was then called. He stood up and the assembled Tammany men gave the only "outsider" on their ticket an opening round of applause just to show that there was no hard feeling.

"Mr. MacLean," said Col. Murphy, "you have not had the advantage of the others so far as experience is concerned, but you have served the city so well, you have done your duty so manfully and fearlessly, regardless of criticism, that there is no doubt in my mind that, with your deep learning and your scholarly attainments, you will make an excellent Justice of the Supreme Court."

"The nomination you have given me," said Mr. MacLean, "is most acceptable. I accept the nomination you have so felicitously tendered with the warmest thanks. I see many familiar faces around me of men whose acquaintance I made years ago. This nomination is peculiarly acceptable this year, when the voters of this city are now voting either as Democrats or Republicans. I am deeply grateful for this nomination which the Democratic Party of this city has conferred upon me."

"Gen. McMahon," said Col. Murphy, in notifying Martin T. McMahon of his nomination for the Court of General Sessions, "I take special pleasure in notifying you that you have been nominated for Judge of the Court of General Sessions. I had the honor of serving in the war in the same command with two of your brothers. They lost their lives. Your life was spared. You come of the right sort of stock."

In reply, Gen. McMahon said:

"I accept the nomination with grateful thanks. I am especially pleased to be associated on the ticket with so many men who have served the city and State so well and so faithfully. The ticket will surely be elected, and when I retire from the bench I hope it will be found that I have administered my office honestly and faithfully."

"Judge Newburger," said Col. Murphy, "you discharged the duties as a Judge of the City Court to the proud satisfaction of all the members of the bar. I never heard an attorney say a word against you. I notify you of your nomination as a Judge of the Court of General Sessions."

"In accepting the nomination for Judge of the Court of General Sessions," said Judge Newburger, "I promise to discharge the duties of that office to the best of my ability."

In addressing Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, Col. Murphy said:

"Chief Justice Van Wyck, you are an ornament to the bench. It is my sincere hope that when you have served another six years on the City Court bench you will be exalted to the Supreme Court."

"I am sincerely grateful for the distinction conferred on me by renominating me for Judge of the City Court. In accepting it let me say that if elected I shall administer the duties of that office in the future as I have in the past."

John P. Schuchman was then notified of his nomination for Judge of the City Court.

"I trust," said Mr. Schuchman, in accepting the nomination, "that if we are successful, I shall lay down my office at the end of my term with a conscience perfectly at rest."

Edward F. O'Dwyer, the nominee for the two-year term in the City Court, was next notified. He replied in a very neat speech, and said:

"If elected, I will perform the duties of my office in a way that will reflect credit on the regular Democratic Party of this city. I thank you most sincerely."

This concluded the notification of the judiciary candidates. Col. Murphy then called up Henry D. Purroy, nominated for County Clerk, gave him a fine send-off, and said that his success in life was due wholly to his loyalty to his friends.

Mr. Purroy accepted the nomination, of course, and said that he was very much pleased to do so, "especially when the Democratic Party is being so fiercely and recklessly attacked." Mr. Purroy said that he would work hard for the whole ticket.

In notifying William Sohmer, the nominee for Register, Col. Murphy said:

"You served three years in the Assembly and never got scorched. You took your defeat last year like a man. You did not grumble or say that you were not supported in this section or that section of the city."

Mr. Sohmer pledged himself to administer the duties of the Register's office, if elected, to the satisfaction of all the citizens of this city.

**An Utterly Inexcusable Act.**

From The Rochester Democrat, Oct. 12.

The so-called Associated Press, an Illinois corporation which has pilfered the honored name of a New-York State news association, has perpetrated another silly fake. It sent out a sensational dispatch announcing an alleged attempt on the life of President Cleveland. It was a canard, pure and simple, and was utterly inexcusable from any point of view. Until a report of this kind has been verified—a matter of easy accomplishment in case of its truth—it is a crime to promulgate it. The news concern responsible for this latest canard is, however, utterly irresponsible, and the announcement carried little if any weight.


# FIRST OF COURSE.

**Crowded Opening Night in Chickering Hall.**

**Dr. Greene's Grand Illustrated Course of Lectures.**

**The Greatest Interest and Enthusiasm Expressed.**

**Free Admission Granted to Everybody.**

**The Other Lectures of the Course

Quaker Wisdom

"Nature must obey necessity." Quaker Oats is a necessity to a perfect breakfast.

Quaker OATS

*Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.*

## G. A. R. U. FIGHT GETS HOT

Continued from Page 1.

ing Department, who wants to become a policeman. Jacob Marcus wanted to be a City Marshal, but could not get the place.

"Frederic Helbig is one of my deputies and President of the Eleventh District Association of the German-American Reform Union. Besides Senner and Sutro, he is the only office holder of the union who has signed the call. This leads me to say that I have given perfect freedom to every employe under me to hold whatever political views he chooses, and to give them expression as loudly as he likes. All I want is that the work of the office shall be properly done.

"The only name in the list which surprises me is that of Dr. Julius Solow. He was one of the most earnest advocates of the policy of supporting Tammany Hall, and I cannot believe that he has so far changed his views."

**Oswald Ottendorfer Angry.**

Oswald Ottendorfer was very angry yesterday at the statement published in a morning paper that he had tried to get Charles F. MacLean to withdraw his name as a Tammany candidate for the Supreme Court bench. When asked if the statement was true, he exclaimed:

"It is a lie! I have taken absolutely no part in the matter from the beginning. I do not even know whether it is true that MacLean was put up by Tammany. I certainly do not know what efforts have been made to induce him to withdraw. As long as a newspaper has gone so far as to try to give the impression that I have taken some part in this matter, I wish you would state very positively that every word of the story is untrue."

Speaking of the German-American political situation, Mr. Ottendorfer said:

"I have no idea what portion of the German vote will be represented by the meeting at Maennerchor Hall to-morrow night, or what part will go with Tammany. I have fears that many of the Germans are so highly incensed that they are beyond the reach of argument, written or spoken. They are not in a state to use reason at all, and it is doubtful whether they can be led into such a state by election-time.

"The man who has created this deplorable situation is honest, but most unwise. Certainly the charge of impracticability which he made against the Good Government Clubs can be made with more reason against Theodore Roosevelt. He acted according to his belief, no doubt, and no doubt there was great corruption in the police. But he was most impolitic in his methods, and he has done more harm to the cause of reform than can be undone in many years."

**THEODORE SUTRO DEPOSED.**

**Repudiated by the German Organization in the Fifth District.**

A regularly summoned meeting of the members of the Fifth Assembly District German-American Reform Union was held last night at 8 o'clock at 61 South Washington Square. Henry B. Henz presided. This is the district which has hitherto been under the care of Tax Commissioner Sutro.

About 100 members were present. W. F. Rausch was unanimously elected President of the district organization and one of the delegates to the General Committee in place of Mr. Sutro, who was deposed.

Philip C. Kullman, Walter Jaeger, and Edward Bachman were elected Vice Presidents, and George T. Schweiter, Otto Osterwald, and F. C. Kanenberg were elected Secretaries.

F. O. Huttmann made the principal speech, in which he declared that the Germans were tired of Roosevelt and would not vote the fusion ticket because it reprcsented Mayor Strong's administration. He alluded to the Mayor's broken promises to the Germans over the Sunday law. The Germans, he said, wanted to teach politicians that ante-election promises must be kept on penalty of losing the German vote.

No Sutro sympathizers showed themselves at the meeting, which was harmonious and enthusiastic.

**Dr. Anderson's Statement.**

Dr. Anderson gave out a long statement last night at his house, 118 East Eighty-sixth Street, in the course of which he said that the methods adopted at the convention and a few days previous to carry the German American Reform Union over to Tammany were repugnant to his taste. He continued:

"At the last election there were, in my opinion, in Tammany Hall 25,000 German voters; Republicans, 20,000; German-American Reform Union and State Democracy, 40,000, and other smaller organizations, including Good Government Clubs, 10,000. As can be readily seen, this would be an immense power for good if united. At the coming election the following are my figures of the German vote: Fusion ticket, 35,000; Tammany Hall, 50,000; others, 10,000—a loss to the fusion ticket of 25,000 votes, enough to elect the Tammany Hall ticket unless extraordinary efforts are made to show the people where relief is to be found, which will, of course, change these figures."

He said that the reason so large a vote was likely to be lost to the Reform Party was because it tried to make "a Sunday out of hell in one short year." Every small storekeeper and his customers were against the overstrict enforcement of the Sunday law.

Dr. Anderson concluded by saying that he had been convinced by Oswald Ottendorfer that reform was to be had at Albany and not through a change in the Municipal Administration of the city. The desire for a change in the present tyrannical, rebellion-inviting Sunday law was paramount with the entire German element of the city, and their convictions would force both the great political parties to respect them.

**NAMES FORGED, THEY SAY.**

**Five Declare They Did Not Sign the Call for To-night's Meeting.**

The Executive Committee of the German-American Reform Union met last night at Maennerchor Hall. E. B. Amend was in the chair.

Christ Rathjens, Dr. L. D. Schwitters, Louis Dieble, D. Brettmann, and Dr. N. Kruskal came to the meeting to say that their names were forged to the call issued for to-night's meeting by those opposed to the policy of supporting the Tammany ticket. As each man stood up to make the announcement with regard to himself that he had in no shape or manner authorized the use of his name, and that he was in sympathy with the views of the majority, he was loudly cheered by those present.

The Executive Committee unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the German-American Reform Union denounces as an absolute untruth the assertion of Mr. Sutro and Dr. Senner that the resolution passed by the General Committee on Wednesday was forced through by the application of the gag law. If freedom of speech was ever protected at a political meeting it was at the meeting of the General Committee, because the floor was given to not less than twenty-eight speakers. Mr. Sutro and Dr. Senner would have liked to monopolize the time of the meeting all to themselves to show to the Republicans that they had the organization in their pocket. It has since been ascertained that Mr. Sutro negotiated with the fusionists to sell the German-American Reform Union for his nomination of the Supreme Court, and that Dr. Senner had tried to make the same bargain for the Register's office. It is now said that the same gentlemen are trying to win support for the fusionist ticket by promising all sorts of places, and have gone so far as to promise, in the name of Mayor Strong, the newly created office of Charities Commissioner, which is to be filled in January next. They make these promises in spite of the knowledge that they cannot be kept, and their conduct is nothing but a political buncombe game.

Sick Headache

And that feeling of absolute misery is cured by Hood's Pills, the great liver tonic and regulator. No mercury. Purely vegetable. Tasteless, mild, easy to take. 25 cents. Be sure to get

Hood's Pills.

**A Pledge Adopted.**

The following pledge was adopted to be put to all local candidates for legislative offices:

I solemnly pledge myself to vote for a bill amending the excise law to allow the sale of alcoholic liquors to be permitted on Sundays between the hours of 1 P. M. and midnight, under conditions which the Legislature may see fit to impose to secure the quiet observance of the day, and I also pledge myself to vote for a bill amending the respective clauses of the Penal Code to the effect that the sale of necessaries shall be allowed on Sundays to 12 o'clock noon, and I hereby pledge myself for the aforesaid bill, all resolutions of the caucus of my party to the contrary notwithstanding.

When the reporters saw the resolutions they asked who had received the promise of the Charities Commissionership. Deputy Collector John Felerabend said before a crowd of delegates:

"It was Dr. Anderson to whom the promise was given."

Those around him confirmed this, one man saying that the Executive Committee had positive proof that Dr. Anderson had received this assurance before he handed in his resignation.

It was determined at the Executive Committee meeting that Carl Lewenstein should be Chairman of the Campaign Committee and that no money should be received either from Tammany Hall or any of its candidates.

**WITNESSES AGAINST HOLMES IN DEMAND**

**Canadians Will Be Asked to Testify in the Philadelphia Case.**

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 14.—Detective Frank P. Geyer of Philadelphia, who has been trying to fasten a murder charge upon H. H. Holmes, the Philadelphia insurance swindler, arrived here to-day from Detroit to secure witnesses as to the presence of the Pietzel children in Toronto, their movements while here, and the finding of the bodies in the cellar of the St. Vincent house.

Geyer says the State will call witnesses from Toronto to dispose of the first story told by Holmes, that the children were travelling in South America, and to prove that Holmes actually brought Mrs. Pietzel to Toronto to meet her husband and children, although the former had already been murdered. Geyer will endeavor to secure the attendance of seven or eight Toronto witnesses at the Holmes trial, which will begin at Philadelphia two weeks hence. Among these will be Detective Cuddy, who helped materially in the search for the children's bodies; Mrs. Nudel, owner of the St. Vincent cottage; Mr. Rivers, from whom Holmes borrowed the spade to dig the graves in the cellar; Mr. Armbrust, the occupant of the cottage at the time the bodies were discovered and Undertaker Humphreys, who dug up the bodies. Geyer will also try to secure the attendance of those who met Mrs. Pietzel here, and who saw the children alive at the Albion Hotel in this city.

Detective Geyer says he is satisfied the case against Holmes for the murder of Benjamin Pietzel is complete in every way, but in the case of failure Holmes will be taken to Indianapolis to be tried for the murder of Howard Pietzel, or he will be brought to Toronto, in each of which places there is a complete chain of evidence against him.

**THE STATE TAX IN KINGS COUNTY**

**It Has Been Increased $602,577 Over That of Last Year.**

At the meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday the Committee on the Equalization of the State tax reported that the value of property in Kings County was $525,105,720, on which the State tax was $1,701,634.14.

The tax is divided as follows: Schools, $493,683.98; insane, $525,195.72; canals, &c., $682,754.44.

This year's State tax is an increase of $602,577 over that of 1894. The State tax rate in Kings County is 3.24 mills.

**An African Cook.**

From The Nineteenth Century.

Deria Ali was our swarthy chef; a little wizened-up old fellow, much given to complaining of and quarrelling with the other members of the outfit, but, on the other hand, a first-class jungle cook. He had seen a good deal of the world, having visited Melbourne and other places in Australia; not finding them to his liking, however, he had returned to his native jungle. His wardrobe was, like Sam Weller's knowledge of London, "extensive and peculiar"; one day he would appear wearing a turboosh, two yards of calico, and a spear; the next day very tight trousers and an old military overcoat; another day an ancient and porous mackintosh, of which he said, "Him cost me £5 at Melbourne."

On the march his duty was to drive the sheep—poor, white, fat-tailed things, they got so used to marching that after a few days they needed no driving, and would follow like dogs, getting gradually killed off day by day till they were all gone, and a fresh lot had to be bought to fill their places. It was necessary to take sheep with us in order to keep the pot supplied when our time was devoted exclusively to the pursuit of lions. On such occasions it would have been fatal to sport to discharge a rifle in order to supply ourselves with food. One sheep marched with us for about 240 miles, his day of execution having been postponed to the very last because we had become so mutually attached. When he was killed he was barely eatable.

**Schoolgirls Will Wear Bloomers.**

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 14.—Randall Spaulding, Superintendent of the public schools of this place, has approved of the use of bloomers by the young girls of the public schools while at exercise in the gymnasium. The girls will wear the bifurcated garments, and have adopted a combination of blue and white. The gymnasium is in the old St. Luke's Church, near the High School.

**Revolutionary Relics Found.**

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 14.—While at work in a ditch on Saturday, Pierre Black of Holmes Street, Belleville, found a cannon ball five inches in diameter, which is regarded as a relic of the Revolution. About the same time another man found two English coins, one dated 1733, and the other 1737. The relics were found near the old Dutch Church, which was used as a fort by the British during the Revolution.

## REJECTED BY TWO CLUBS

**Strong Opposition to the Good Government Ticket.**

**SUPPORT FOR FUSION NOMINATIONS**

**Warm Debates in the F and X Organizations—Speech by Richard Watson Gilder—Tammany Must Be Killed.**

There were lively times at the meetings of Good Government Clubs F and X last night. Warm discussions and strong words characterized both meetings.

Club F met at 534 Hudson Street, and Club X at 211 East Broadway. After protracted sessions both clubs repudiated by overwhelming votes the county ticket of the Good Government Clubs.

At Club F, John Brooks Leavitt, who appeared in the interest of the ticket, was refused permission to speak, the President of the club, L. J. Callanan, declaring that he would resign immediately if the members voted to hear Mr. Leavitt talk.

"We are not here," said Mr. Callanan, "to listen to the men who put us in a hole. There is not a sane idea in the heads of any of them, and we have not the time to waste with them."

Mr. Leavitt did not talk.

Chase Mellen started the ball rolling by introducing the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Good Government Club F declines to ratify and support the ticket put in nomination at the late convention of Good Government Clubs.

Resolved, That the club take no active part in the present campaign, and leave to its individual members entire freedom of action as their own consciences shall dictate.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, together with a copy of the annexed statement containing the consideration upon which they were adopted, be forthwith sent to the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs, to each Good Government Club, and to the press of the City of New-York.

The "annexed statement" referred to in the resolution was a long recapitulation of the reasons of the club for its action. The point of the statement was that the lesser of the two evils should be chosen, and that the Tammany Tiger should be strangled first, even if fusion with Mr. Platt were necessary.

Commissioner of Charities John P. Faure introduced the following amendment, which was carried unanimously:

Resolved, That Good Government Club F hereby commends the action taken by eight-ninths of its delegation to the Good Government Club Convention, held on the 7th inst., in voting in the negative on the proposition to put a separate ticket in the field at the coming municipal election, the effect of which proposition was to endanger or delay the paramount duty of the hour, from the standpoint of good citizenship in this city—i. e., the destruction and dismemberment of that great local cancer—Tammany Hall.

Chairman Callanan made a speech on the resolutions favoring the fusion ticket.

He was followed by Assemblyman Alfred R. Conkling. "What are we here for?" he began. "To beat Tammany."

"No; to beat Platt," answered several members.

He then quoted history to prove that great victories had been won by compromises, and urged that the precept be followed. He said this Legislature was made up of an infernal lot of rascals.

Remarks by Richard Watson Gilder were listened to with great interest. He said:

It is with great regret that I place myself on this occasion with the majority. I would rather be with the minority, but I believe it to be my duty to be identified with this action. I have studied the question of municipal government in the Old World this Summer, and I come back feeling that this populace has but a vague idea of how it is imperilled by Tammany Hall.

In all Europe there is little tendency to republics, and statesmen there ascribe this to the example of America as portrayed in New-York politics. The Liberal Party in England was defeated this year because it tried to do too many things at once.

Our plan was sound. Down with the chief enemy! On my conscience, I believe that the salvation of the Good Government Clubs depends on uniting against the Tiger.

Mr. Gilder, in closing, alluded to Dr. Parkhurst as the greatest statesman of the age.

Samuel Seabury offered as a substitute resolutions supporting the Good Government ticket. They were voted down.

A resolution promising Club F's support for the fusion ticket was tabled.

The original motion then went through, with about half a dozen votes.

At Club X Julius Blumberg, the recognized leader of the club, said that he thought that Charles Stewart Smith was "a poor, simple fool," for not refusing to accept the candidates on the fusion ticket. He said that the club should not support the fusion ticket.

Joseph Levinson, the Platt leader in the Second Assembly District and the President of the James G. Blaine Club in the district, moved to reconsider the action of the meeting at that time his followers in the club voted to repudiate the Good Government ticket. The Blumberg faction desired a second meeting, when more members would be present.

When the vote was cast again last night, however, the motion to repudiate the ticket was carried by a larger majority than at the first meeting.

Charles L. Wabash, who voted with the majority, said the fusion ticket was made up by the two worst politicians alive, ex-Senator Platt and Tom Power. Hamilton were elected, he said, he would give the 135 places to Republicans without any regard to civil service examinations.

Mr. Blumberg got very much excited. He said that the Good Government Executive Committee had conferred with Commissioners Brookfield, Mr. Fairchild, and Gen. Thomas, and tried its best to get up a good ticket. The confederation, he said, would throw Club X out if it took the proposed action.

Mr. Levinson thought there was no danger of that. He thought it was an insult to him that the vote had to be reconsidered, and he did not consider Charles Stewart Smith "a poor, simple fool."

Barnett Levy tried to introduce a resolution indorsing the fusion ticket, but was ruled out.

**SHOULD HOLD OUT TO THE END.**

**The Rev. Henry Mottet on the Duty of Good Government Club Men.**

The Campaign Committee of the Good Government Clubs received a letter yesterday from the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet of the Church of the Holy Communion which they think will have much influence with voters. It was given out last night. Dr. Mottet says:

The fusion ticket just placed in the field for the purpose of defeating Tammany Hall is calculated, I think, to produce complication and confusion in the minds of some voters, whose sole desire it is to do their duty justly in the coming election. The strain of this complication and confusion bears most severely upon those who are members of the Good Government Clubs. Let me therefore ask you to consider what, in my judgment, is the clear duty of every Good Government Club man.

The motive and the purpose for the formation of these clubs were manifestly to bring about an absolute divorce between politics and municipal administration. The clubs took the position that when municipal nominations for office were to be made, neither Democratic, nor Republican, nor any other party was to be considered, much less to be dealt with. Men were to be chosen as candidates exclusively because of their well-tried and recognized high character, and because of the evidence of their special fitness for office. Party and partisan service were distinctly repudiated. That, I maintain, is the exact position to-day of all Good Government Clubs.

The men who are mainly responsible for the fusion ticket are also the men whose aims have heretofore been identical with those of the Good Government Clubs. But they have made alliance with men who seek office for the spoils of office, and for the maintenance and strengthening of their respective parties. They have confessedly abandoned that standard of civic pride and honor which they raised last year, and which, through the Chamber of Commerce, they have but recently proclaimed; they have confessedly struck a compromise with professional politicians, and now they seek to justify themselves on the score of expediency. They have not kept their word as men should who have absolute faith in the final triumph of the right, provided it be rigidly adhered to, and that faith and that enthusiasm which they once aroused in thousands upon thousands of citizens I believe they have now forfeited.

The men of this metropolis who to-day uphold the highest standard of honor and honesty in civic politics may be deserted by all but the rank and file of the Good Government Clubs. They have not yet, and I trust they never will, abandon their lofty purpose. Their steadfast clinging to their original end and aim may in the present campaign bring upon them defeat. But they are obviously not responsible for such defeat. They may not and they cannot dicker and trade with professional politicians and withal preserve their integrity. If they will hold out, accept opprobrium, and continue steadfast in their purpose, I am convinced that eventually they must become the rallying point for all of the civic pride, coupled with the highest integrity and the sternest uprightness in our community. To yield one single point now is simply to add one more to the compromises already made in the interest not of a virile manhood, but of a degrading expediency.

## THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL

**Adjourns Sine Die, After Appointing Committees and Adopting Many Reports and Resolutions.**

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The closing session of the triennial council of the Congregational Church opened this morning, and a varied amount of business was transacted. Resolutions denouncing the outrages on citizens and missionaries in foreign countries were adopted.

The report of the Committee on Relation of Secret and Social Organizations to the Churches was reconsidered, and a committee was appointed to report at the next council. A committee of five on the lynching evil was appointed. The religious needs of the army and navy were discussed.

The Nominating Committee announced the following committees:

On Gambling—The Rev. Charles H. Mamlin, Massachusetts; Judge O. G. Wakefield, North Dakota; Prof. W. D. Mackenzie, Illinois; Walter K. Brigdow, Massachusetts; President O. Baldwin, California.

On Secret and Social Societies—The Rev. William F. Davis, Michigan; the Rev. Charles G. Brown, California; Deacon Thomas Todd, Massachusetts; the Rev. Casper W. Hiatt, Illinois; the Rev. Robert R. Meredith, New-York; the Rev. William B. Homer, Missouri; the Rev. A. L. Fabrique, Connecticut.

On Overture from the Lay Conference—The Rev. William E. Wolcott, Massachusetts; the Rev. Dwight P. Breed, Michigan; the Rev. Calvin B. Moody, Minnesota.

On Ministerial Preparation and Standing—The Rev. John E. McLean, California; the Rev. John P. Sanderson, Michigan; the Rev. Charles L. Morgan, Massachusetts; the Rev. T. O. Douglass, George E. D. Sedington, Illinois; the Rev. Edward Hawes, Vermont; the Rev. James G. Vose, Rhode Island; the Rev. L. H. Hallock, Washington.

On City Evangelization and Social Settlements—The Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, Massachusetts; the Rev. Charles S. Mills, Ohio; the Rev. Willard Scott, Illinois; William H. Fleming, Nebraska; the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, New-York; the Rev. S. G. Smith, Minnesota; the Rev. Rufus B. Tobey, Massachusetts; the Rev. John Collins, Connecticut.

On Lynching—President G. W. Strong, Minnesota; the Rev. Dorenus Scudder, Massachusetts; Prof. George W. Henderson, Louisiana.

The afternoon session of the Council opened at 2:30 o'clock, with the Moderator in the chair. After the usual devotional exercises, the report of the Committee on Marriage and Divorce was taken up. The report was presented by the Rev. F. A. Noble of Illinois and was quite long. It recommended that the committee be continued, under the name of the Committee on Family. The Rev. Charles Caverno of Colorado moved, as a substitute for the recommendations of the committee, that they be instructed to inquire into the Scripture grounds for divorce and continue under the same name. The substitute was carried.

The report of the Committee on Sabbath Observance was read by the Rev. Lineus Blakeslee of Topeka, Kan. All was adopted except that part of the last clause of the recommendations which rejoiced that one of the political parties of the State had declared themselves in favor of existing laws. The Committee on Lynching then made its report. It deplored the prevalence of that custom. Various committees were appointed before the close of the session.

At the evening session Francis Clark delivered an address on "The Youngest Member of the Church Family." After Mr. Clark's address, Washington Gladden made the report of the Committee on Capital and Labor. A resolution was then adopted thanking the pastor of Plymouth Church and the people of Syracuse for their hospitality. On motion the Council was adjourned sine die.

**WHO SHALL FOLD THE BALLOTS?**

**An Effort to be Made to Have Boards of Election Do It.**

The question has just arisen in political circles as to whose duty it is to fold the ballots. In Brooklyn the Board of Elections announced yesterday that it did not consider its duty to be to fold them, but that the ballot clerks must perform the work. This, according to Chairman York of the Democratic Campaign Committee in Brooklyn, would result in disenfranchising many voters, as in crowded districts the ballot clerks would only be able to accommodate about two-thirds of them.

Attorney General Hancock has also given his opinion. According to his ruling, the duty of folding the ballots belongs to the ballot clerks. This opinion is likely to be followed by the courts and will, of course, apply to both cities.

At the Democratic headquarters in Brooklyn it was decided to apply at once to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Board of Elections to fold the ballots, and late yesterday it was understood that the Republican managers had decided to join with them in applying for such a writ.

In New-York, it was said, the Board of Elections is to deliver the ballots folded, and it was thought that the Brooklyn board would have to do likewise.

**Yale Senior Class Officers.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—The Yale senior class held its election of class officers to-night, with the following result:

Class Secretary—Elliot Sumner, New-Haven; Orator—G. T. Buck, Buffalo; Poet—A. R. Thompson, Hartford; Statistician—Philip Allen, Walpole, Mass.; Ivy Committee—T. F. Archibald, Scranton, Penn.; C. W.; Wells, Middletown, Conn.; W. S. Woodhull, Orange, N. J.; Cup Committee—J. K. Berry, Nashville, Tenn.; Harry Bond, New-London; T. J. Kinney, Chicago; Historian—P. C. Peck, Hudson, N. Y.; Harry Fischer, New-York; George McLananan, Washington; Sherman Day, New-Haven; Ward Cheney, Hartford; Class Day Committee—Harry Cross, Wakefield, R. I.; S. B. Thorne, New-York; W. A. Clark, Hartford; J. G. H. de Gibour, Washington; W. M. Beard, Poughkeepsie; Supper Committee—J. B. Neale, Kittanning, Penn.; Howland Twombly, Newtown, Mass.; S. B. Thorne, New-York; Ward Cheney, Hartford; Walter Paret, South Orange, N. J.; Triennial Committee—Maitland Griggs, Hartford; Huntington Taylor, Poughkeepsie; A. E. Foote, New-Haven.

**Burning Steadily for a Month.**

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 14.—The fire which started in the Muir Tunnel on the Northern Pacific a month ago is burning almost as furiously as ever. Efforts to smother the flames by sealing the tunnel, and also with steam, have been unsuccessful. Trains are being transferred over the new track recently constructed over the mountains. The damage is very heavy.

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## CAN HE BE KEPT BOTTLED?

**Republicans Hoping ex-Senator Warner Miller Will Be Discreet.**

**TO SPEAK IN COOPER UNION TO-NIGHT**

**If Suggestions Are Heeded, His Language on Excise Questions Will Not Be as Plain as at Saratoga.**

Ex-Senator Warner Miller of wide-open Herkimer County, the father of the Sunday plank in the Republican State platform, is going to make a speech in Cooper Union to-night. He is to be the principal speaker at a mass meeting under the management of the Republican Club.

Republicans who do not agree with Mr. Miller on the excise question wish he was to speak in the town of Dolgeville or some other up-the-State town instead of in the metropolis.

Mr. Miller, however, is going to speak here. If he heeds some suggestions which have been made to him, he will not use such plain language as he did in Saratoga. He is known as a conservative man who does not usually "make breaks." If he touches on excise questions in such a way as to seem to indorse the New-York Republicans' platform, so far as applied to New-York City, and stands up to the Saratoga platform as applied to the balance of the State, the State managers will consider him sufficiently "bottled up."

The Republican Club is not popular with certain State managers since it invited Mr. Miller to fire the opening gun of this campaign in this city. They regard him as a "rainmaker," and they want, not rain, but beer—south of the Harlem River.

Mr. Miller was invited to speak soon after the Republican State Convention, before the "beer" plank in the local Republican platform was made a portion of the party literature. No one at the Republican Club foresaw any trouble on this score. Afterward some of them felt differently.

A committee from the Republican Club went to State headquarters and besought the managers to invite Mr. Miller to come to this city and confer with the local lights as to the nature of speech he would make. The State managers told the committee that they were not inclined to ask Mr. Miller for the privilege of editing his speeches. They were willing to let him say anything he pleased. The Republican Clubmen went away with the look on their faces of men who have elephants on their hands. This was more than a week ago.

Mr. Miller's address to-night will be listened to and read with much interest by the Republican leaders. On the platform with him will be Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, formerly United States Minister to Russia. Elihu Root, as President of the Republican Club, will preside and make a speech.

Some of the Republicans who have been afraid Mr. Miller would say things that would do more harm than good to the Republican Party have been criticising those members of the club who were instrumental in arranging to-night's programme. One of them was quoted in a morning newspaper yesterday as putting the responsibility on John Sabine Smith. Mr. Smith is prominent in the Republican Club. He discussed the matter freely with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

"I expect Mr. Miller will say such things as he pleases," said Mr. Smith, "and I think Republicans will believe he is speaking for the good of the party. Mr. Miller is a man of prominence in the State. He is possessed of good sense, and whatever he may say on the excise question will be in his usual sensible style.

"It is likely if he sees fit to discuss the excise question that he may take a more conservative position than some suppose who know of his attitude at Saratoga. Whatever he says, I expect will be discreet and will express his honest views on the matter.

"The excise question, local option, and the Sunday question involve three distinct propositions. It is a grave question whether it would not be better to take the excise question entirely out of politics, and make it entirely one of revenue, granting licenses without reference to personality, and with reference only to the location of saloons. Under the existing law, it has afforded great opportunity for blackmail and other abuses, and in any event it gives temptation to any party to make political capital. It would probably be better to have a law that would not be the subject of favoritism.

"As to local option, so far as the sale of liquor is concerned, the law might be adapted to different localities—that is to say, making it somewhat different in New-York and Brooklyn, from what it would be in the country villages, where conditions are different, the demand and cost of licenses being necessarily so much greater here than there.

"At the same time, it does not follow that the matter should be left entirely to each locality because, however much we may desire to avoid it, there is a moral question involved, and the moral sentiments of the whole State are to be considered. Undoubtedly there would be no objection to referring general laws which might be enacted, to the people for approval, but this is totally different from having the people decide, every year, whether there shall be one law for New-York City, another in Schenectady, and another in Painted Post. It ought to be fixed and uniform legislation for cities of the same class. It should be a permanent, and not a floating statute.

"When we come to Sunday we have a religious question, and religion always runs deeper than politics. A large majority of the people believe in the American Sunday and not in a Continental Sunday. That is, they regard it as a religious holy day, and not a flippant holiday.

"While this is true, there is one, and only one difficulty to my mind, in drawing the line against the sale of liquor on that day. A considerable number of our people in great cities have been accustomed from childhood to take beer for nourishment, the same as milk. To them it is really a necessary of life, and, if such, it goes without saying, it ought to be fresh beer, and not stale stuff. It is not sufficient to say they can buy their beer Saturday and keep it over, or buy bottled beer. Many of them have slender means, and buy by the quart or gallon, to be drunk at table. In a word, they ought to be able to get it fresh on Sunday. We do not want saloons open for the sale of distilled liquors on that day, and there is no reason why any man should sell or buy whisky or strong drink on that day. A man who wants it can supply himself in advance and carry it in his pocket. With beer it is different. There might be two classes of licenses—one at a high price fro the sale of beer and all other liquors; the other at a lower rate, to sell beer only. Such beer places might be allowed to sell during Sunday afternoon, selling beer only; all other liquor saloons to be kept closed. In this way our German-American friends and others who require it, could get their beer fresh, with their food, and that is all there is in it."

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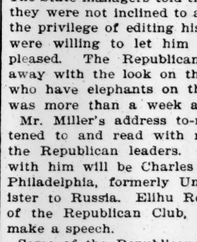

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**POLITICS FOR BUSINESS WOMEN**

**Mr. Lauterbach Says the Republican Party Is Not Responsible for the City Administration.**

A large number of young women, members of the Business Woman's Auxiliary of Harlem met at the house of Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, 221 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, last evening to be instructed in the political way in which they should go, according to the principles laid down by the Republican Party.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell presided, and Edward Lauterbach was the speaker of the evening. A letter of regret from Mr. Hackett, Chairman of the State Committee, was read. Lemuel E. Quigg was expected until late in the evening, when it became evident that he had missed his appointment.

Miss M. Kelly, the President of the organization, was the first speaker, and Miss Harriette Burnett, Lewis Armstrong, Miss Annie Tischler, and others prevented the politics giving too sombre a tone to the evening by interspersing a programme of music, songs, and recitations.

Mr. Lauterbach described to the business women and their friends the methods of work of a big political party from the primaries up to the Senate elections. Continuing, he said:

"If the plans of Good Government Clubs could be carried out, what is everybody's business would be nobody's business. To speak otherwise would be silly prating.

"In your churches you have preachers for the head. They look to the Bishops. Parties must have leaders.

"It is the present fashion to call them bosses. They are, instead, often men of highest character. They do not hold their positions for the love of power, but the work must be done by some one. If the wrong man be in power, he must be displaced.

"This cry against bosses is an effort to weaken organization. Women must be true to organization. The cry against partisanship is silly. We are all partisans. Women are born partisans."

After referring to the fall of Tammany and its cause, Mr. Lauterbach said:

"When the reform party came into power there were laws intended to be enforced when the peace of the people was threatened. They were not to be carried out literally until such time. I have nothing against the present city Government and do not intend to criticise it, but when there is blame cast upon the present methods of administration the Republican Party should not be asked to carry the responsibility."

In closing Mr. Lauterbach told the young women to "be good Democrats, be good Republicans, but, whatever you are, be partisans."

There was prolonged applause, more lighter entertainment, and Mrs. Jane Pierce talked politics to the young women in a lighter vein from a woman's point of view.

Mr. Leslie of the Phoenix Club, a very young man, was the next speaker, and he mixed his politics with many humorous and facetious remarks.

"The new woman interested in politics is the normal woman," said Mr. Leslie.

He then told the new and normal woman she would naturally get that which she must inevitably ask—"the ballot and a share in the government of the country from the party rocked in the cradle of a new idea."

Mr. Leslie did not agree with the "little man from below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street," and he gave a glowing history of a noble man, a representative man of the Republican Party, in a way which made it not difficult to recognize Mr. Roosevelt.

In closing he "required, asked, and begged" the assistance of the women present, whom he wished to "hustle" in the coming election as the men were about to do.

He held out as a reward the certainty that the young women would at last be sure to get the "franchise from the Grand Old Party."

No vote was taken, so it was not known whether the young women sided with Mr. Lauterbach or Mr. Leslie. There was a pleasant unanimity of feeling apparent during the refreshment hour.

The political exercises closed with a paper by a young woman of the club, who brought woman in politics up from the time she "was an accident in the body politic" to the present time. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mr., and Mrs. James G. Wentz, Miss Nevada Davis, Mrs. Emma Beckwith, Mrs. Sarah E. Gardner, Miss Jennie Gardner, Mrs. J. R. Kipp, Miss Mattie Rosenberg, R. Guthman, Eugene Daly, H. P. Guilman, Miss Burtsall, Mrs. Stephen King, Miss Jennie C. Ledwith, Mr. Timothy, West Side Club; Miss Annie Brierly, Mr. and Mrs. Stroud, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Finister, Mrs. Mary F. Kelly, Miss America Phillips, Miss Hodgkin, Miss Graham, and Miss H. A. Hoyt.

**PITTSBURG'S ATTORNEY ACCUSED**

**Illegally Receiving Interest on City Money the Charge—Arrests Will Probably Be in Order.**

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 14.—As a result of the investigation by the Councils into the charges that City Attorney Moreland has received interest on city funds, Moreland to-day resigned, and Clarence Burleigh was chosen as his successor. The Finance Committee of the Councils was in session all day. A resolution was adopted ordering that the City Attorney and Controller make demands upon the different banks for the $50,000 interest paid to Assistant City Attorney House, and if the banks refuse to immediately pay over the money, the City Attorney is directed to immediately enter suit for the amount, and also begin criminal proceedings.

City Controller Gourley later filed three informations against Major W. C. Moreland, ex-City Attorney, and his assistant, W. H. House, each charging misdemeanor in office for receiving interest on city money.

Three separate charges are made on account of the fact that Mr. House had received interest on city money deposited in three different banks. Warrants were at once made out and placed in the hands of an officer for the arrest of the accused men. All papers in the case, together with a copy of the detailed report of Councils' Sub-Finance Committee, have been placed in the hands of the District Attorney.

**TAMMANY RATIFICATION MEETING**

**To be Held at the Wigwam Oct. 22—Senate and Assembly Disputes.**

The Committee on Ratification of Tammany Hall met at the Wigwam yesterday and decided to hold the first big meeting in and around Tammany Hall Oct. 22.

There were no new developments yesterday in the Malone-Sulzer dispute. Herman Sulzer will be nominated for the Assembly in the Thirty-fourth District by certificate by Tammany. Mr. Malone may withdraw later.

There is still uncertainty in the Twentieth Senate District as to who will take John Norton's place as the Tammany nominee for Senator. Mr. Norton is said to lean toward withdrawing in favor of Deputy Commissioner John J. Ryan, formerly of the Street-Cleaning Department.

Ralph C. Raymond, President of the Italian Independent Club, and Chairman of the Central Organization of Italian Societies, called at Tammany Hall yesterday and said that eleven Italian societies would support Tammany this year.

There was a report in circulation that ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt would rather see Thomas J. McManus elected Senator in the Seventeenth District than T. C. O'Sullivan, the regular Tammany candidate. Plunkitt, of course, says that there is nothing in it.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
ELDOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:15—His Excellency.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Hansel and Gretel.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Christopher, Jr.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—David Garrick and Lend Me Five Shillings.
FORT GEORGE CASINO, 194th St-Amsterdam Av—Concert Afternoon and Evening.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Mayourneen.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Cricket on the Hearth and Lend Me Five Shillings.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—Mistress Betty.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—The Black Crook.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—A Social Highwayman.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Paddy Head Wilson.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisiana.
IRVING PLACE, Irving Place-15th St—8:15—Ferreol.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The Capitol.

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### YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

| | Weather Bureau. 1894. | 1895. | Times. 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 50 | 51 | 54 |
| 6 A. M. | 48 | 51 | 52 |
| 9 A. M. | 47 | 55 | 56 |
| 12 M. | 49 | 60 | 62 |
| 4 P. M. | 48 | 58 | 60 |
| 6 P. M. | 47 | 56 | 56 |
| 9 P. M. | 45 | 51 | 51 |
| 12 P. M. | 43 | 48 | 48 |

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....54.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....53.70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....47.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....57.00

### PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 4.

## SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 15, 1895.

*The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.*

### THE SALE OF UTAH.

In THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Feb. 13 of this year, and in other issues of this paper in March and April, attention was directed very fully and graphically by the contributions of a Salt Lake correspondent to many facts accumulated to make it plain that the political complexion of the Territory had been determined in 1894 as the outcome of a corrupt deal between Republican managers and men high in authority in the Mormon Church, and that the bargain, which began to be discovered by the results of the election in 1894, would be adhered to in 1895 in the election by which the Territory is to accept a Constitution and become qualified for admission as a State.

Briefly restated, the information of THE NEW-YORK TIMES was that GEORGE Q. CANNON, formerly a Democrat and at one time a Delegate in Congress from Utah, a leading "light" in the Mormon Church, associated with WILFORD WOODRUFF and JOSEPH F. SMITH as Counselors of the Church, had, to obtain material encouragement for many and various enterprises of a combined church and secular character, sought the counsel and assistance of such Republicans as JAMES S. CLARKSON and "JOE" MANLEY, prepared to give assurances that if the Utah Company, the Mormon sugar experiments, the Saltair Beach resort at Salt Lake, and some extensive railway and mining undertakings would be "sustained" by the Republican Party, the bulk of the Mormon vote could be depended upon for the candidates of that party.

The returns of the elections in 1894 in States and Territories in which there is a large Mormon vote were a more convincing answer than the ingenious denials at once made to these statements by Mr. GEORGE Q. CANNON and his son, Mr. FRANK CANNON, who was elected, undoubtedly as the result of this disgraceful bargain, as a Republican, to be a Delegate in Congress. Mr. G. Q. CANNON and Mr. CLARKSON both admitted that they were interested in the same "business" enterprises. As Mr. CLARKSON has appeared to have little occupation except politics, it may be difficult for him to distinguish between business and politics.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints appears to have let its affairs get into a bad way in recent years. CANNON, with a greed for wealth and political power that was checked by the operation of the Edmunds anti-polygamy law, and yearning for a "boom" in Utah, evidently came to the conclusion that his plans and the schemes of the Mormon Church would be better advanced by a political alliance with the Republicans than by permitting the people to adhere, as they had done for years, to the Democratic Party. And when Democrats were openly securing the passage of the enabling act, which President CLEVELAND approved in June, 1894, GEORGE Q. CANNON, still nominally a Democrat, was in Washington and in consultation with CLARKSON and MANLEY, arranging, upon a "business" basis, perhaps, for the betrayal of the Territory and the party that had offered it the opportunity to become a State.

A week ago, at a secret meeting of the Mormon priesthood in Salt Lake, President JOSEPH F. SMITH and GEORGE Q. CANNON harangued the attending preachers in such a fashion as to indicate that the Mormon Church authorities were indignant because Mormons, and particularly MOSES THATCHER and B. H. ROBERTS, had accepted nominations on the Democratic ticket. A part of the Mormon community is incensed at the discovery that the influence of the Mormon Church is to be thrown in behalf of the Republican candidates, evidently to carry out the plan to make GEORGE Q. CANNON one of the two United States Senators to take their places after the formal admission of Utah to the Union.

It may be too late to prevent the consummation of this shameful bargain and sale. If it shall be carried out, however, the Republican Party will wear a blot for it that years of penance will not obliterate. If one result of it shall be the election of CANNON to the Senate, it will be difficult to convince anybody that the man who has had children by polygamous wives since the Edmunds law became effective can be depended upon to insist that Utah, as a State, will faithfully enforce the obligation accepted in the new Constitution to prevent polygamy. In view of the fact that only so recently as February, 1895, at a quarterly conference of Latter Day Saints at Richfield, Utah, President SMITH made a strong speech in approval of polygamy, it is to be doubted whether he and CANNON are to be trusted honestly to enforce the laws which they have practically repudiated.

It was not too late in February last, when THE NEW-YORK TIMES gave the news about the existence of this huge conspiracy to debauch and bargain away the rights of the people of Utah, to take steps to prevent the consummation of the deals of CANNON, SMITH, CLARKSON, MANLEY, and others. The power of the Mormon Church was exerted in Salt Lake and elsewhere in Utah to prevent republication of the revelations made by THE TIMES, and the Republican press, which had been accustomed to abuse CANNON, became his boisterous and unconditional defenders. The outspoken denunciation by CANNON and SMITH of the Mormons who have dared to interfere with the plans of CANNON, the Church, and the Republican managers, shows that the conspirators have grown so bold and confident as to feel quite safe in abandoning all further pretensions to secrecy and decency.

### WORK FOR THE STATE TICKET.

The pest of our local politics is their wasteful consumption of time and energies that ought to be devoted to nobler interests. If Tammany would desist from its hungry and dreadful pursuit of the municipal offices, then the State Democracy would be permitted to relax its unselfish vigils, and a vast store of good Democratic energy would be released for State and National uses. It would be easier to elect Democratic Presidents. Mr. MORTON would be the last Republican Governor. The Legislature would be won back in spite of the Republican Constitution makers.

In the local struggle, both here and in Brooklyn, Democrats are arrayed against Democrats this year, as usual. But all factions and organizations profess loyalty to the State candidates of the party. We urge upon them all to make good by earnest work their professions of faith. The local fight is a thing apart from the State contest. Union in the latter is perfectly compatible with the most determined opposition in the former. The State must be won if the Democrats are to enter the great contest of next year with an even chance. No Republican is going to get so deeply absorbed in city politics as to forget that a President is to be elected in 1896. Reform movements here help them in the larger field, and they know it. Democrats must be united and active to make headway in the State. The State campaign is now fairly open. The Democratic State Committee is at work. It should have the hearty co-operation of all local organizations of the party. Every Democrat of influence can spare some time from local contentions for the service of the party in the State.

### THE CAUCUS WOULD RULE.

Those who imagine that the declaration of the Republican County Convention on the excise question, in defiance of the State platform of the party, contains the "promise and potency" of future legislation, or that the election of a few Republican Senators and Assemblymen from the cities favorable to "local option" would promote such legislation as is demanded, will do well to note carefully the significance of the demand made upon Candidate PAVEY by Mr. THURLOW WEED BARNES of the Republican State Committee. In the peremptory tone of a man representing party authority in the district in which Mr. PAVEY is a candidate, Mr. BARNES "wants to know" whether the report is true that he "will not attend regular Republican legislative caucuses, nor be bound by their decisions, nor act in a strict party sense as a Republican, if elected."

Mr. PAVEY'S spirited reply may be taken as an indication of what he would do personally if his sense of public duty came in conflict with caucus authority at Albany, but the real significance of the correspondence is to be found in the illumination it throws upon the fate of the "home rule" proposition if it should be left to the mercy of a Republican Legislature. It is made perfectly evident, as by an authoritative party admission, that its fate would depend upon the "Republican legislative caucus."

That caucus would be controlled by the majority of the Republican members of the Legislature, and a very large majority of these would represent rural districts, where the main strength of the Republican Party lies. In view of the known sentiment of the party in those districts and the Warner Miller declaration of the Saratoga platform, is there any doubt as to what the caucus action would be on the proposition to allow each community to decide the Sunday prohibition question for itself? Any one who harbors any such doubt must be very simple.

There is no question at all about it. The "Republican legislative caucus" is absolutely sure to refuse to allow local option on the question. Then the question is whether a minority of the Republicans would break away from the caucus authority and unite with the Democrats in behalf of "home rule." It is not certain even that Mr. PAVEY would do that. He says that his conscience and judgment and the clearly expressed wishes of his constituents would control his course in everything. That sounds well, but what it means depends upon the convictions and character of the man. Mr. PAVEY is understood to be in favor of the local option proposition, and he would doubtless have the courage to vote for it in a form that he liked, but there is no assurance that even he would agree with the Democrats about it.

But Mr. BARNES'S letter, clearly reflecting the spirit of his party, indicates pretty plainly that if Mr. PAVEY is elected and refuses to be bound by the "decisions" of the caucuses he will be read out of the party and can never again count upon its favor. Suppose he should brave this menace, so terrible to most aspiring young politicians, standing as he does for a district containing more independent voters probably than can be found among an equal number of citizens anywhere else in the country, how many others would dare follow his example, remembering the fate of the luckless three in the last Senate who refused to obey the caucus in a matter of much less general interest, not made a party question by any previous authority. Probably not one.

There is no hope of the settlement of this vexed excise question by the local option policy unless the Legislature is controlled by Democrats. There is no prospect of Democratic control unless all Democrats support the regular candidates of their party for Senators and Assemblymen. If all who desire home rule for cities and local option in this matter of Sunday prohibition will support those candidates, there will be assurance of having something done.

### THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY.

One of our Republican contemporaries, The Buffalo Express, cites as proof that the woolen industry is depressed the statement in Dun's Review for Oct. 5 that the average of prices of woolen goods, as shown by percentages, was 77.5 on Oct. 1, as compared with 100 in October, 1890, and 99.4 in October, 1892. That statement, if correct, (and we assume that it is, although we remember that Dun's Review in May last reported that there had been no advance of wages in woolen factories, after advances had been made by more than twenty concerns, some of them very prominent in the industry,) does not indicate depression, although it does show lower prices.

The natural effect of the removal of the high McKinley taxes on the woolen manufacturer's raw material and of the high McKinley "compensatory" duties on woolen goods has been to reduce the cost of woolen goods to the American consumer, but not, necessarily, to cut down the manufacturer's profit. With the tax on raw wool removed, the cost of producing American woolens has been reduced; at the same time the price of foreign woolens has become lower. But it does not follow, on this account, that the American manufacturer cannot make goods profitably at the lower average of prices.

Since those changes were made by the tariff, wages have been increased in a long list of factories, beginning with those of THOMAS DOLAN & Co. and MOSES T. STEVENS & Co. at the end of March last; great quantities of both American and foreign wool have been consumed by our manufacturers in the last few months; and the sales of wool (American and foreign) to manufacturers have been larger during the last three weeks than those made heretofore in any period of the same length. Such signs do not usually indicate depression.

### SYMPATHY WITH CUBA.

Señor PIERRA'S temperate and sensible letter, which we print in another column, may be accepted as evidence that the attitude toward our Government of the insurgent party in Cuba is not that of insistence upon immediate recognition, as might be inferred from the passionate utterances of some of their advocates in this country who daily cudgel the Administration for its non-action. The Cubans, as Señor PIERRA points out, have not yet approached our Government. They will make no request for a recognition of belligerency "until such facts are submitted as will fully support and justify their request."

What state of facts would justify, in international law, the grave step of according the rights of belligerents to the Cuban insurgents has nowhere been more clearly and fully, nor yet more tersely, set forth than in the special message of President GRANT of June 13, 1870, in which our relations to the former Cuban revolt were exhaustively treated. We quote a passage from that document:

"The question of belligerency is one of fact, not to be decided by sympathies for or prejudices against either party. The relations between the parent State and the insurgents must amount, in fact, to war in the sense of international law. Fighting, though fierce and protracted, does not alone constitute war; there must be military forces acting in accordance with the rules and customs of war—flags of truce, cartels, exchange of prisoners, &c.—and to justify a recognition of belligerency there must be, above all, a de facto political organization of the insurgents, sufficient in character and resources to constitute it, if left to itself, a State among nations, capable of discharging the duties of a State, and of meeting the just responsibilities it may incur as such toward other powers in the discharge of its national duties."

To this it is only necessary to add that we may at any time, on any state of facts presented, or on none, recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, but only as an act of National policy, for the consequences of which, of course, we should have to assume full responsibility. Great Britain, France, and Russia, in the most effective fashion, expressed their sympathy with the Greeks by their intervention at Navarino. But of that act, an impartial writer expresses this judgment: "The emancipation of Greece was a high act of policy above and beyond the domain of law. As an act of policy it may have been and was justifiable; but it was not the less a hostile act, which, if she had dared, Turkey might properly have resented by war."

Señor PIERRA expresses his regret that it is "considered improper and almost unlawful" for the people of the United States "to express their sympathies for the struggling Cubans." We assure him that it is neither improper nor unlawful. When Attorney General HARMON wrote that, inasmuch as we have a treaty of peace and friendship with Spain, "it behooves all American citizens who have respect for the laws and obligations of their country, as well as regard for its honor, to be neutral in word as well as in deed," he was not speaking as the Attorney General of the United States. Even as an individual he went beyond the bounds of fact and propriety. The rule he lays down is mythical. There is no warrant for it in law or custom. Secretary SEWARD wrote to BLACQUE Bey on Jan. 20, 1869, replying to a remonstrance, as follows:

"Free discussion, by speech and in the press, in public assemblies and in private conversation, of the Cretan insurrection and of all other political transactions and movements, occurring either abroad or at home, is among the rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to every citizen, and even to every stranger who sojourns among us, and is altogether exempt from any criticism or injury on the part of the United States. The opponents of Crete and the friends of Turkey exercise very freely the same right."

Citations from our diplomatic correspondence could be multiplied to prove that American citizens are under no obligation whatever to refrain from speaking their minds about struggles for liberty in Cuba or elsewhere. And such expressions are in no wise incompatible with respect for the laws, the obligations, and the honor of the Nation.

### THE NEW CABLE LINE.

No citizen of New-York can have failed to remark how much less urgent and actual and how much more "academic" are the demands for rapid transit now than they were a year or two ago. Perhaps the reason for this is not equally obvious to everybody, but it is not far to seek. It is simply that the competition of the cable lines has reduced the pressure upon the elevated roads, so that the transit those roads now supply is somewhat more rapid than it was and that a trip may now be taken upon an elevated road, even in the crowded hours, in safety and in decency, if not in comfort.

This is an immense benefit, and for that reason the beginning of operations by the cable on Lexington Avenue is a matter of public moment. The rivalry between this line and that already established in Third Avenue will of course be beneficial to the passengers who have their choice of either route, while the competition of both with the elevated system on the east side will be good for the passengers by that system, were it only by relieving them of overcrowding. Already considerable improvements have been made. The existing cable cars, for example, are by far the best lighted of public conveyances in New-York, the only ones, indeed, upon which it is possible to read with comfort after nightfall. They are very nearly as fast as the elevated trains used to be at the crowded hours, and are not very inferior to those trains in speed even at present. At any rate, they are not so inferior in this respect as to counterbalance their advantages in other respects to passengers who are going less than two or three miles. To these passengers the advantage of not being compelled to mount and descend stairs, and the advantage of being able to take or leave the car at every corner will be controlling.

Even in speed the difference ought to be less than it is. The cable is set to run as fast, probably, as is safe, but the cars go much slower than the authorized speed. This is because a great many drivers of trucks and other vehicles find it amusing to drive in the tracks, in advance of the cars, and to go at a pace that forces the cars to slow down. Probably legislation will be required and should be had in order to remove this drawback. Apparently the subject is within the jurisdiction of the Board of Aldermen, and, if so, that body has the power to do a useful and popular act in authorizing the arrest and punishment of any driver who shall willfully delay a cable car. A few arrests would be all that were necessary in order to keep the tracks clear.

Even with their present facilities, however, the cable systems have performed a useful public service. It is painful to observe that this is not appreciated by the managers of the elevated roads. It is true they have done under the pressure of competition what they never did merely for the public accommodation, and have put on some trains that go faster than others. They even advertise to carry passengers from the City Hall to the Harlem River in thirty minutes, though nobody has ever met a passenger who has made the trip in that time. But they lament the good old days when for two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon they could crowd passengers into their cars like herrings in a barrel, when to enter or leave a car was to engage in a riot, and when the trains were so frequent as to imperil passengers. It is true that we are still far off from real rapid transit; but, thanks to the cables, we can await the provision of it with more patience than we could command before the cables were laid. The Lexington Avenue road is a valuable addition to the means of relieving the pressure upon the elevated roads.

### STAKE RACING.

The conduct of a litigant is not to be commended who, instead of taking an appeal from a judgment which is unfavorable to him, tries to get some extraneous person to interfere in his behalf. That is what has been done by the counsel for the supporters of disreputable horse racing against the Westchester Racing Association. He applied yesterday to the Police Commissioners to put a stop to proceedings which Judge INGRAHAM had just decided to be lawful.

Of course, the Police Commissioners declined to usurp the functions of legislators and Judges in addition to their own, but the attempt to make them do so shows that the proceeding was inspired, not by a desire to have the law either declared or enforced, but only to annoy and injure the Racing Association, and to prevent it from carrying out its contracts with horse owners and with the public. That is not a purpose that will commend itself to fair-minded people.

We pointed out a year ago that the amendment to the Constitution declaring that no kind of gambling should be authorized or allowed in this State did not enforce itself, but had to be enforced by "appropriate legislation," and cited Judge COOLEY'S treatise in support of that proposition. In fact, there is no punishment provided for gambling on the turf in this State, except what is provided by the statute passed last Winter. A Judge of the Common Pleas has held that act to be unconstitutional. If it be so, then the law upon the subject is the previous statute attempted to be annulled by it. Neither in that law nor in the statute passed by the last Legislature is there any prohibition of the kind of racing which the Westchester Association proposes to give.

As to the "collusive case" which the counsel for the disgusted and spiteful bookmakers talked about, it is the kind of case which is constantly submitted by honorable and prudent men who are anxious not to violate the law. They ask for a judicial declaration upon the point whether what they have in mind to do would be a violation of the law. In this case the question was put to Judge INGRAHAM, and his answer was explicit that no crime had been committed, and that consequently the Racing Association could go on with its meeting without interference or molestation. Of course, whoever was aggrieved by this decision had a right to take an appeal from it, but Judge INGRAHAM'S decision made an end of the attempt to stop the meeting by summary proceedings. Nevertheless, the attempt was still made, and took the form of an appeal, not to the General Term, but to the Police Commissioners, which was not a reputable course to take.

It does not appear that Judge BISCHOFF'S decision of last August was relevant to this case. What he had to deal with was an endeavor by the winner to recover a sweepstakes, and he decided that the authorization of a sweepstakes in the existing law was invalid and unconstitutional. But a sweepstakes, in which an owner seeks to win the stakes of other owners, is a very different affair from a race for a prize offered by an association. If this is unlawful, then equally is every athletic contest unlawful in which the competitors pay entrance fees and contend for prizes. And if the law be unconstitutional, then, until the Legislature acts, racing is to be conducted under the Ives pool law, until that in turn is decided to be unconstitutional, when there will be no law on the subject at all, and the Constitutional prohibition, in the absence of appropriate legislation, will remain brutum fulmen.

Spain now has in Cuba an army of 80,000 men. This is a force greater by 10,000 than the whole British Army in India. The entire population, white and black, is only four times as great, and its proportion to the number of whites capable of bearing arms is about that of one to two. Rarely does history record an instance where a country so small has been invaded by an army so great, and when it is remembered that the Spaniards control the whole administrative and industrial machinery of Cuba, and that they have the more or less effective sympathy of a not inconsiderable local party, their lack of success is a startling commentary both on the military skill of Spain's Generals and soldiers and on the merits of the cause for which they are supposed to be fighting.

A light, tragical indeed, but not altogether tragical, is cast by the flames which recently destroyed the Scotch steamer Iona, in which disaster six women and a child lost their lives out of deference to the British matron's ideas on the subject of propriety. All the people on board, except these seven, rushed on deck as soon as the alarm of fire awakened them from slumber, and were rescued without much difficulty—or clothes. The heroic six, although thrice warned in the most emphatic way by men sent to their cabin door that the only chance of safety lay in an immediate taking to the boats, continued the process of dressing as the absolutely necessary preparation for an appearance within view of masculine eyes. No doubt they hurried as fast as they could, and perhaps many details of a really satisfactory toilet were omitted, but when at last the women were ready to emerge from seclusion, the fire had made such progress that escape for them was impossible, and they all perished miserably. So remarkable is this feature of the Iona calamity that it is not necessary to dwell on the fact that a spirit lamp which one of these same women is known to have had and used during the night is supposed to have started the conflagration. Where devotion to a principle is concerned, and especially devotion to a principle so truly and highly commendable as that for which so many lives were sacrificed, it would be injudicious to distract attention from the point most deserving of it. The loss of this steamer will be forever memorable, not because a lamp employed to heat some feminine belonging or other caused the disaster, but because it revealed—to history, not to the Iona's crew, officers, and passengers—six women who preferred an agonizing death to safety bought at the expense of violating what they considered the laws of modesty and propriety, and therefore of the conduct possible for persons of their character and station. The case is one that well merits eternal remembrance.

### Bishops in the House of Lords.

From The Spectator.

Though the Church of England is still the Church as by law established, a secular function to which much importance was once attached has now become nearly extinct. Attendance in the House of Lords is not now expected of a Bishop unless he is acting in his turn as Chaplain, or there is some ecclesiastical question before the House. Indeed, the politics of a Bishop are now an almost unknown quantity. Scarcely more than two generations ago Bishop Phillpotts's early fame was mainly due to his speeches in Parliament; his ecclesiastical eminence came in his old age. To-day, if a Bishop were only known by the traces he leaves in Hansard, he would scarcely be known at all. This is very far from being an unmixed good.

There is always need for the introduction into politics of higher considerations than always find favor with statesmen, and the debates in the upper house derived more than a momentary gain of interest from the speeches of a Wilberforce, a Thirlwall, or a Magee. But the change was inevitable. The mere increase of a Bishop's proper work, coupled as it has been with a diminution of his original income, leaves him neither time nor money to devote to the discharge of Parliamentary duties. And, on the whole, the change has been beneficial as well as inevitable. It is one of the not infrequent instances in which we have to balance many small gains against one considerable loss.

### ART NOTES.

—Gabrielle D. Clements, a well-known Philadelphia artist, has been appointed teacher of drawing in the Bryn Mawr School, on Maryland Avenue, vice Miss Lindsay Hunt, deceased. Miss Clements is a pupil of Tony Robert Fleury and Bougureau, in the Paris schools, and an exhibitor in the Salon and home exhibitions. She won last year the Mary Smith Prize at the Pennsylvania Academy, and is favorably known by her excellent work on copper, having had considerable experience at etching. She executed the panels in the auditorium of the New Century Club of Philadelphia. They contain over forty figures, and represent "Art," "Science," and "Labor" in a procession of women; also, "Charity" in the seated figure of a woman instructing a group of children. She was one of the committee in charge of the decoration of the Pennsylvania Building at the Chicago Exposition, and executed the large panel "Harvest" in the reception room of that building. The subject was the apple gathering in Colonial days. The Bryn Mawr School is to be congratulated.

—"The Blacksmith," a painting by the late Hubert E. Delorme, that has been on exhibition some time in Brooklyn, will be transferred to this city, and may be seen at 19 West Twenty-fourth Street. The work represents the interior of a smithy's shop, with a single figure bending over the fire. An effect of two different lights, one from the window of the sun, and the other from the forge, is managed with much skill and phenomenal cleverness. The picture is one of those astonishingly deceptive pieces of work on the order of Harnett's "Barn Door" and "The Russian Wedding Feast," in which unusual dexterity is apt to be confounded by an undiscriminating public with high art. It is certain to prove popular, and will quite repay a visit.

—The committee for the selection of a statue of Thomas H. Benton, of which Gen. William J. Stone is Chairman, has selected the sketch made by the sculptor Alex Doyle of this city, and offered in competition. Three of the competitors were from New-York—Messrs. J. W. McDonald, F. W. Ruckstuhl, and Alex Doyle—while the fourth—Mr. Robert P. Bringhurst—is a St. Louis man. The statue is to be 7 feet 6 inches high, will cost $6,000, the amount of the State appropriation, and must necessarily be made in Italy. It will take eighteen months or two years to complete the work. It will be erected in St. Louis.

—Thomas Eakins, the well-known Philadelphia artist, is painting a portrait of Frank Hamilton Cushing, the eminent ethnologist and archaeologist. This portrait is life size, and represents the full-length figure of Mr. Cushman wearing the Zuni costume, which he is entitled to wear by virtue of his adoption as a member of the Zuni tribe. Mr. Cushing lived with the Zuni Indians at different times not far from five years, and was eventually consecrated as one of their "Priesthood of the Bow."

—F. Edwin Elwell's equestrian statue of Major Gen. Hancock has been placed in position on East Cemetery Hill, on the Gettysburg battlefield. The work has been about three years in constructing, and rests on a beautiful Greek base of Westerly granite. The attempt on the part of the sculptor has been to represent the General as a calm, dignified man. The statue is in bronze, cast by Bureau Brothers of Philadelphia, and is 9 feet 6 inches to the withers and over 17 feet high.

—John Lyman Faxon will, by invitation, lecture this season before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and the Columbia Institute of Art, at Washington. His first Brooklyn lecture, on Nov. 20, will describe the work of the Public School Art League, and the second, on Feb. 10, will discuss the planning, decorative treatment, and interior decoration of school buildings, His Washington lecture will be on architecture.

—Stanford White, Daniel S. Burnham, and Joseph M. Wilson have been appointed as examining architects in the competition for the erection of the new art building in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, for which 110 plans have been submitted. Prof. Ware and John G. Johnson have been chosen as experts to act in conjunction with the first three gentlemen.

—H. Anthony Dyer will exhibit at the Providence Art Club early next month over 100 water colors painted by him during the past Summer. He will be followed by two of the instructors of the Rhode Island School of Design—Tolman and Marshall.

—Lilian Cook has been appointed by the Trustees as assistant instructor in the Corcoran Art Gallery. Miss Cook is a graduate and a gold medalist of the school, and is favorably known in the local exhibitions in Washington, where she has exhibited.

—Edward H. Blashfield, Will H. Low, and Walter Shirlaw have made designs for the new bills of the denominations of $1, $2, $5, and $10. These are now being printed, and will shortly be issued by the Government.

—Karl Gerhardt, the sculptor, of Hartford, Conn., has been commissioned to make the statue of Franklin Pierce, that will be erected in Concord, N. H.

—Senefelder's discovery of lithography in 1796 is to be celebrated by a great exhibition of lithographs in Paris next year.

### GOSSIP OF POLITICIANS.

—County Clerk John D. Walsh of Albany was turned down by the Republicans in nominating a candidate to succeed him. He, however, expects to go out of office with flying colors. He has contracted for 540 oak sticks, one inch square and 3½ feet long, for which he will pay 5 cents each. Each stick is fixed so that a small American flag can be attached to it. Mr. Walsh intends to use these as stakes to indicate the one-hundred-and-fifty-foot-limit line about the polling places. "If people have respect for anything, it is the flag of our country," said Mr. Walsh, in explanation of his selection of this distinctive mark; "so I thought that the American flag would be the best thing to indicate the line with."

—The Hanover Club of Brooklyn seems to be a good organization from which to pick candidates. Frederick W. Wurster, Republican nominee for Mayor; Samuel T. Maddox, Republican nominee for Surrogate; William F. Hurd, Jr., Democratic nominee for County Judge; James D. Bell, Democratic nominee for District Attorney, and Justice E. Clarence Murphy, Democratic nominee for Civil Justice, are all members of the club.

—At this early day the legal politicians in the Third Judicial District are laying pipe for the nominations for the successor to Judge Stephen L. Mayham, whose term of office will expire Dec. 31, 1896. The choice, it would seem, will go to Greene County, for the Democrats are talking up Frank Osborne of Catskill, and the Republicans Emory A. Chase, also of Catskill.

—Abraham Gruber, the Platt Republican, yesterday met his friend "Billy" Boyhan, who is sometimes with one faction and sometimes with another.

"Are you a member of Tammany Hall yet?" asked Gruber, as they shook hands.

Boyhan made some indistinct reply.

"It makes me cross-eyed watching you jump," replied Gruber, and they passed on.

—Register Granville W. Harman is the manager of Fire Commissioner Wurster's campaign headquarters in Brooklyn. Police Commissioner Welles is assisting him to do the thinking preliminary to activity.

—Edward M. Grout, the regular Democratic nominee for Mayor of Brooklyn, is an enthusiastic bicycle rider. His wife is also an excellent rider, and frequently both may be seen on the cycle path.

—Sergeant at Arms Garret J. Benson of the Assembly is the Republican leader of the new Sixth Ward of Albany.

# COREA NEEDS PRINCE PAK

## Since the Queen Was Murdered He Is Anxious to Return.

## REFORMS WHICH HE HAS INITIATED

### His Rank at the Court, His Influence, and His Version of the Events That Placed Him in Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The news from the Hermit Kingdom makes Prince Pak, recently Prime Minister of the Government, the central figure of interest in Washington, where he has been for the last few weeks. He is impatiently awaiting an expected summons from his friends, the members of the progressive party in Corea, of which he is the leader, asking him to return and resume his mission of reforming the Government.

A United Press representative, who had a long conversation with him this morning regarding Corean affairs, found him a highly cultivated and remarkably intelligent man, about thirty-seven years old, and evidently adapted by his versatile ability to bring order out of the chaos which resulted in Corea when the Chinese were driven out a year ago. Up to that time he had spent twelve years in Japan, exiled because of his alleged complicity in an attempt to overthrow the reigning monarchs.

He was promptly recalled by the King, whose friend he was, and made Minister of the Interior, that department being the most important under the Government, as it had charge of the reforms inaugurated at Japanese instigation. During a portion of his term of office, Prince Pak acted as Prime Minister and was second in authority only to the King and Queen. Through his marriage with the daughter of the preceding King, now dead, he was actually a member of the royal family and followed the male children of the King and Queen in royal precedence.

As leader of the progressive party, Prince Pak has been constantly antagonized by the Tai-Won-Kun, the father of the reigning King, and the leader of the Conservatives. As an instance of the exceding complexity of Corean affairs, it is explained that the Tai-Won-Kun who has just succeeded in securing the Queen's assassination, also manoeuvred for her marriage to his son, and placed her on the throne in spite of the most violent opposition of the King. The latter is a devout Buddhist, and resisted for some time his taking as a wife a woman within the forbidden degree of relationship recognized by Buddhism. Moreover, she was of a family not noble.

The Tai-Won-Kun, who is now over seventy years old, and not of royal descent, had succeeded in having his son adopted by the former King and has ever since been the master of his offspring. For fifteen years the only successful opposition to his influence was that of the Queen, and, though he could never heretofore be directly connected with attempts to assassinate her, it is well known that he has been unceasing in his efforts to resume his control of royal affairs.

Prince Pak for the past year has succeeded in establishing numerous reforms, most of them designed to curtail the absolutism and misrule of the sovereigns, attributable solely to the Queen. The Tai-Won-Kun was personally benefited by this absolutism. Prince Pak put an end to the extravagant methods of the royal family, and the barbarous system of extorting all manner of tributes from officials by fixing annual allowances for the palace and all branches of the Government, and abolished many of the old laws by which the country was crushed. He settled the relations between soldiers and civilians, established a police system, and secured personal liberty as well as the stability of real property.

This dissatisfied the Queen, as her soldiers were prevented from robbing the people for her benefit, but not until he insisted upon the punishment of members of her family was the opposition to him effective. Finally, when he imprisoned several of her relatives for grave violations of the new laws, a plot was hatched against him, and a Japanese favorite at the Court circulated the report that he was concocting a plot to murder the Queen and declare himself Dictator.

The Prince denies the truth of this accusation in the strongest terms, and claims that he never had any designs against the persons of the royal family. He wished, in curtailing their powers, to do their own and their country's good. The Queen, however, induced the King to order the Prince imprisoned, and when he could be found an edict was posted for his arrest dead or alive.

July 8, about 4 P. M., the Prince, with three or four devoted friends, one of them a member of the police and a relative of the King, made his escape from the city.

It was a furious race four miles up the Hongkong River until they reached the dock of a Japanese boat that was soon to leave for Tokio. There were forty mounted police and seventy cavalrymen in the pursuing party. They hurried on board, and found that the boat, the Hujl-Kawa-Maro, formerly a merchantman, but now in the service of the Japanese Government, would sail at once. The cables were cast off, and in five minutes the boat was moving down the river.

Prince Pak remained in Tokio two weeks, and then sailed with Ree, the King's kinsman, on the Empress of Japan for Vancouver. Thence they came by the Canadian Pacific to Montreal, and so to Washington.

To a United Press representative this morning, Prince Pak said that the Queen's death, resulting in the Tai-Won-Kun's return to influence, would work great injury to Corea for the short time that he might be permitted to remain in power, as he would undoubtedly endeavor to sweep away all the reforms and reestablish the old system, to his personal aggrandizement. He had no doubt, however, that his (Prince Pak's) own friends would at the earliest opportunity notify him of the exact condition of affairs. He declared that he would then go home by the first steamer, and fight the Tai-Won-Kun. He said that it was preposterous for any one to claim that he could be actuated by selfish motives in prosecuting Corean reforms, as he was already, after the Crown Prince, the ranking official of the country, and therefore without the possibility of further promotion.

He protested that he was a warm supporter of the existing dynasty, and that the King, unbalanced by the Tai-Won-Kun, had perfect confidence in his fealty. He considered himself under obligation to return at the risk of his life and prevent any relapse into the semi-barbarous system in vogue under Chinese domination, and though he was friendly to the Japanese and convinced that laws similar to those which caused Japan's advance as a nation were applicable to Corea, he was first of all a Corean, and would never consent to any movement against Corean independence from whatever quarter it came, whether from China, Russia, or Japan.

### BANQUET TO SIR EDWARD MALET.

#### Mrs. Runyon Sat at the Right of the Chancellor von Hohenlohe.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Chancellor Prince von Hohenlohe to-night gave a farewell banquet to Sir Edward Malet, the retiring British Ambassador. The function was a brilliant one, the guests including the Ambassadors and Ministers of the several powers, several of the Ministers of State, and a number of German titled personages.

Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, escorted Mrs. Runyon, wife of the American Ambassador, into the banqueting hall. Mrs. Runyon sat at the left of Prince von Hohenlohe.

### KAISER WILHELM'S CONDOLENCE.

#### Murder of Schwartz Should Arouse the People Against Socialists.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Emperor William has sent by telegraph to the Stadthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, at Strasburg, a message of condolence with the widow of Henry Schwartz, the wealthy mill owner of Mülhausen, who was stabbed to death Oct. 8 by Andreas Meyer, an Alsacian spinner, who, after the murder, killed himself with a revolver.

It has been proved that the crime was inspired by Socialists. In his message the Emperor says this new addition to the victims of hatred and revolution ought to help to rouse the people from the state of inaction into which they have fallen.

### FRANCE AND RUSSIA FOR PEACE.

#### Sir Charles Dilke Praises Salisbury's Policy About Siam.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Chronicle will tomorrow publish an interview with Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., on the European situation. Sir Charles declares that he is an optimist as regards peace. He believes that the Franco-Russian alliance has diminished the risks of a general war.

He accuses France of a distinct breach of faith in Siam, but he adds that when the British talk of breaches of faith, the French smile an Egyptian smile. He admitted that he is rather alarmed by the Siamese question, but added that Lord Rosebery had taken a very strong line, which Lord Salisbury maintains, and he hopes the question will finally be settled by negotiation.

### CUBAN EXPEDITION PREPARED.

#### About Fifty Men Leave Key West in Small Boats from the East.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 14.—Forty or fifty Cubans left this island last night in small boats, from the eastern end of the island. They took the inside route north of the keys.

It is said that these men are to assemble on No Name Key, near Bahia Honda. It is well known here that the Cubans are to send an expedition from some of the keys in this vicinity shortly. The Federal authorities are on the alert to prevent it. The revenue cutters Winona and McLane are patrolling the coast to prevent violations of the neutrality laws.

### EPIC BATTLE OF SPANIARDS.

#### Forty Men Defeat Four Hundred, Killing Two, at Minas de Aiquira.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—The Imparcial's Havana dispatch says that forty men of the Valladolid Battalion fought and defeated 400 rebels at Minas de Aiquira on Saturday. Two of the rebels were killed and a number wounded.

The Minister of Marine has cabled to Havana ordering the summary punishment of the commander of the dispatch boat Vole Mercante, which was recently captured and plundered by a band of insurgents while moored near Santiago de Cuba.

### IN THE WAKE OF LOBANOFF.

#### Alliance with France Against Everybody and an Hour with Wilhelm.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Le Gaulois asserts that while in Paris Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, signed another convention between Russia and France pledging Russia to intervene forcibly against other powers than those composing the Dreibund in the event of their attacking France. This practically binds Russia to assist France against any attacking power whatever.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The Kleine Journal says that the audience given to Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky by Emperor William yesterday lasted an hour.

### FRENCH BARK PACIFIQUE SUNK.

#### Twelve Lives Lost in Collision Off Dudgeon with Steamer Emma.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A collision resulting in the loss of twelve lives has occurred off the Dudgeon Lightship. The steamer Emma, bound from Rotterdam for Boness, ran into and sank the French bark Pacifique, from Shields for Valparaiso.

The bark foundered so quickly after being struck that she took down with her her Captain, pilot, and ten of the crew. The Emma rescued the others and landed them at Hull.

### KING AND MOB OF HUNGARY.

#### Francis Joseph Opens a Theatre and the Populace Smash Windows.

VIENNA, Oct. 14.—Emperor Francis Joseph personally opened the new theatre in the town of Agram, Hungary, this forenoon. The buildings of the town were decorated, and flags were flying everywhere.

The populace became angered at the display of the Servian flag above the bank and the Servian churches, and smashed the doors and windows of those buildings. The rioters were dispersed by gendarmes at the point of the bayonet.

### NORWAY HAS FORMED A CABINET.

#### At Last Hagerup Makes a Combination of Ministers.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 14.—A coalition Cabinet has been formed as follows:

Hagerup, Premier; Sverdrup, Minister of Worship; Kildal, Minister of Finance; Engelhart, Minister of the Interior; Nielsen, Minister of Public Works; Olssen, Minister of National Defense. Gram, Haugland, and Sinedal will form the delegation to the State Council at Stockholm.

### TURPIN CONVINCES TURKEY.

#### Inventor of Explosive Melinite Is Summoned to the Dardanelles.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Le Figaro says that M. Turpin, the inventor of the explosive melinite, has been summoned to Constantinople, his advice having been asked by the Turkish Government in fortifying the Dardanelles.

—Philip Ebling, whose brewery at 760 St. Ann's Avenue was managed for many years by his relative, the late Louis J. Heintz, first Commissioner of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, died Saturday at 828 Cauldwell Avenue, where funeral services will be held to-day. He was sixty-five years old, and had long been an invalid.

—Harry T. Munroe, a clerk in the Entry Division at the Custom House, died yesterday of consumption at 313 East Eighteenth Street. He was twenty-seven years old.

—George Smyth of South Amboy, N. J., died yesterday in a New-York hospital, where he was being treated for cancer.

—Clara Doty Bates, a writer of stories for children, died yesterday at Chicago.

—George A. Wright, a merchant of Mount Holly, N. J., died last night.

### TURKISH VERSION OF MASSACRE.

#### Aggressions of Armenians Caused the Rioting at Trebizond.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—The Government has issued an account of the recent rioting at Trebizond. It traces the origin of the trouble to two Armenians, who fired at and wounded the ex-Vali of Van and the commandant of the Turkish troops.

Two days later an Armenian wounded a soldier on the street, and then disorders then began, but were suppressed. Four days afterward a number of Armenians attacked a group of Mussulmans and fired on the police who intervened to protect the Mussulmans. Then followed the rioting, during which forty Mussulmans and 200 Armenians were killed.

### KIAMIL PASHA'S POST IN PERIL.

#### British Fleet at Lemnos to be Augmented by the Camperdown.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying it has been learned from a Turkish source that the position of the new Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, is already in danger because he favors the immediate acceptance of the reforms for Armenia proposed by the Powers.

The Chronicle to-morrow will say that the British squadron now at the Island of Lemnos, convenient to the Dardanelles, will be augmented by the twin-screw battleship Camperdown, which is now at Malta.

### Much Ammunition in Caucasus.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A dispatch from Odessa, which the Times will print to-morrow, says that an enormous quantity of ammunition has arrived in the Caucasus for the use of the Russian Army there. The dispatch adds that several regiments have just taken their quarters near the Turkish frontier.

### Death of Bishop of Chichester.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The death is announced of the Right Rev. Richard Durnford, D. D., Bishop of Chichester.

The Right Rev. Richard Durnford was born at Sandleford, Berkshire, in 1802. He was educated at Eton. He was a contributor to The Etonian, edited by Mackworth Praed, the poet, who was almost as notable as Samuel Rogers, and who, like Rogers, was a banker.

Richard Durnford passed from Eton to Oxford, where he was elected a Demy and a Fellow of Magdalen College, where he obtained a first class in classical honors. He was appointed rector of Middleton, Lancashire, in 1835; Archdeacon of Manchester in 1867, Canon of Manchester Cathedral in 1868, and Bishop of Chichester in 1870, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone.

He devoted himself to the prominent movements of the time within the Established Church, especially temperance, middle-class education, and the organized work of women. He has published sermons and charges.

### Polowzeff to Succeed Mohrenheim.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Daily News will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying it is rumored there that Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador to France, will resign, and that M. Polowzeff, an intimate friend of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovski, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will probably be appointed as his successor.

### Several New Peers Appointed.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The elevation to the peerage of Sir Algernon Borthwick, M. P. for South Kensington and proprietor of The Morning Post; the Right Hon. Baron Henry de Worms, M. P. for the East Toxteth Division of Liverpool, and the Right Hon. David Robert Plunket, M. P. for Dublin University, will be officially announced to-morrow.

### Natives Plan Attack on San Quelim.

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.—The recent defeat of a Portuguese force by rebels in Goa has had the effect of bringing many waverers to the ranks of the insurgents, thus enabling them to plan an attack on San Quelim. According to advices received here, the Portuguese officials are not displaying any great activity in suppressing the revolt.

### A Retired General Kills Himself.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Ferdinand Meier, a retired General of the German Army, committed suicide on the Thames Embankment last evening by taking prussic acid. He had become reduced to beggary through the failure of Jabez Balfour's Liberator Building and Loan Companies, in which all of his money was invested.

### Villiers Stuart Drowned in Wexford.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—Villiers Stuart, formerly a member of the House of Commons, was drowned near Villierstown, Blackwater, County Wexford, yesterday. Mr. Stuart was once a notable home ruler, but he declined to act with the Nationalists after the Parnell developments, and joined the Unionists.

### Chambers of Haiti Are Dissolved.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 14.—Advices from Port au Prince say that the Haitian Chambers have dissolved, and that elections for a new Parliament will take place on Jan. 10. Before dissolving, the Chambers sanctioned the raising of a loan of $10,000,000 in Paris.

### How Antananarivo Was Defended.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Le Temps says that Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, which was recently captured by the French forces under Gen. Duchesne, was defended by 15,000 native troops, 7,000 of them being armed with rifles.

### Adelina Patti in Good Health.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Mme. Adelina Patti has fully recovered from her attack of laryngeal catarrh. She sang at Newcastle tonight.

### Date of Italian Chambers Session.

ROME, Oct. 14.—The date for the reassembling of the Italian Chambers has been provisionally fixed for Nov. 20.

### *OBITUARY RECORD.*

#### Elijah P. Ferry.

Elisha P. Ferry, ex-Governor of the State of Washington, died yesterday at Seattle.

Mr. Ferry was born in Illinois about seventy years ago. He was Mayor of Waukegan, Ill., in 1856. He was a Frémont Elector in 1856 and a Lincoln Elector in 1860. During the war he was a member of the staff of Gov. Yates. By the appointment of the President he was Surveyor General of Washington Territory for three years, from 1870 to 1873, and in the latter year was appointed Governor, serving until 1885. The Republicans nominated Mr. Ferry for First Governor of the State in 1889, and he was elected. Since retiring from office he had been engaged in banking at Seattle.

#### Gaybert Barnes.

Gaybert Barnes, who was the manager for Henry George in his Mayoralty campaign in 1886, died at his home, 670 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, Sunday morning. He was forty-eight years old, was born in Middletown, Conn., and was a graduate of Wesleyan University. For thirteen years he was employed in Harper's book department. He was the author of several books. In recent years he had charge of the Brooklyn and Long Island Agency of the American Book Company.

Mr. Barnes had been ill for some time, and a few months ago, at his request, two of his daughters were married at his bedside. He leaves a wife, two sons, and four daughters.

### OBITUARY NOTES.

—Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes, who was a volunteer Brigadier General in the war of the rebellion, died yesterday at Nice. He was eighty-five years of age, and well known in New-York, Washington, and San Francisco. Gen. Keyes was born in Brimfield, Mass., May 29, 1810. He was graduated from West Point in 1832. He was aid to Gen. Scott from 1837 to 1841. He was made Colonel against the Indians on the frontier. He was at Bull Run, and was brevetted Brigadier General for gallantry at Fair Oaks. He resigned from the army in 1863, and engaged in mining speculation in California, which occupied his attention until his death.

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### *YESTERDAY'S FIRES.*

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12 Mid.—99 Delancey Street, Gulben & Hendert; damage, $15.
3:45 A. M.—14 Suffolk Street, Jacob Rosenberg; damage trifling.
10 A. M.—385 Tenth Avenue, Conrad Stadler; damage, $500.
10:30 A. M.—16 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Oliver Lawrence; damage, $10.
11:25 A. M.—322 West Seventy-second Street, Joseph P. Krapp; damage, $25.
1:10 P. M.—245 Cherry Street, Charles McCann; damage, $10.
5 P. M.—216 West Twenty-second Street, Mrs. Kein; damage, $100.
5:20 P. M.—90 Lexington Avenue, Richard Decker; damage trifling.
6:10 P. M.—592 Park Avenue; A. S. Gillenger; no damage.
11:15 P. M.—584 Park Avenue; C. G. Campbell; damage, $1,500.

### Conversational Quotations.

From Chambers's Journal.

Sam Weller (Pickwick Papers) did not originate the expression "wheels within wheels," as many suppose; he used it, truly, but the idea is from the Bible, (Ezekiel, x, 10.) Another Biblical expression, which would hardly be recognized as such at first sight, is "the skin of my teeth." (Job, xix. 20.) We are indebted to Cervantes for the proverb, "Honesty is the best policy," (Don Quixote, part ii., Chapter 38,) while the familiar phrase "Diamond cut diamond," is due to Ford, the author of "The Lover's Melancholy." (Act. I., Scene i.)

Although Sheridan's well-known character, Mrs. Malaprop, did "own the soft impeachment" ("The Rivals," Act V., Scene iii.,) we must credit Shakespeare with the origin of the saying that "comparisons are odorous," (so frequently attributed to that estimable lady,) as he puts these words in the mouth of Dogberry. ("Much Ado About Nothing," Act III., Scene v.) Ben Johnson ("Tale of a Tub," Act IV., Scene iii.) and Butler, ("Hudibras," Part I., canto i., line 821,) both "smell a rat"; and to Tusser, the author of "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," the truism "Better late than never" is due.

**THE HOTEL MARLBOROUGH,**
Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, is serving for one dollar a superior table d'hote dinner from 5 to 9 o'clock. A first-class musical entertainment is also given.

# NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

## "His Excellency," the English Operetta, at The Broadway Theatre.

## JOSEPH JEFFERSON COMES TO TOWN

### Caleb Plummer Again and Golightly, in Morton's Farce, at The Garden Theatre—Various Other Changes of Bill.

English operetta is much the most artistic that we get in these days, and it was, therefore, with much hope that a large audience assembled last night in the Broadway Theatre at the first performance of "His Excellency." This work is the result of the combined labors of W. S. Gilbert and Dr. Osmond Carr, the latter one of those numerous English composers whose glory is great at home, but not abroad. It was produced at the Lyric Theatre, London, under the management of George Edwardes, on Oct. 27, 1894. Whether it was a success in London or not is a matter of no special concern to Americans, who, since July 4, 1776, have shown a constantly increasing tendency to independence of English opinion.

The story of "His Excellency" has already been told in this paper. It differs from many of Mr. Gilbert's inventions in that its humor does not depend on an inversion of the natural order of things. It is, nevertheless, a quaint conceit, rather than an ingenious plot. There is nothing new in the idea of a Prince going in disguise to examine for himself the conduct of a petty subordinate. Nor is it at all startling that he should follow the questionable example of King Cophetua, and wed a beggar maid. An amusing turn is given to the situation by making the Governor's misdoings the result of a love for practical joking. The pursuit of this estimable gentleman by an antique and love-smitten dame is again an old stage device; but the dame's struggles between will and temper are essentially Gilbertian. "Within this fragile body two tremendous powers are in perpetual antagonism—a diabolical temper and an iron will," she says, and a little later we have this characteristic bit of dialogue:

Grif—Exactly—like a fairy tale. Now suppose that one fine morning you discovered that all this lovemaking was only one of my practical jokes! Ha! Ha! Ha!
Dame—Ha! Ha! Ha! (Working herself up in a rage.) Stop a bit! Stop a bit! They're fighting it out!
Grif (earnestly)—Two to one on the Will! Two to one on the Will!
Dame—Wins easy, George! It's all right again. Go on, dear.

Indeed, the libretto relies largely for its success on the quaint conceits of the author. The dancing soldiers are immensely funny, but the self-interested lovers, Erling and Tortenssen, read better than they act. The literary quality of Mr. Gilbert's work is very high; but there are fewer of those peculiarly witty lines that are bound, like many in "Patience" and "The Mikado," to become part of the mass of familiar quotations. But there are bright flashes here and there of the old Gilbert fun. For instance, when Nanna and Thora have dismissed their lovers, they begin to realize that they have mistaken their own feelings and they talk thus:

Thora (sighing)—Oh, Nanna, they're good fellows! I wish it was all real!
Nanna—No use wishing, dear. We'd better try and forget all about them. (Looking off.) Oh, look! All the people coming to get married!
Thora—Poor people! We—we must go and find our bridegrooms.
Nanna—Poor bridegrooms! It's—it's a capital joke! (About to cry.)
Thora—Capital! (Looking at Nanna's face.) Why, a real tear, I do believe!
Nanna (holding it on her finger)—Yes, it's real this time.
Thora (examining it)—Funny, isn't it?
Nanna—Very amusing.
Thora—Put it back. (Nanna does so.) All right now?
Nanna (brightly)—All right now!

The lyrics, it must be confessed, show few traces of the skill of earlier days. They would be regarded as uncommonly good if written by any one but Gilbert, and they are, therefore, intrinsically worthy of praise. But when Gilbert goes back to "Iolanthe" for rhymes and digs up "twenty" and "festina lente," it is evident that he is laboring. The best lyric verse in the book is the song of the obstinate bee at the beginning of the second act, which is simply delicious and in the author's best vein. The practical joke trio in Act I. is also very good, as may be judged from this specimen:

All—Oh, what a fund of joy jocund lies hid in
harmless hoaxes!
What keen enjoyment springs
From cheap and simple things!
What deep delight from sources trite invent-
ive humor coaxes.
That pain and trouble brew
From every one but you!
Grif—Gunpowder placed inside its waist improves
a mild Havana.
Its unexpected flash
Burns eyebrows and mustache.
Nanna—When people dine no kind of wine beats
Ipecacuanha,
But common sense suggests
You keep it for your guests.
Thora—Then naught annoys the organ boys like
throwing red-hot coppers,
Nanna—And much amusement bides
In common butter slides;
Grif—And stringy snares across the stairs cause
unexpected croppers.
Thora—Coal scuttles, recollect,
Produce the same effect.
Grif—A man possessed of common sense
Need not invest at great expense—
Nanna—It does not call for pocket deep.
Thora—These jokes are all extremely cheap
All—If you commence with eighteenpence—it's all
you'll have to pay;
You may command a pleasant and a most
instructive day.

The operetta as a whole is lamentably deficient in situations, and the second act is far and away the weakest work that Mr. Gilbert has ever done. The highest point of the author's humor is touched in the entrance of the soldiers in the first act, and the only refreshing spot in the second act is the ballet performed by the warriors. Attempts were made in last night's performance to bolster up the work with introduced numbers. One of these, a song by Miss Terriss, was a piece of cheap and impertinent vulgarity, quite as much out of place in the operetta as a clown from Barnum's Circus would have been.

Dr. Osmond Carr's music is deficient in character, and it lacks the humor and grace of the work of such men as Cellier or Solomon. But it is far from being without merit. It is tuneful and easy of rhythm, and it is quite as good as the lyrics to which it is joined. If it were accompanied by a good libretto it would be very acceptable, but what hope is there for the music of an operetta when the libretto is so weak? Dr. Carr secured the best librettist in England, and that eminent personage treated him to a pretty poor specimen of his work.

The operetta is excellently put on the stage at the Broadway Theatre. The scenery is well painted, the costumes are good, the stage management of the best kind, and the company has been so well rehearsed that everything ran smoothly and effectively last night. While there is no striking individual merit, the company is generally equal to the demands made upon it. Miss Nancy McIntosh, the loudly-heralded American soprano, proved to be an inexperienced young woman with no marked gifts as an actress, but with a respectable voice. Alice Barnett's work as Dame Cortlandt was good, and Ellaline Terriss acted Thora with intelligence and grace, though not much can be said for her singing. Julius Steger, barring his lisp, his accent, and some affectation of manner, was commendable as the Regent, and John Le Hay was funny as Mats Munck. Cairns James was hardly up to the requirements of the Governor. The cast was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| The Prince Regent | Julius Steger |
| George Griffenfeld | Cairns James |
| Erling Sykke | William Philp |
| Dr. Tortenssen | A. Cramer |
| Mats Munck | John Le Hay |
| Corporal Harold | Ernest Snow |
| A sentry | T. Ryley |
| First officer | C. Clements |
| Second officer | J. Jamison |
| Christina | Nancy McIntosh |
| Thora | Ellaline Terriss |
| Nanna | Gertrude Aylward |
| Dame Hecla Cortlandt | Alice Barnett |
| Blanca | Mabel Love |

### MR. JEFFERSON'S ENGAGEMENT.

#### A Large and Demonstrative Audience Greets the Veteran Comedian.

Joseph Jefferson began an engagement, which is to last four weeks, at the Garden Theatre last evening. He was received with a great demonstration of applause. The audience which had assembled to greet him was well dressed, of course, and in holiday mood. It fitly represented the typical American theatre-goer, who, at the present moment, is surely the least trustworthy human being in the world.

Mr. Jefferson is, or has been, a very great actor. He has been credited with the possession of the rarest gift ever displayed on the theatrical stage—genius—and that with at least a show of reason. His portrayal of Rip Van Winkle, certainly, was for many years—for the span of a whole generation—a matchless work of the actor's art, and when it was last seen here it still seemed to possess many of its old attributes, such as buoyant, genial humor, melting pathos, fine pictorial effect carefully studied but never overwrought. Its proportions were still true, its power undiminished, except that inexorable time had made the actor's task of seeming young in the earlier scenes very difficult. But it was a piece of acting to brag about as a National glory, to hold in the memory, to urge one's friends not to miss. So, also, was his Bob Acres, last seen here in the Spring, when "The Rivals" was acted for Couldock's benefit. This was always Jefferson's Bob Acres—never Sheridan's—but it was always an exquisite work of art.

Last night Mr. Jefferson appeared as Caleb Plummer in an old and poor dramatization of Dickens's Christmas story, "The Cricket on the Hearth," and as Golightly, in Maddison Morton's old farce, called "Lend Me Five Shillings," which is also in the bill now at another city theatre.

Mr. Jefferson first acted Caleb Plummer in 1859, and in this city, in Boucicault's dramatization and under Boucicault's management. When he returned to the rôle, nearly a quarter of a century later, he unearthed the feeble piece he now uses, one put together by Albert Smith. This was performed in such a manner last night that its deficiencies seemed greatly magnified. There was no possible illusion in Dot's love, or John Peerybingle's jealousy. Tackleton—this dry, rasping, bloodless Tackleton—was a fat man who shook all over like jelly. The Tilly Slowboy was still Mr. Jefferson's sister, Cornelia Jackson. The supporting cast was generally woefully incompetent.

Mr. Jefferson played with all his old moderation, and with some of his old humor and pathos. There were beautiful moments—as when Caleb, on Christmas Eve, recalled the departure of his long-lost son. His diction was as fine as ever. As usual, each word he uttered seemed to be the expression of that moment's thought. But the whole picture seemed to be faded, as if the colors had been washed out.

The scene of Bertha's delusion and that in which she learns the truth about Tackleton and her equally some never seemed so utterly devoid of pathos. Their essential absurdity was made painfully apparent. Of course, Dickens's blind Bertha is a character as unnatural as his Miss Havisham. The unimpaired senses of the blind are abnormally acute. But one still reads the Christmas stories of Dickens with moist eyes. His power to touch the heart has hardly diminished.

Much of the failure last night was due to the amateurish Bertha, and the preposterous Dot, with the baby voice. How much was due to Jefferson's acting it is hard to say, in the circumstances. But this Caleb was surely not the one we used to cry over, and then laugh with before our tears were dry.

In the farce Mr. Jefferson was assisted by Mary Shaw, who tried hard to make the slender part of Mrs. Phobbs seem rational. The charm of his Golightly was always the hint his acting gave of the mild, gentle, honest nature of the man beneath his superficial absurdities. That charm was not absent last night. But Morton's farces are about played out.

As we have said, Mr. Jefferson was received with a great demonstration of public approval. But the applause of a "first night" audience can never be depended on. The people who cheer the loudest go away and advise their friends to go to some other theatre. We should be sorry if Mr. Jefferson's engagement proved unprofitable, but we fear his present programme and his present company will not suit New-York.

### AT KOSTER & BIAL'S.

#### New Varieties of Variety Added to the Long Programme.

There was the usual big crowd of people at Koster & Bial's Music Hall last evening, and the frequent applause seemed to indicate that the efforts made on the stage by the many performers, human and animal, to provide amusement were somthing more than moderately successful. The bill contained several new numbers, but none of the strangers attained a success so marked as to displace Mr. Lockhart's elephants from the star position they have now occupied for some weeks, nor did any of the "first-appearance" persons have any feat to go through that was half so picturesquely startling as the lofty evolutions of the Vaidis sisters.

The Royal Yokohama troupe of jugglers, six gayly dressed manipulators of brass spheres, shiny knives, and blazing torches, were adroit to a reasonable extent, but displayed a woeful lack of inventive faculty, as all their juggles have been juggled as well or better many times before. The Bale troupe of trick bicycle riders and acrobats may have created a sensation in London, but they will not do here, and as for the returned Edoardos, they seemed strangely toned down from the mad and wicked creatures they used to be.

The performance as a whole, however, averages well. One of Clara Wieland's songs, in which she imitated Cissy Loftus's imitations of Mlle. Guilbert, was worth hearing—and seeing—while Mr. Walton's dogs and monkeys are as funny as ever, and the stately elephants still go through their clownish tricks with a weary dignity that is not without an element of strangely real pathos. The spectator, if he is at all sensitive, catches himself constantly hoping, as the animals do foolish things with such intense soberness, that they do not suspect how very absurd their behavior is. If they did, it would hurt more than the steel hook.

### NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Keith's Union Square.—The Australian monologue comedian, George W. Wood, reappeared at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday, and was vigorously applauded by a large audience. Alcide Capitaine gave her beautiful aerial gymnastic performance, which was greeted with as much enthusiasm as of old. The novelty of the bill was the first appearance in America of Sirron and Simpkins, in a funny burlesque magic act. They were fully appreciated, and promise to become as popular here as they are in Germany and France. A long and entertaining bill was presented, which gave ample satisfaction to all.

—Proctor's Pleasure Palace.—The two Carles, direct from Europe, were the leading attractions at Proctor's Pleasure Palace yesterday, and they made a genuine hit, with their burlesque of Johann Strauss, the waltz king. Mlle. Polaire, the French singer, has become a great favorite at this house, and yesterday she sang some new songs, which were thoroughly appreciated by the large audience present. The elephants, Billie Barlow, and the great list of artists contributed to a vaudeville show which was quite up to the high average of excellence established at this theatre.

—Proctor's Theatre.—At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre the bill this week is one of unusual merit. The Andersen sisters made their first appearance yesterday as pedal jugglers, and did some very startling feats in their line of work. The Donaldson brothers and Ardel repeated their "Scenes at the Zoo," and Redding and Stanton presented "A Happy Pair." The long bill presented at the continuous performance was full of novelties, and was heartily appreciated by the large audience in attendance.

—Tony Pastor's.—Gus Hill's Novelty Company holds the stage at Tony Pastor's Theatre this week, and was greeted last night by a large and enthusiastic audience. The company is a strong vaudeville organization, with many artists who are stars in their line. Mlle. Eugenie Petrescu is one of the leading members, and her wonderful feats in hand balancing and contortion were received with great applause. The performance ended with a farce called "The Twentieth Century Barber."

—Standard Theatre.—Lizzie Hudson Collier assumed the part of Margaret Deane in "The Capitol," at the Standard Theatre last night, in place of Mary Shaw, who has joined Joseph Jefferson's company. Miss Collier is a competent actress, and her appearance does not weaken the cast in the slightest. Her performance was a strong one. The cast of "The Capitol" is, on the whole, better now than it was in the original production, and the performance of the play has much improved.

—Fourteenth Street Theatre.—Chauncey Olcott revived last night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre "Mavourneen," the picturesque Irish play in which Scanlan was acting when his brain collapsed. Mr. Olcott plays the leading part very well, and his Irish songs were heartily applauded and encored. The scenic display in "Mavourneen" is very elaborate, and the production is one of the finest seen in this theatre for a long time.

—Grand Opera House.—Eugene Tompkins's production of "The Black Crook" was revived at the Grand Opera House last night, before an audience which filled the theatre to overflowing. There have been many improvements made in the spectacle since it was last seen here, and the performance was punctuated with outbursts of applause from the opening scene to the close. The play will be presented for this week only.

—Eden Musée.—In the reconstructed Eden Musée two very meritorious concerts were given yesterday, and will be repeated during the week. The changes that have been made in the house are very acceptable to the masses who visit this institution regularly, and when the new smoking room is completed, the Musée will be one of the most agreeable places of entertainment in the city.

—Harlem Opera House.—At the Harlem Opera House last night, E. M. and Joseph Holland appeared in their successful play, "A Social Highwayman." They were received with quite as much enthusiasm as greeted the play during its performance at the Garrick Theatre, and it was quite evident that the engagement will be a most profitable one.

### *THE GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB POSITION.*

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

In your editorial to-day upon the Good Government Clubs you take exception to their statement that "common sense and conscience" dictated their action. By your subsequent utterances concerning the fusion ticket, you would seem to charge the Committee of Fifty with want of both common sense and conscience in putting forward such ticket. According to you, therefore, there is nothing to choose between the Committee of Fifty and the Good Government Clubs, so far as common sense and conscience are concerned. Are you not unjust to the Good Government Clubs on this score? They have merely followed the example set by the Committee of Seventy last year and put forward a non-partisan ticket upon a non-partisan platform. They have not professed to act upon any higher plane of political action than that which was so successful last year. It may be true, as you state, that "common sense does not counsel barren procedure"; but surely the procedure of last year was not barren. Ordinary wisdom dictated that in order to succeed this year the same course must be pursued. I fail to see, therefore, wherein the clubs were lacking in common sense in seeking to do this. To have fallen back from the platform of last year and the great advance then made along the lines of non-partisan municipal government, and to have entered into a deal with the party organizations would not only have been wrong, but foolish. Only one result could come from such a course, i. e., a deal ticket, such as the so-called fusion ticket. If the principle of non-partisan municipal government is a practical one, it is bound to prevail in the end; but it cannot prevail through partisan agencies. If, on the contrary, it is an idealism impossible of realization, then the sooner the Good Government Clubs are reduced to "a few idealists for whom counsels of perfection possess an unfading charm," the better for all of us.

In conclusion, I beg to remind you that it has usually been considered the part of wisdom to sacrifice the prospects of mere temporary success for the sake of eventually obtaining permanent success. PREBLE TUCKER.

New-York, Oct. 14, 1895.

We did not say or imply that the Good Government Clubs acted without conscience. We expressly credited them with conscience, courage, and perfect sincerity. It was the wisdom of their action

# CRADLE OF QUAKERISM

## Quaint Old Burlington, N. J., and Its Interesting History.

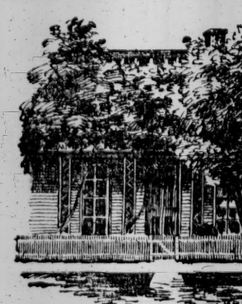
## QUEER RECORDS LEFT BY FRIENDS

### Romance of the Revolution—A Tree More than 300 Years Old—Anecdotes of Gen. Grant and Other Famous Men.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Oct. 14.—In this country there are twenty-four Burlingtons, all more or less celebrated, but none so interesting as the Quaker town down on the Delaware River, just fourteen miles below Trenton. It was originally called Birdlington. That was when spelling was bad. Orthographical evolution naturally improved this, and it was changed to the spelling now to be found on the railroad tickets. The improvement was no protection against the diversity of pronunciation, and that is strikingly humorous yet. There are those who speak of the place as Birdlington. They are mostly the "pine hawkers," who are the "crackers" of the Jersey wilderness. The jealous Pennsylvanians, on the other side of the Delaware, call it Birlington, because they have traditionally acquired a quiet derision for the place.

At no place are the old and the new so conveniently blended as in Burlington. At every turn of the street new recollections are brought to mind. It is doubtful whether any small town possesses as many historical connections as old Burlington—not local celebrities, but men who figured in history, literature, and Church.

Here George Fox, the persecuted Quaker, found refuge, and William Penn congenial friends. Commodore Lawrence was born here and was the next-door neighbor of James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist. Whittier was once a guest here, and wrote fa-



Gen. Grant's Old Cottage, Burlington, N. J.

miliarly about the beauties of the place. Gen. Grant and his family were in retreat in this old town during the perilous days of the war. Many military and naval heroes made their homes in this place.

There is nothing about the town to suggest that it is distinctively a settlement of the Friends and the cradle of Quakerism in New-Jersey. There are no "Quaker lillies," such as Amelia Mott Gummere talks so pleasantly about in her monologue on the "Friends in Burlington." There are no sober-looking men, clean shaven, with gray coats of goodly length. Occasionally there is heard the remark, "Is thee well?" but the maiden will have red ribbons in her hat just the same. The Meeting House stands on the main street, which is called High. There is nothing striking about this Meeting House. It is of dingy brick, of the conventional Quaker architecture. A twelve-foot wall obscures the view of the front porch and keeps out bad boys.

A little hexagonal structure, which originally stood on the site, was the cradle of Quakerism in this country. A history of the building would be a complete account of the rise and progress of the sect of Friends in New-Jersey.

Daniel Leeds was a wide-awake Friend, and he published an "Almanack" that contained various statements which the meeting regarded as evincing a "froward spirit." An entry is found in the records that "John Day is ordered to speak to Daniel Leeds that he send nothing to press before it be perused by this meeting."

At a monthly meeting, in 1685, it was recorded that "Peter Wolcott was willing to make graves and look to ye fences of ye burying ground, and Friends are willing to see him paid an old English shilling for such men's or women's graves yt may not be paid for by ye persons yt employ him."

About the same time a hearse was ordered. It is called "a carriage built for the use of such as are to be laid in ye ground." It is evident that Peter Wolcott was working up a sinecure, for it was further ordered that "Peter Wolcott, for service in opening and shutting ye door, receive 15s. quarterly."

In 1683, "Isaac Marlott is appointed with Benjamin Wherf to provide a pine table for the use of this meeting against the next meeting." This pine table is still used. The original clerk's desk is used to receive the marriage certificate signatures and is a cherished relic. The present substantial building, now in High Street, was erected early in 1700. The old hexagonal structure was torn down in 1792, and the Friends' schoolhouse in York Street was erected with the material.

The town is now a busy shoemaking centre, the largest in the Middle States. Over one thousand people making a living by working in the factories here.

The first tavern in New-Jersey was opened in Burlington. Burlington is twenty years older than Philadelphia, and when the Quakers arrived they found a tavern ready for them, doing business, and putting out a most excellent lunch.

Peter Jegon, a Swede, ran the first public house. He started in early, having obtained a license from Gov. Carteret in 1665. Burlington was very quiet at that time. It was only lively when the Leni Lenappi Indians had a convention. The little Swede opened his hut at the upper end of the town, where the Assunpink Creek empties into the Delaware River. This creek is not as romantic as the Indian name; it looks more like a sewer. Nobody lived in Burlington then, and the circumstances seemed to suggest that Jegon would probably be his best customer, but he had a shrewd business idea in his head. The bridlepath through the woods and briar bushes led by the very tavern. The Swedes, when they had to journey from Manhattan to the Swedish colony just below Philadelphia, took this path. His idea was to establish a halfway house, and catch the traveler dry and hungry, and he proposed to take him in.

George Fox, the Quaker preacher, registered at this rude little hotel, and, as luck would have it, Jegon had run out of provisions. Fox put in four miserable days living on bacon and squirrels, without any syrup.

Jegon went to Philadelphia in 1667, and the Indians took possession of his place and sold it a few years later to the Quakers. Jegon came back, and when he discovered that he had been cleaned out of house and home he instituted the first lawsuit in Burlington, and won. His descendants for years enjoyed the income of his land.

Every visitor in Burlington fondly remembers the Green Bank. This is justly the pride of the place—a beautiful stretch of green, extending for over a half mile along the front of the Delaware River, and gracefully rising to an elevation, which is crowned with substantial and picturesque houses.

Before the war this Green Bank was regarded as the fashionable suburb of Philadelphia. At the end nearest the town resided Mme. Grubb, the mother of Gen. E. Burd Grubb, who was Minister to Spain. At the other end was the old famous Burlington College. Between these extreme points were the residence of Bishop Odenheimer, the poet and essayist; Horace Binney's luxurious home, and the old Franklin residence. St. Mary's Hall, a church school established by Bishop Doane, has a prominent position on the Green Bank. It was the most successful ladies' school in the United States before the war. Until recently, Miss Julia McAllister, a cousin of Ward McAllister, was in charge of the school. The Green Bank takes the place of the City Park of the town.

In front of the old Grubb mansion stands the oldest tree in New-Jersey. It is a giant among the big trees that stand around it. It is a sycamore that has a circumference of twenty-two feet. This tree is supposed to be three hundred years old. It was such a good, healthy tree in 1679, when the good ship Shield came up the Delaware with a goodly cargo of devout Quakers, that the ship was moored to this same tree. The tree is now called the witch tree, and, as a rule, the half-grown boys who go by it late at night whistle to keep their courage up. It is said that beneath this tree is buried the treasure of Capt. Kidd. The pirate left no notes around to make the matter sure, and the gardener for Mr. Grubb has a standing order to use buckshot when he discovers any adventurers digging for the Kidd gold on stormy nights.

A glance backward shows that the Quaker women of Burlington were demure and prim, and clever as well. A prettier story could not be invented than that which Margaret Morris, a Quakeress, tells in her journal, which is still in possession of some of her descendants. She purchased the house in which Gov. Franklin lived on the Green Bank when he removed to Perth Amboy. She occupied it during the stormy days of the Revolution. She kept a journal of all that took place during that period. At that time Dr. Odell was rector of old St. Mary's Church, and, as the salary was low, he utilized the time between sermon-writing and practicing medicine. While he was not Margaret Morris's spiritual adviser, he was, however, engaged in curing her bodily ailments. On Dec. 14, 1776, he dropped into the Morris mansion, making both a friendly and professional call. It so happened at this time that Dr. Odell was very much wanted for his radical Tory expressions.

As Margaret Morris observes, at that particular time the spirit of the devil still continued to roam through the town in the shape of Tory hunters. A message was delivered to him that armed men were searching for him. This gave him much concern, but Margaret Morris, being a clever woman, was equal to the emergency. She had discovered that Gov. Franklin, in building his house, had brought over some decidedly English ideas of architecture, which consisted of secret panels and secret chambers, and into one of these she thrust the Tory dominie.

When the armed band arrived and knocked at her door she answered it, and, as she herself admits, "was a little flustered, and kept locking and unlocking that I might get my ruffled face a little composed." It so happened that next door there was an unoccupied house, which belonged to Col. Coke, one of the early Governors. The soldiers were suspicious that Odell was secreted there.

As soon as Margaret opened the door the soldiers demanded the key of the empty house. She asked them what they wanted there, and they replied they were looking for a Tory. The consciousness that the Tory they were looking for was at that moment concealed like a thief in the "auger hole," which was the name of the secret chamber, caused her to blush several times in succession. She was not quite sure that Dr. Odell was entirely safe, so she toyed with the string of the bell which ran to the secret chamber, and gave him warning. Then she began to toy with the excited militiamen. Margaret tells the story in these words:

"When I thought he had crept into 'the hole, I put on a very simple look and cried out, 'Bless me! I hope you're not Hessians.'

"'Do we look like Hessians?' asked one of them, rudely.

"'Indeed, I don't know.'

"'Did you ever see a Hessian?'

"'No; never in my life; but they are men and you are men, and may be Hessians, for anything I know. But I will go with you to Col. Coke's house.'

"I marched at the head of them; opened the door, and searched everywhere. Strange, where he could be! We returned—they greatly disappointed; I pleased to think my house was not suspected. They left us and searched James Moore's house, and the next two houses; but no Tory could they find. In the evening I went to town with my refugee and placed him in other lodgings."

The "auger hole" referred to was a secret chamber entered from a room at the

Old Surveyor General's Office, Burlington, N. J.

end of a long entry, through a closet, whose shelves had to be removed and the back pried open with a knife. An entrance was then given into a chamber having no light, save what crept through the chinks in the roof and walls. The bell was hung in the room outside, near the closet, communicating by means of wires through the winding hall with a knob just inside the front door. This bell, therefore, might be rung violently before opening the door without alarming outsiders, giving the "refugee" time to conceal himself before the long entry could be traversed.

Just before old Burlington College is reached is the imposing Italian villa which is known as Riverside, a building that has had some strange vicissitudes. It belongs to the diocese of New-Jersey, and is held in trust as the episcopal residence. Its environments are classical. The river runs before it, a large park surrounds it, St. Mary's Hall is on one side, and the college building and farm are on the other. It is the most attractive point on the Green Bank. Here Bishop Doane lived when he was consecrated, and later it became the residence of Bishop Odenheimer. It was the home he cherished above all others, and in his library here he wrote his poems and the hymns that gave him a reputation for belles-lettres. When the present Bishop Scarborough was consecrated he refused to live there, but went to Trenton, where some generous churchmen erected a modern residence, and gave it to the Diocese of New-Jersey. Here the Bishop took up his residence, and old Riverside was neglected. It was tenanted by bats, squirrels, and spiders. It became so neglected that it looked weird, and there were suggestions at times that it was haunted. About five years ago the deserted halls were opened. The bats were chased out by the music of merry dancers, for old Riverside is now the fashionable club of the town. Here the "blue book" families of the town gather nightly, the womenfolk to gossip and the men to amuse themselves as men know best how to do. It is called the Burlington, and no club in the State enjoys such a pretty house and magnificent grounds.

Gen. Grant was induced to select this quiet Quaker community as his residence because of the excellent schools there and the general steadiness of the place. He rented the cottage, furnished, from Mrs. Barclay, the mother of the late Mrs. Shippen Wallace. It was fitted, as it is now, with much antique furniture and bric-à-brac. When the Grant family arrived, the General was on the field, but his absence did not embarrass Mrs. Grant, who is remembered as a good-natured and practical woman. The first visit of the General's family was in the month of October, 1864. It was a week after this that the General arrived. His coming was known only to Harry Kelly, the station telegraph operator, who had been privately instructed from Camden by the railroad officials to keep on the lookout for Gen. Grant, and render him all assistance possible. The General stepped off the train, and at once lighted a cigar. By this time the operator had found him. Gen. Grant remarked: "They say I live here, but I don't know where." The operator relieved his slight embarrassment by taking his satchel and leading him to the Wood Street cottage.

News from the seat of war was scarce, and the eagerness to get information had made everybody neighborly. Operator Kelly began asking a number of questions about the recent fight, but the General, with his characteristic reserve, only replied in monosyllables.

When the house was reached the General knocked at the door, and soon a head came out over the porch, asking: "Is that you, Ulysses?" And the General mildly answered: "Yes, dear; it is I."

There are some pleasant incidents to be gathered from the mouths of the old residents which strongly reflect the sentiment and character of Gen. Grant. One day, as he was passing up Wood Street to the station, a Quaker woman, long since dead, stepped from the porch of her house and confronted the General with the all-absorbing interrogation: "General, when will this terrible war be over?"

"Madam, that matter is in the hands of the Almighty."

Gen. Grant was in Burlington the night that Abraham Lincoln was shot by Booth. He and Mrs. Grant had left Washington that evening on an early train. When Gen. Grant stepped from the train, Lewis Allen, the night operator and a brother of the present operator, handed to the General the dispatch announcing that the President had been shot.

He read the message and reread it. He handed it to Mrs. Grant to read, and she became greatly excited. They then walked down the long platform. Mrs. Grant was talking wildly, while the General was studious and depressed.

The Grants did not retire that night. The General at once telegraphed for a special train, and at daylight he left for Washington.

Gen. Grant made but a few visits to his family during their sojourn in the town. The children attended school, Nellie being a student at St. Mary's Hall, and Fred and Ulysses, Jr., cadets at the Burlington College. When "Buck" Grant was among the boys of the town, he was seriously thrashed by a boy who is now foreman of a shoe factory. Shortly after the Grant & Ward failure, when the newspapers were editorially considering some vocation suitable for the unfortunate banker, the young man who did the trouncing wrote a postal card with the advice: "Come back to Burlington and I will teach you shoemaking."

Just back of the railroad station is a small one-story brick building which looks as if it might be used for a coal office. As you draw close to the building some dim letters are discovered over the door, which read, "Surveyor General of West Jersey."

This little structure is the last remnant and reminder of royalty. Its shelves are well laden with dust-covered parchments made in the ancient days of the proprietor. It is also the meeting place of the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey.

This organization began in the early years of the colony and is still in existence. Every year, on the 11th day of April, the strangest proceeding to be seen in America takes place. Just as the town clock strikes twelve, Henry C. Haines, the Surveyor General, stands on the steps of the old hip-roof house, near the station, and, with a flourish of his right hand, announces that it is high noon.

The crowd ceases its chatter and watches him as he unrolls a big yellow document that has a frying-pan seal hanging to it. Then he repeats that it is high noon, and adds to it these significant words:

"By virtue of ancient custom and the right and prerogatives granted to the Council of Proprietors of the Western Division of the Province of New-Jersey by King Charles II., gracious sovereign of Great Britain, Ireland, and France, King, Defender of the Faith, we, the Proprietors, meet to elect the Council to serve the ensuing year."

Then the big document is folded up, the royal seal is given a twist, a slight bow is made in recognition of King Charles's royal mandates, and then the four or five Proprietors assembled adjourn to this little building and proceed to do the same routine work which has occupied the Council for more than two hundred years.

St. Mary's Church, the cathedral of the Diocese of New-Jersey, is the most historical structure in New-Jersey. Its history extends over two centuries.

The old church was consecrated in 1854. Additions have been made, until the building is now in the shape of a Roman cross. At its altars have served Bishops Doane and Odenheimer. Dr. Eugene Hoffman, now at the head of the Union Theological Seminary in New-York, and the present Bishop of Albany, William Crosswell Doane, were in their turn rectors of the parish.

A Sunday passed in Burlington is never forgotten. The day begins with the pealing of St. Mary's chimes, among the finest in America. The Misses McIlvaine purchased the bells for the church. They were made at Whitechapel, and the makers declared over their signature that a finer peal never left the foundry. There are eight bells, and the largest one weighs 2,800 pounds. Ever since 1866 Elwood P. Hancock has been the chimer.

The burial ground that surrounds both the old and new church is the resting place of many distinguished men. Near the old restored church are lines of graves of departed clergymen. Near the chancel of the new church sleep the dead Bishops.

The iconoclast has dealt kindly with Burlington, and there are few towns where the old has encroached so closely on the new. The first serious stroke of the idol destroyer took place when the old house in which Commodore Lawrence was born was shoved aside for a modern factory residence. It was not destroyed, but rolled to the rear of the lot, where its moss-grown hip roof can be seen through the trees. This house and the one that adjoins it, still well preserved, are among the oldest in the town. They are low-pitched roof affairs, with high porches and walls thick enough to resent bullets. The one in which James Fenimore Cooper was born is now the warerooms of a shoe manufacturer. The house looks now as it did seventy years ago.

Among the old mansions with which Burlingtonians are familiar is that built by Daniel Smith early in the eighteenth century at the corner of Broad and High Streets, now transformed into a store. The initials of Daniel and his wife, Mary, are in the gable end of the house, with date 1733, which some of the family claim is an error, the actual date being much earlier. It is very likely a bungling restoration of 1703. The oldest house in the city is a small stone structure on Pearl Street, above the Presbyterian Church. It is thought to have been built about 1703 or 1704.

### The Trad. in Fossil Gum.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

At the present day the supply of amber is chiefly obtained from the dreary and desolate region of Samland, on the eastern Baltic, a strange, weird land of blowing sand, shifting sand-dunes, and poverty-stricken amber hunters. It is a cold northern Sahara. The district produces absolutely nothing but amber; vegetation it has none, and from Königsberg, its capital, to the end of the promontory, scarcely anything subsists that a man could live upon. Its trade is all retrospective and geological. It lives upon the memory of its Oligocene fertility. Most of the amber is obtained after stormy weather by men who wade in the water with long hooks in their hands, and secure the lumps, torn up from the submarine beds, among the floating seaweed. But a considerable portion is also got by diving. For the beds are almost all below sea-level, and it is only after heavy storms that the precious resin is dislodged in any quantities. No wonder it seemed to earlier ages a gift from the gods, very mystic and magical.

Königsberg and Memel are the centres of the export traffic. The biggest lumps go direct to Constantinople, Mecca, and North Africa, partly to be used up in Mohammedan ceremonies, and partly to be carved into cigarette-holders, pipe-stems, and personal ornaments. The smaller pieces are sent to Italy, where they are manufactured into beads and other gew-gaws for the annoyance of tourists, while much is exported to uncivilized countries for the further adornment of those dusky ladies so dear to the hearts of our Stevensons and our Haggards. The lumps vary immensely in size; there is one in the Berlin Museum which weighs fifteen pounds. At first sight, the ingenuous observer is apt to think no pine trees of our days produce such masses of resin. But then he should remember he is comparing a few hundred years of our cleared and stunted Europe with Heaven knows how many ages of unbroken forest, and Heaven knows what big groves of gigantic pine trees.

# DIABETES.

1 JUG of Ripley Brom-Lithia Water will give you 3 weeks' treatment, and one or two jugs more will cure.

If we can't cure you—don't pay us.

Read this letter from FRANK S. JONES, Notary Public, Justice of the Peace, and Solicitor of U. S. Claims, 454 South 6th Street, Camden, N. J., July 1, 1895.

RIPLEY BROM-LITHIA WATER CO.:

Dear Sirs:—I have been troubled for several years with diabetes and its accompanying terrible thirst, which seemed to be insatiable; and I was also troubled at night with frequent call to void urine. While the above symptoms were at their height I heard of Ripley Brom-Lithia Spring Water, and I ordered two jugs from you, and, improbable as it may seem, before finishing the first gallon I could retire without the thirst, and without being obliged to get up during the night. I have used six jugs, and have had no return of any of the painful symptoms. Thanking you for your kindness, and feeling grateful that Providence has provided such a health-giving remedy, I am yours,

Circulars mailed free. Write or call for same.

Main Depot—159 W. 23d St., Tel 510-18.

Other New-York City Depots: J. Jungmann, 61st St. and 3d Av.; B. G. Kraft, 101 West 125th St.; Hudnut's, 120 and 1,201 Broadway, and A. Ammon, 440 Columbus Av.


# POLO PLAYING ON THE BICYCLE

### HOW FRANCIS WILSON AND HIS FAMILY AMUSE THEMSELVES.

### A Game That Requires Skillful Riding, Good Eyes, and Quick and Steady Hands.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Francis Wilson, his two young daughters, Frances and Adelaide, and some friends were playing polo on bicycles to-day at "The Orchard," as Mr. Wilson calls his home in New-Rochelle.

Mr. Wilson claims to be the inventor of "bicycle polo," and he and his family have played it a great deal this Summer. It requires great skill and dexterity in handling the bicycle.

The game is essentially polo, modified somewhat to adapt it to the use of bicycles instead of horses by the players. Mr. Wilson uses croquet mallets and balls. The game is played on the tennis court. The players hold the mallets in their right hands, and guide the bicycle with the left. The scene is a novel one when the game is in full swing and the players are moving swiftly here and there, turning abruptly, and making all manner of manoeuvres. Collisions are made but rarely.

There was a collision a few days ago, however, that nearly ruined Mr. Wilson's wheel. It is a rule of the game that the players shall call out "danger" when they find it necessary to warn the other players. Mr. Wilson's girls, who, as their father says, ride their wheels like centaurs, called out simultaneously "danger." Mr. Wilson thought he would see what they would do if he did not get out of the way. He found out in a second. They came at him full force, and wrecked his wheel so badly that he did not get it out of the shop until this morning.

One of the tricks of the game is to stop the rolling balls when desirable with the wheels themselves. It is also necessary to strike with the mallets in many difficult positions, forward, backward, and even between the wheels of the bicycle. The element of danger in the game gives it additional zest. Mr. Wilson claims that bicycle polo is productive of more fun than any other game he knows.

### MILITARY CYCLERS' CONVENTION.

#### To be Held at the Broadway Central Hotel This Morning.

The first annual convention of the United States Military Wheelmen will begin its sessions at the Broadway Central Hotel at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States Army, and who takes a deep interest in bicycling, believing there are great possibilities in it for military work, is expected to be present and make a brief address to the delegates. The two papers set down for reading are one on the bicycle in the next war by Sergt. Major Hugh J. Barron of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and one on the status of the United States volunteer soldier in time of peace by Lieut. Anthony G. Griffin of the National Guard of New-York. A dozen topics relative to the military bicycle, bicycle drills, uniforms, and equipment are to be discussed by the delegates.

A number of committees are to be appointed, and the following gentlemen are suggested as members of the principal ones:

Uniform and Wheels—Capt. B. B. Tensler, First Regiment of Virginia; Capt. Philip S. Tilden, Seventy-first Regiment of New-York; Capt. S. H. Sewell, First Regiment of Minnesota; Capt. August Van Gieson, Second Regiment of New-Jersey, and Capt. George C. Baker, Union College Cadets.

Bicycle Drill Regulations—Capt. W. L. Garcia, Fourteenth Regiment of New-York; Capt. A. J. Kuppox, Fourth Regiment of Wisconsin; First Lieut. A. J. Griffin, Sixty-ninth Regiment of New-York, and Sergt. Joseph B. Mills, Second Regiment of New-Jersey.

Membership Committee—Major Gen. Charles Sykes, Adjutant General of Tennessee; Major J. H. Derbyshire, First Regiment Virginia Volunteers; Capt. Theodore Birkhauser, Fourth Regiment of Wisconsin; Luther K. Seter, commanding Ninth Regiment Bicycle Corps, and six others to be chosen.

Arms and Equipment—Col. Arthur L. Bresler, ex-Colonel and Commander of the Ohio National Guard; Capt. F. W. Coale, Fourth Regiment of Maryland; Sergt. C. M. Barnes, First Regiment of South Dakota; Private Theodore A. Denham, Twenty-second Regiment, New-York, and six others to be chosen.

Departments—Col. E. Rice, United States Army; Capt. C. J. Robedeam, First Regiment of Minnesota; Capt. James E. Place, Seventy-first Regiment of New-York; Sergt. Thomas Sheehan, Sixty-ninth Regiment of New-York, and six others to be chosen.

Proper Sphere of the Bicycle in War—Capt. C. G. Starr, United States Army; First Lieut. Charles Gehardt, United States Army; Second Lieut. Benjamin B. Hyar, United States Army; Sergt. Major George A. Wingate, Twenty-third Regiment, New-York, and Capt. E. A. Bresler, Ohio Military Academy.

Constitution and By-laws—Col. Arthur L. Bresler, Ohio National Guard; Edward T. McCrystal, National Guard of New-York; Capt. W. L. Garcia, Fourteenth Regiment, New-York; Capt. Philip S. Tilden, Seventy-first Regiment, New-York; ex-Capt. James E. Place, Seventy-first Regiment, New-York; First Lieut. A. J. Griffin, Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York; Sergt. Major G. A. Wingate, Twenty-third Regiment, New-York; Sergt. Major H. J. Barron, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and Commissary Sergt. C. P. Staubach, Eighth Battalion Cycle Corps.

### Bald Won Two Races.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 14.—Murphy fought Bald so hard to-day in the mile open race at the National Circuit meet of the Capital City Cycling Club that that rider was compelled to ride his very best clear to the tape. The two open events, the half and the mile, went to Bald, and the quarter-mile to Cooper.

The programme was concluded early, as the circuit chasers had to catch the train for Denver, where, during the three days' meet opening on Thursday, the one-mile National championship of the League of American Wheelmen will be run. Five thousand people attended the races to-day. The summaries:

One-Mile Open, Class B.—Bald won; Murphy second, Wells third. Time—2:12.

One-Half-Mile Open, Class B.—Bald won; Murphy second, Wells third. Time—1:13.

One-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Mockett, (75 yards,) won; Yule, (75 yards,) second; Frederickson, (75 yards,) third. Time—2:19 3-5.

One-Half-Mile Open, Class A.—McBride won; Banks of Lincoln second, McGeer of York third. Time—1:09¾.

One-Mile Open, Class A.—Patterson of Plattsmouth won; McBride of Lincoln second, McDowell of Lincoln third. Time—2:15.

One-Quarter-Mile Open, Class B.—Cooper won, Kiser second, Murphy third. Time—0:37.

### Union County Roadsters Parade.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 14.—The Union County Roadsters held their lantern parade to-night. A large delegation from the Elizabeth Wheelmen, the Elizabeth Athletics, the Crescent Wheelmen of Plainfield, and the Westfield Cyclers were present. The wheels were beautifully decorated in many colors. Capt. A. H. Chamberlain was Marshal.

### AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Riverside Wheelmen's century run was postponed, on account of rain, until Sunday, Oct. 20. Persons going in the slow division can reach Jamaica by taking the 5 A. M. boat at East Twenty-third Street, and the special bicycle train that leaves the Franklin Avenue station of the Kings County Elevated, at 5:50 A. M. For entry books and full particulars address James Gentle, 282 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, New-York City.

—Rain caused the postponement of the races of the White Star Cycle Wheelmen of Newark which were to have been held on Saturday. The events will take place next Saturday and will be the same as were originally scheduled. Entries will also be held good. The races will be over the Irvington-Millburn course, the start in each event being made at Lockwood's Hotel.

—Entries to the twenty-five-mile handicap race of the Chatham Wheelmen, which is to be held Saturday, Oct. 19, at Chatham, N. J., promises a lively race.

—The Essex County Wheelmen did not hold their regular monthly run Sunday, owing to the rain. It will probably take place next Sunday.

—The Hudson County Wheelmen will hold their annual race meet next Saturday afternoon at Guttenberg. The races will begin at 2:30 P. M.

### NEW DOUBLE TEAM RECORD.

#### Miss Rita and Josie B. Lower the Time at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—When the two pacing mares, Miss Rita and Josie B. went a mile this afternoon, double, in 2:12¾, they made a new world's record by shaving a half second from the 2:12¾ that Effie Powers and Prestoria Wilkes made over the State fair track at Springfield, ... three weeks ago. The last half was made in 1:04½, a 2:09 gait, last quarter in 0:31, a 2:04 gait.

Another record was broken in the 2:08 pace, when five horses earned money out of a race where only four moneys were given, as Rachel, Vera Capel, and Directon divided third and fourth moneys. Guinette won second quite handily by finishing three times second to Star Pointer.

Geers drove the three winners in to-day's events, and with Boreal, in the Kentucky Stake, his hand had much to do with the victory. On form Boreal was hardly regarded in the contest. Oakland Baron and Fred Kohl fought a battle to the half in two heats. Kohl won two heats and Kilona one and Geers, who had been circling the track well behind, showed up next time, and outpointed Oakland Baron home in 2:10¾.

The day was perfect, track fast. Attendance large. Summaries:

First Race.—The Kentucky Stake, for three-year-old trotters; value, $2,000.

| Boreal, b. c., by Bow Bells, (Geers) | 5 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fred Kohl, blk. c., by Guy Wilkes, (Dickerson) | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| Kilona, b. f., by King Wilkes, (Macey) | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Oakland Baron, b. c., (Milam and McHenry) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | ro |
| Scourine, br. f., (Bowerman) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ro | |
| Miss Rita, b. f., (McDowell) | 6 | 7 | dis | | | |
| Impetus, blk. f., (McHenry) | 7 | 6 | dr | | | |
| Happy Jim, b. c., (Payne) | dis | | | | | |

Time—2:12½; 2:14; 2:14; 2:16; 2:17¼; 2:16½.

Free-for-All, Trotters; purse, $1,000.

| Nightingale, ch. m., by Mambrino King, (Geers) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lochart, b. c., (Shuler) | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time—2:10¾; 2:11; 2:09¼.

Double team pacing to beat 2:12¾.

| Miss Rita, ch. f., by J. J. Audolson, and Josie B., b. m., by Chatterbox, (Hickok.) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Guinette, b. g., (Rea) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Rachel, br. m., (Kenney) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Vera Capel, blk. m., (Dunbar) | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Direction, blk. s., (Oldham) | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Guy, gr. s., (Grimes) | 6 | 6 | dr |

Time—2:06¾; 2:07; 2:06¾.

### THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

#### New-York Yacht Club Appoints a Committee to Prepare Rules for a Race.

Another series of yacht races for the international championship will undoubtedly be sailed next year. Such was the decision of the New-York Yacht Club at a special meeting held last night to consider the challenge sent by Charles D. Rose through the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. That the challenge would be accepted there was no doubt, and the only question was as to the terms.

The meeting was called at 8 o'clock last night at the clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue. An unusually large number of the club's members were present, the interest in the proposed contest causing them to attend, even though the acceptance of the challenge was little more than a routine matter. As soon as the meeting had been called to order, Secretary Oddie read the following letter:

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB,
RYDE, Sept. 28, 1895.

To J. V. S. Oddie, Esq., Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club:

Dear Sir: I beg to confirm by letter my telegram of Sept. 23, as follows: "I, on behalf of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, and in the name of Charles D. Rose, a member of the club, challenge to sail a series of matches for the America's Cup in 1896 with the cutter yacht Distant Shore. Load water line 89 feet."

In the event of this challenge being accepted, I should be much obliged if you would kindly inform me what dates, courses, and conditions the New-York Yacht Club will propose to govern the races.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
PERCY THELLUSON,
Secretary Royal Victoria Yacht Club.

No time was wasted in discussion as to the advisability of accepting the challenge. Every member had come to the meeting fully prepared to vote in favor of the match. As a consequence it required only a few moments for the following resolutions to be introduced and adopted:

Whereas, An unconditional challenge for the America's Cup, stating load water line and length of challenging vessel, has been received from the Royal Victoria Yacht Club in the name of Charles D. Rose,

Resolved, That the challenge be accepted.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Commodore, with full power to confer with the challenger and arrange the conditions of the match. As soon as final arrangements have been completed, the committee shall report the same to the club.

Immediately upon the adoption of the resolutions, Commodore E. M. Brown appointed the following committee, with full power to arrange all conditions of the match: Ex-Commodore J. D. Smith, A. Cass Canfield, J. F. Tams, Latham A. Fish, Gouverneur Kortright, Archibald Rogers, and J. R. Busk. The committee was in session until an early hour in the morning, but nothing was decided upon, the only definite action being the sending of the following cablegrams:

Thellusen, Secretary Royal Victoria Yacht Club:
Challenge accepted. Committee appointed, with full power to arrange. ODDIE, Secretary.

Charles D. Rose, 39 Hill Street, Berkeley Square:
Challenge accepted. Have notified Thellusen. ODDIE, Secretary.

The committee will be in session again to-day, and will determine the conditions of the race.

### INTERCLUB BOWLING.

#### The Plan Suggested for This Season's Sport in the Alleys.

There is considerable speculation among the various clubs in the Interclub Bowling League of Brooklyn regarding the outcome of to-night's special meeting, which is to be held at the Aurora Grata Clubhouse. The committee appointed at last week's meeting has outlined a plan which will undoubtedly be adopted. It practically follows the ideas suggested by the various delegates, and is as follows: Each club will contribute a pro rata share for a two-hundred-dollar cup.

This cup will be held by the Oxford Club, it being the champion of the league. On Nov. 1 challenges for the cup will be in order. Each club will draw a number, and the club drawing No. 1 will be the first one eligible to challenge. It will not be compulsory, however, for the club to bowl; it will have the privilege of forfeiting its position and going to the bottom of the list.

The games are to be rolled on the alleys of the club issuing the challenge. The season will run until the 1st of April, and the clubs will be limited to a certain number of challenges.

The committee consists of George W. Hawkins, Chairman, Hanover Club; N. B. Hoxie, Jr., Union League Club; James R. Beard, Oxford Club.


# THE "HARVEST HOME" FESTIVAL

*will end to-night—so far as the plants, flowers, and birds go. But the grand jubilee is only beginning so far as goods are concerned. Men who know merchandise say we are setting the pace for the whole town in everything that touches the most progressive goods getting and selling.*

**WOMEN'S WRAPS**

A Saturday's postal: "I like your Wrap best of all. You can send it to me." A $62.50 Wrap, and she had been all over town comparing. By word of mouth, by letter, we are hearing these things every day. All we ask of any woman is to compare.

And no matter what the cost or shape of the Wrap you buy here, you'll find it a practical, sensible garment.

**Second Floor, Broadway.**

**INFANTS' DRESSES**

Neat enough for No. 1—even in mamma's eyes—cheap enough for anybody. Or as high as you care to go.

Nainsook Short Dresses, embroidered insertion and 16 hemstitched pleats in yoke, 6 mos. to 3 yrs., **75c.**

Short Dresses of nainsook, solid yoke of hemstitching with embroidered edge, 6 mos. to 3 yrs., **$1**; the $1.50 kind.

Fine lawn Dresses, 5 embroidered insertions in yoke, with deep revers, 6 mos. to 3 yrs., **$1.25**; were $1.75.

Body Skirts of cambric, 5 pleats and hem, 6 mos. to 2 yrs., **35c.**

Cambric body Skirts, ruffle of Hamburg embroidery and pleats, **50c.**

**Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.**

**CUSHIONS, $2 TO $10.50**

Filled with down, covered with India crepe, sateen, silk, tapestry, brocatelle, or satin damask, **$2** to **$10.50.**

Arabian Curtains, **$100** to **$250** pr. Brussels Point, **$10** to **$70** pr. Marie Antoinette and Renaissance, **$6.50** to **$47.50** pr. Swiss Tamboured, **$4.50** to **$25** pr. Cluny and Antique, **$3.50** to **$17.50** pr. Irish Point, **$3.75** to **$25** pr. Nottingham, **75c** to **$6.75.**

**Third Floor.**

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**

Men's cable sewn Walking Gloves, assorted shades of tan, **$1.**

Men's pique Walking Gloves, all colors, **$1.25.**

Men's prix seam and pique Walking Gloves, **$1.50.**

Dent's pique and prix seam Walking Gloves, **$1.75.**

Men's and boys' pure lamb's wool Sweaters, all colors, men's, **$2.25** and **$3.25**, boys', **$1.85.**

**Broadway and Ninth Street.**

**JACKETS—CAPES—SUITS—WAISTS**

Reefer Jackets in boucle cloth, coat back, extra large full sleeves, **$6.50.**

Reefer Jackets, crepon cloth, full ripple back, extra large full sleeves, **$9.**

Reefer Jackets, diagonal boucle cloth, full ripple back, melon sleeves, lined throughout, **$12.75.**

Extra fine quality crepon cloth Reefer Jackets, large storm collar, very full ripple back, extra full sleeves, **$18.50.**

Fine imported velour Capes, handsomely beaded, storm collar, silk lined, **$12.50.**

Fine imported velour Capes, handsomely beaded, good patterns, silk lined, **$15.**

Black cheviot and serge two-piece Suits, reefer jacket and full sweep skirt, jacket has ripple back, skirt lined, **$10** and **$12**; from $15 and $18.

Light, medium and dark colored Silk Waists, some trimmed with lace, some have been as high as $15, may go at **$1.50, $2.50** and **$3.50.**

**Second Floor, Broadway.**

**HOUSEFURNISHINGS**

Don't fret because range furniture or kitchen things are wrong. They're not worth the worry. The right shapes, the best sorts, cost too little to warrant

# NO CHANCE FOR REVISION

## But One Week More Left of the Episcopal Convention.

## THE CONSTITUTION STILL DEBATED

### Efforts to Postpone the Entire Subjects Until the Next Triennial Convention in Washington.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—After securing the adoption of a resolution providing for final adjournment on Tuesday of next week, the opposition to revision in the House of Deputies of the Episcopal Convention made another strenuous effort to-day to lay over the new constitution and canons for three years, or until the triennial convention at Washington.

Debate upon this proposal, which occupied the entire afternoon session, and was unfinished at adjournment, was precipitated by two propositions, one referring back the revision to the joint committee that brought it into existence, for further consideration and for amendment, and the other referring the Bishops' revision of the commissions revision to a special committee, with instructions to report at the next conference. Of the score or more of speakers, not a voice was raised in favor of proceeding further with the revision at this convention, the one prevailing sentiment being the desire to so shelve the matter as to avoid giving offense to the Bishops, who have been industriously laboring upon their own revision for nearly two weeks, and have looked for prompt action on the part of the house below as each section was sent down. The Deputies may find a way out of the dilemma to-morrow by adopting both resolutions, which will mean two reports for the conference of 1898 and will put off a final vote to the triennial of 1901.

The only important feature of the morning session was the effort to reintroduce the title of "Primate," or "Presiding Bishop," into the constitution. The House was as firm on this point, however, as it was a week ago, and reaffirmed the designation "Presiding Officer of the House of Bishops."

Another effort to give the delegates from missionary jurisdictions the right to vote was also defeated, although the clause as finally passed confers upon them all other rights and privileges enjoyed by regular delegates.

Just before adjourning this afternoon the Bishops agreed to erect a new missionary jurisdiction in Northern Minnesota, to be presided over by a "Bishop of Duluth."

When the House reassembled this afternoon the Rev. Dr. J. T. Smith of the Presbyterian Committee on Church Unity was, at the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Huntington of New-York, invited to a seat on the platform beside President Morgan Dix. Consideration of the constitution being resumed, the first two articles as amended were finally passed and sent back to the House of Bishops. Next in order was Article III., which declares the General Convention the supreme legislative authority of the Church, and specifies at length the general and special subjects upon which it shall have power to legislate.

Just as soon as the reading had been concluded Mr. Packard of Maryland moved that this and all succeeding messages from Bishops concerning the constitution be referred to a special committee, with instructions to report at the next convention, but to have its report printed and circulated three months in advance of the assembling of the convention. In support of his motion, he said that in the week remaining it would be impossible to deal with the many questions of grave import that were presented in that portion of the constitution not yet considered.

Dr. Greer of New-York coincided.

As an amendment, Dr. Davenport of Tennessee moved that the whole subject of revision be returned to the joint committee, with instructions to report at the next convention.

Dr. Elliot of Maryland was in favor of reference to a special committee, rather than to the old committee, because the Bishops' revision increased the powers of the upper house to an inordinate degree, taking away powers and influence from the deputies, and giving them to the Episcopate. He did not speak in opposition to the power of the Bishops in general, but he did want to give true churchmen in the ranks a chance to promote the growth of the organization.

Judge Wilder of Minneapolis contended that reference to a special committee would not be discourteous to the Bishops, or contrary to the traditions of the deputies or of the Church.

Deputy Stephen Nash of New-York favored Dr. Davenport's proposal.

Dr. Richards of Rhode Island suggested that there were times when questions of courtesy might be brushed out of place. The proper thing for the house to do was to thank the committee, discharge it from its labors, and then refer the entire issue to a special committee.

For the first time in the debate, a representative of the committee, in the person of the Rev. Dr. James S. Stone of Chicago, claimed the floor. He repudiated with emphasis the prevailing notion that the committee had been under Episcopal influence. It had, he said, labored honestly; it had given time and energy to the task; it had missed no opportunity to perfect its work. If that work was now to be sent back, it ought to go to the committee which had larger knowledge than any new committee, and which would do its duty.

Dr. Fulton of Philadelphia contended that no action taken by the house could be construed as discourteous by the Bishops. They had come to a time when the Protestant Episcopal Church should be and must remain in full sympathy with the institutions of the people among whom it is called to labor—the people of the United States. He favored reference to a special committee, and Dr. McVicar, also of Philadelphia, was in accord.

Dean Hoffman of New-York, the spokesman of the committee, was not opposed to the special reference in view of the trend of the debate, but he had hoped and still hoped that the house before final adjournment would give some time and attention to the provincial system of the Church. He gave notice that he would present this subject in the form of a resolution to-morrow, and the house then adjourned.

Bishop Davies of Michigan has issued a call for a convention at Marquette on Nov. 14 to organize the newly created diocese in Northern Michigan. The convention will choose the name "Marquette" for the diocese.

The physician in attendance on ex-Gov. Bullock of Georgia said this evening: "His improvement for the last twenty-four hours has been steady, and the indications to-night are very favorable. I look for complete recovery by the end of the week."

Bishop Potter of New-York was kept busy to-day denying the story of his illness which was circulated among the delegates yesterday, and published in the local papers. In a note to The United Press he says that his failure to keep his appointment to speak on Sunday afternoon was due to the fact that he had retired over Sunday at Parkhault at the invitation of Bishop Whipple. "I spoke four times yesterday," he writes, "so I am not a very sick man."

### How to Make a Maypole.

From Notes and Queries.

I went to Hemswell, a village at the foot of what is termed "The Cliff," in the northern division of the County of Lincoln. In the centre of the village I was surprised to see a maypole. On looking round for some one who might give information, the first person met with happened to be the carpenter of the place, an elderly man, who, I was told, had been employed to "fit store" it, (as we have been in the habit of calling the making of old things entirely new.) He said this was exactly like the old one, but was somewhat taller.

I had often wondered how the garlands and ornaments were placed on the higher parts of maypoles, but a glance at this made the matter clear. The pole proper stands between two stout posts about fifteen feet high. Near the top of them a strong iron bolt is passed through the whole. The posts are fixed firmly in the ground, while the pole between is loose at the bottom, but kept in its place by a second transverse bolt near the ground, which is drawn out when the pole is wanted to be lowered, which is done by getting a ladder and fixing a rope high up on the pole, by which it is pulled down, swinging on the top transverse bolt, as on a pivot. It is steadied by another rope at the bottom. When decorated it is raised to its place again by pulling the bottom rope, and it is fixed by reinserting the lower transverse bolt.

# DELEGATE LEWIS GOES FREE

## The Court Holds that He Would Incriminate Himself by Telling Who Tried to Bribe Him to Vote for Senator Coggeshall.

ROME, N. Y., Oct. 14.—In the Supreme Court to-day Judge Wright discharged Robert W. Lewis, the Republican delegate elected to support Frederick Weaver for the Senatorial nomination last August, and who claimed that he was offered a bribe to vote for Henry J. Coggeshall. An attempt was made to secure an indictment of the alleged briber, and Lewis was subpoenaed as a witness before the Grand Jury. He positively refused to testify on the ground that his answer might tend to incriminate himself. The Court decided that the Constitution protected Lewis in his position, and ordered his discharge.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—The petitions of electors for the nomination of the city ticket of the Honest Election Party were put in circulation to-day.

The names on the city ticket are Oren E. Wilson for Mayor, John F. Montignani for Recorder, Henry T. Sanford for Justice of the City Court, long term; Richard W. Brass for Justice of the City Court, short term, and Andrew Colvin for Police Justice.

Mr. Wilson is the present Mayor, and was elected through a coalition of the Republicans and the New Democracy. The Republican City Court nominees were indorsed.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Watertown's total registration for the first two days is 1,088, 94 more than for the same time last year.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The registration in Elmira for the first two days is 4,494, about the number registered for the first two days last year.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The Prohibition County Nominating Committee of Montgomery County has nominated the Rev. Frederick L. Decker of Amsterdam for member of the Assembly, in the place of W. Harlan Allen, who declined the nomination.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The Populists of Herkimer County have nominated John Dinneen of Fairfield for member of Assembly.

### "LEGAL QUIBBLES IN DUTCHESS.

#### Republicans Seek to Keep the Democratic Ticket Off the Official Ballot.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 14.—An election in Dutchess County would not seem natural without two or three fights in the courts. This Fall's campaign is no exception to the rule. Issue was first joined over an attempt by the Democrats to use the machinery of the Democratic Reform organization to help the regular Democratic candidates on the Senate, Assembly, and County tickets.

The Republicans to-day extended their legal campaign to the regular Democratic city ticket, which they claim cannot be printed on the official ballot, because the notice calling the primaries was printed only one day instead of two days, as required by law. The primaries were regularly held, and no question is raised of the legality of the city convention. The certificate was filed on time with County Clerk Hoffman. The omission to print the notice the required number of times was due to an oversight on the part of the Chairman of the City Committee. The facts are practically agreed to, and the fight will be over whether the law relating to how many times the notice shall be printed is directory or mandatory. No fraud is alleged.

The whole proceeding is characterized as an effort on the part of the Republicans to steal from the Democrats their chance to fairly contest who shall control the City Government.

County Clerk Hoffman will give the litigants a hearing Thursday at 11 o'clock.

The County Clerk to-day heard arguments in the contest over the legality of the alleged Democratic reform convention so far as it covers the indorsement of the regular Democratic Assembly and County tickets. Decision was reserved.

### A BOLT BY BELDEN'S FOLLOWERS.

#### The Republican Candidate for Mayor of Syracuse Has New Opposition.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 14.—Ex-Congressman James J. Belden has decided to put the gloves on again with the ex-Collector of the Port of New-York, Francis Hendricks, and there will be a fight to a finish here in Syracuse.

In a snap conference in Belden's Onondaga Club last night a call was issued, which was printed in Mr. Belden's paper, for ward caucuses this afternoon and a City Convention to-night under the title of a citizens' movement to oppose the Hendricks machine ticket, headed by Charles F. Saul for Mayor.

In many of the wards ward tickets were named and in all of them delegates to the convention, all well-known Belden men, were named.

The convention was held to-night.

The move was not unexpected, as it had been discussed about the streets for weeks. But it was hardly believed that the trap would be sprung so soon.

The convention to-night did not make a nomination, but a committee of nineteen was named and instructed to try and induce James J. Belden to head the citizens' movement to purify municipal politics. If he accepts, he will be nominated at another convention to-morrow.

### NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS.

#### Assembly.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Frederick L. Decker, Prohibitionist.

HERKIMER COUNTY—John Dinneen, Populist.

### Students of Many Colors.

From Max Muller in The Nineteenth Century.

I have had in my own study at Oxford not only Turks, Arabs, Hindus, Siamese, Japanese, and Chinese, but I received only the other day a visit from one of the Blackfoot Indians, the first of that tribe who had ever set foot on English soil, a most interesting and intelligent man, who was bewailing to me the fate of his race, doomed, as he thought, to disappear from the face of the earth, as if Babylonians and Assyrians, Accadians and Hittites had not disappeared before. His name was Strong Buffalo, (not Buffalo Bill,) and a most powerful, determined, and sensible man he seemed. He reminded me of a young Mohawk, who also used to deplore to me the fate of his race. He came to Oxford many years ago to study medicine. He came in his paint and feathers, but left in his cap and gown, and is now a practicing physician at Toronto.

These visits of strangers from distant lands are often highly instructive. I extracted some knowledge of the Mohawk language from Dr. Oronyha Teka. One is thus brought in contact with some of the leading spirits all over the world. I have now, or have had, pupils, friends, and correspondents in India, Burmah, Siam, Japan, China, Corea, aye, even in the Polynesian and Melanesian Islands, in South America, and in several African settlements.


## INSTRUCTION.

### City---Young Ladies and Children.

**Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's**
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET.
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

**Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,**
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

**St. Mary's School.**
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

**The Berkeley Gymnasium**
FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 West 44th Street.
DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL,
Director.

**The Comstock School.**
Family and day school for girls. Primary, academic, college preparatory; 38d year, Oct. 2; kindergarten, Oct. 9.
Miss DAY and Miss REED, Principals.
32 West 40th St.

**The Misses Graham,**
Successors to the Misses Green.
Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1816.
At new location, October 2d.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

**Miss Annie Brown.**
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college, special courses.
October 3d. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

**Mademoiselle Veltin.**
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Oct. 3d 160 and 162 WEST 74th ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

**The Jacotot School.**
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 84th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

**Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,**
348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

**Miss Gayler.**
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, Preparatory, Collegiate Depts. Seventh year begins Wednesday, October 2d.
174 West 86th St.

**Finishing Classes**
FOR GIRLS OVER THIRTEEN. A limited number received into the family. No College preparation. Junior department added by request. The MISSES CRICHTON, 17 E. 57th St.

**Miss Chisholm.**
School for girls. Primary and advanced class. Kindergarten for boys and girls. Oct. 2.
15 East 65th St.

**Mrs. Mary Coxe Philips School**
for Girls, 116 West 70th St., will reopen Oct. 2. Department for boys. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

**Miss Crocker.**
School for girls. Primary and advanced work. Classes for little boys.
OCTOBER 2. 69 EAST 52d.

**Mrs. Graham Youngs**
School for Girls. Class for little Boys, 18 East 46th Street; formerly 40 West 45th Street.

**The Misses Ely's School for Girls.**
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

**Mrs. Elliman's Kindergarten**
and Elementary Class. Kindergarten Training Class. 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

**Miss Mary Harriott Norris.**
Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

**Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,**
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

**Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School**
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

**The Arundel School,**
71 West 90th St. For girls, and special primary training for boys. MRS. EDW. H. WEED, Prin.

**Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.**
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

### City---Young Men and Boys.

**Irving School. 54 West 84th St.**
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty. Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground.
67TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready. Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

**St. David's Hall.**
Preparation for college or business; individual attention; boys obtain 100 per cent.; magnificent house; home comforts. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point Road, City.

**Berkeley School,**
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

**Drisler School,**
NO. 9 EAST 49TH STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

**Dr. Halsey's School for Boys,**
34 WEST 40TH STREET.
Primary, Commercial, Collegiate Departments.

### Winter Resorts.

**VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.**
DELIGHTFUL RESORT
FOR LATE FALL MONTHS.
2,500 feet Elevation in the Great Virginia Mountains.
**Special Pullman for the Springs via Washington**
Leaves Pennsylvania R. R. station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., except Sunday, attached to the F. F. V. Limited, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Dining car.

Located on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. Climate nowhere equaled. Hotel open all the year. Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

Excursion tickets on sale at C. and O. offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

### Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New-York, October 14, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 24, 1895, and then opened, for repairing U. S. steamer "Atlantic." Specifications, &c., can be had here. Government reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for repairing steamer 'Atlantic,'" and addressed to JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

### Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Harker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 8th Av.

**TWO MONTHS**
FOR
**20 CENTS.**

Send this sum, and THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be mailed you during the next sixty days—a period covering the political campaign and subsequent developments.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

**TEN PAGES.**

Send it to some friend in the country; just what he needs.

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**Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School**
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

**Columbia Institute.**
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business; the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

**The Oxford School**
will reopen Oct. 1 at the new building,
**177 West 79th St.**
For circulars apply to the Principal, who will be at the office daily after Sept. 9.
L. KEMP-PROSSOR.

**Columbia Grammar School.**
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

**Dwight School.**
(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.) Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

**Hamilton Institute.**
103-105 West 82d St.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Oct. 1. Address
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR.,
Principal.

**Chapin Collegiate School,**
with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
76th School Year begins Sept. 25, 1895.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.
Three boys fitted at this school now on Honor Roll in their respective classes at Princeton.

**Barnard School,**
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

**Collegiate School.**—Founded 1683.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 W. SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

**Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,**
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

**F. G. Ireland's Class for Boys,**
25 WEST 42D ST.,
will reopen Wednesday, Oct. 2. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms from 9 to 1.

### City—Both Sexes.

**A Business Education.—Bookkeeping,**
writing, arithmetic, correspondence, commercial law, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day, evenings. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th.

**Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.**
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

**Languages.**
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y.
Germania Bk'g, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'klyn.
Branches in chief American and European cities.
Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

**Fraulein A. Hische, from Hanover,**
Teacher of German. Conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

**Graham's Shorthand School.**
Practical and thorough; positions secured for pupils. A. J. GRAHAM & CO., 744 Broadway, publishers of Graham's Shorthand.

**American Academy of Dramatic Arts,**
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

### Country---Young Ladies and Children.

**Bridgeport, Conn. Golden Hill Seminary.**
A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Miss EMILY NELSON, Miss ANNA E. PLYMPTON, Principals.

**St. Hilda's School**
Morristown, New-Jersey. Terms, $250.

### Country---Young Men and Boys.

**Lakewood Heights School for Boys.**
AMONG THE PINES.
Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. JAMES W. MOREY, A. M., Principal, Lakewood, N. J.

### Country---Both Sexes.

**Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.**
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

### Teachers.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 100 Times.

35C. A. LESSON.—North German lady teaches conversation, literature, grammar; best references. LITERATURE, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

### Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
**EPPS'S COCOA**
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood, and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

**TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON**
A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.
E. GRILLON,
33 Rue des Archives, Paris.
Sold by all druggists.

**ASTHMA** HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c.
CURED BY
**Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.**
Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

### Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, October 19th. Class and private lessons. Application to be made at 681 Fifth Avenue, until October 19th.

## Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

23d ST., 225 WEST.—Large and small rooms, handsomely furnished; singly or en suite; with board; references.

24 EAST 75th ST., (CORNER.)—First and second floor rooms; private baths; steam heated; superior cuisine; references.

34th ST., 25 WEST.—Mrs. Beach, formerly of 5th Av.; sunny suites of rooms; parlor and second floor.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; references.

50TH ST., 26 WEST.—Suite two rooms; private bath; second floor back parlor, with board; references.

124 EAST 75th, (CORNER.)—Rooms, first and second floors; private baths; steam heated; accommodations; cuisine superior.

231 EAST 57th ST.—Boarders wanted; large rooms for couple or friends. $6 to $8.

A LADY LIVING IN 86TH ST., NEAR Columbus Av., can give a comfortable home to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references required. Address C. P. L., 1,242 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—44 Jefferson Av., corner of Franklin Av.; large and small rooms; all newly furnished; first-class table; references.

MADISON AV., 651.—Elegant suite of rooms; also rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

## Furnished Rooms.

1.—ATTRACTIVE SECOND FLOOR, suites, private baths, single rooms, to gentlemen; references. 14 West 33d St.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Large, handsomely decorated rooms; hot and cold water; select location; references.

FINE ALCOVE ROOM, ALSO HALL ROOM, with closet; near Park Avenue Hotel. Address G., 1,227 Broadway.

VERY NICELY FURNISHED SQUARE AND hall room; private house; location central. Address W., 1,227 Broadway.

## Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81ST ST. AND Central Park West.—To rent from Nov. 1, one choice suite of four rooms, bath, and private hall; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

## Rooms Wanted.

ROOMS WANTED—Gentleman, wife and daughter (12 years) want floor of four rooms, with bath, furnished for light housekeeping, "dinners out;" private house with owner preferred; rent must be moderate; quiet location, between 59th and 110th St.; references given and required. Box 225, York Harbor, Me.

## Auction Sales.

EDW. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**ART.**
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
*FINE MODERN*
**Paintings**
Comprising Important Examples of the Most Prominent Masters of the Present Day.
REPRESENTATIVE WORKS BY
*Ballavoine—Harpingney—Jimenez —Jacomin — Soulacroix — Torini— Semenowsky — Tamburini — Rau— Messani — Metssner — Pinchard — Rico—Rosierse—Walker,*
*with many others added,*
ON FREE EXHIBITION AT THE
SCHENCK ART GALLERY,
No. 85 Liberty St., near Broadway.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, & FRIDAY,
October 16, 17, and 18, 1895.
At 3:15 o'clock each day.


## Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the northerly side of NINETY-THIRD STREET and on the westerly side of AMSTERDAM AVENUE, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, and Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, at the southeasterly corner of East Houston and Essex Streets, in the Seventeenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcel of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street distant 100 feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-third Street with the easterly side of the Boulevard; running thence northerly and parallel with the said easterly side of the Boulevard 145 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-third Street 225 feet to the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue at a point distant 145 feet 5 inches northerly from Ninety-third Street; thence southerly along the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue 24 feet 11 inches to the northerly line of the present site of Grammar School No. 93; thence westerly along said northerly side of present site of Grammar School No. 93 172 feet 1 inch to the westerly side of said site, (which point is distant 123 feet 5¾ inches northerly from the northerly side of Ninety-third Street, measured at right angles to said street;) thence southerly and along the said westerly side of present site of Grammar School No. 93 123 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Ninety-third Street at a point distant 154 feet 11 inches easterly from the easterly line of the Boulevard; thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-third Street 54 feet 11 inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 14th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands at the southeasterly corner of EAST HOUSTON and ESSEX STREETS, in the Seventeenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, and Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, at the southeasterly corner of East Houston and Essex Streets, in the Seventeenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcel of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of East Houston Street with the easterly line of Essex Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of East Houston Street 75 feet 5 inches to the westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 13; thence southerly along the said westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 13 100 feet; thence westerly and parallel with the said southerly line of East Houston Street 75 feet 8 inches to the easterly line of Essex Street; thence northerly along said easterly line of Essex Street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 14th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.


## AMUSEMENTS.

**HANSEL AND GRETEL**
DALY'S THEATRE.
Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
EVERY EVENING AT 8:15.
HANSEL & GRETEL,
Humperdinck's Fairy Opera
with
SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S English Opera Company and an orchestra of 50.
Herr Anton Seidl, conductor.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.

**PALMER'S LAST WEEK DELLA FOX FLEUR-DE-LIS.**
Evenings at 8:15.
Matinée Saturday.
BUT ONE IN NEW-YORK CITY.
Comic Opera Company,
and reigning
Comic Opera Success.
Next Friday, Oct. 18, Souvenir Night.

**Garden Theatre.** TO-NIGHT.
Mr. A. M. PALMER.....Manager
**JOSEPH JEFFERSON**
IN LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS,
AND CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

**LYCEUM** 4th Av. and 23d St. **SOTHERN**
TO-DAY AT 2, MATINEE.
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.
Prologue, 8 sharp. 1st Act, 8:30. Play ends, 11:10.
THREE MATINEES WEEKLY, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

**AMERICAN THEATRE.** Matinée Saturday. Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.
THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.
Scored a bull's-eye.—N. Y. Herald.
50TH PERFORMANCE WEDNESDAY OCT. 23.

**KOSTER & BIAL'S.** MAT. SAT.
Royal Yokohama Troupe, the Dale Troupe, Les Edoardos, Wieland, Vadis Sisters, Lockhart's Elephants, Living Pictures.
EVERY SUNDAY KEEKER CONCERT.

**HOYT'S THEATRE.** 24th St., near Broadway.
"Rattling, lively, popular success."—Herald.
THE GAY PARISIANS.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.** Mat. Sat.
GEORGE EDWARDES COMPANY.
From the Lyric Theatre, London,
Presenting W. S. Gilbert's Comic Opera,
HIS EXCELLENCY.

**BIJOU.** Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
**MAY IRWIN** IN THE WIDOW JONES.
"Enough fun for half a dozen comedies."—Ev. Sun.

**14TH STREET THEATRE—Near 6th Av.**
PRICES 25c. to $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in
MAVOURNEEN.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve. 8:15. Sat Mat.
E. M. and JOS. HOLLAND.
A Social Highwayman.

**EDEN MUSEE.**
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

**Schultheis's Fort George Casino**
ON HISTORICAL GROUNDS.
194th TO 196th ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., WILL BE OPEN FOR INSPECTION, with concert by Prof. Lederhaus, on the afternoons and evenings of MONDAY, the 14th, and TUESDAY, the 15th of October.
ACCESSIBLE BY CABLE CARS.
THE LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
Magnificent outlook upon the Hudson and the Palisades of New-Jersey, Northern New-York, and the Harlem River, the Long Island Sound and part of the city. Splendid park and arbors. Spacious carriage sheds, bicycle racks, and stables for saddle horses. Carrousel and swings. Large dining hall, with galleries and orchestra rotunda. Elegant ladies' parlors. Two immense bars. SUPERIOR CUISINE AND WINES.
J. F

# RACING FOR PRIZES LEGAL

## Judge Ingraham So Decides in the Test Racing Case.

## NO INTERFERENCE AT MORRIS PARK

### Gambler De Lacy's Plans to "Do" Honest Racing Meet with a Set-back in the Courts.

There will be no police intereference with the racing at Morris Park to-day. Police Commissioner Parker made this official announcement yesterday afternoon after a long hearing before the Police Board, at which a young person named Steinhardt did a vast amount of talking. Steinhardt represented Howe & Hummel, counsel for Peter De Lacey, and, according to his own assertion, the Anti-Gambling Association, which seems to have gotten into strange company in this instance, De Lacey being one of the most notorious gamblers in this city. The Anti-Gambling Association is not a creation of De Lacey's, as were some of the law and order leagues of New-Jersey when that notorious person was fighting the racing associations in that State.

Before Commissioner Parker's announcement Judge Ingraham had decided that there was no violation of law in the conduct of racing as proposed by the Westchester Racing Association.

Peter De Lacey's scheme to "do" legitimate racing has thus been "knocked out." Mr. De Lacey's vernacular is that of the gamblers among whom he is king, and when he promised his followers that he would "do" the honest racing associations in revenge for the ruined city poolrooms he meant that he would kill off the racing of high-bred horses as conducted by men who have only the best interests of this great sport at heart.

When Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, decided that sweepstakes races were lotteries, De Lacy, and his crowd were jubilant. They had fought decent racing to the death, they declared, and they danced with joy. There would be no more racing in this State, and, with a great flourish of trumpets, these zealous advocates of law and order announced they would see to it that the Westchester Racing Association would not "violate the law" at Morris Park.

All this joy faded from the face of Mr. De Lacy yesterday. Under a decision rendered by Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, the highest court of original jurisdiction in the State, there will not alone be racing at Morris Park, but on every other decent track, and Mr. De Lacy must stand by and see the respectable men whom he hates so cordially triumph.

While De Lacy and his fellows were spending their time shaking each other by the hand over the way they "did" the racing associations, the managers of the associations were quietly at work on a programme to test the force of Judge Bischoff's ruling. De Lacy had had things all his own way in that case. He had "cooked up" a suit, in which the defense was a farce. As his character was notorious, nobody paid any attention to his proceeding.

Judge Bischoff's ruling came as a complete surprise to the racing men. The Judge held that a sweepstakes race is a lottery, and that, under the anti-gambling section of the new Constitution, no such race could legally be run in this State. As the racing associations had no standing in court in this case, they could not carry the question up to the higher courts on appeal. It was therefore decided to begin a test case in the highest court of original jurisdiction, and it was in this case that Justice Ingraham made a decision yesterday that sweeps away all the advantage that De Lacy so fondly hoped he had gained.

As stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday, Col. S. B. Lawrence, President of the Westchester Association was placed under nominal arrest on Saturday to make the test case, charged with having "advertised a lottery" in putting forth the announcement of the Morris Park races that began to-day. Col. Lawrence appeared before City Magistrate Cornell at the University Club. The Magistrate held him to answer, and paroled him in the custody of Joseph S. Auerbach, of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, counsel to the Jockey Club. Mr. Auerbach at once secured a writ of habeas corpus for Col. Lawrence's production at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning before Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

This programme had been agreed on at a conference with District Attorney Fellows. The complaint against Col. Lawrence was sworn out by Assistant District Attorney Battle, under instructions from Col. Fellows. That there might be a full ventilation of the case, Howe & Hummel, counsel for Peter De Lacey, and ex-Judge Noah Davis, counsel to the Anti-Gambling Association, which has declared against racing, were notified to present their views when the habeas corpus proceedings came up before Justice Ingraham. Howe & Hummel, through Benjamin F. Steinhardt, availed themselves of this opportunity to continue De Lacey's fight. Ex-Judge Davis did not appear before the court.

When the case was called there was a representative gathering of racing men in the Oyer and Terminer Courtroom. Col. Lawrence was on hand, accompanied by Mr. Auerbach and Elihu Root, who had been retained by the Westchester Racing Association to present the argument for honest racing. August Belmont, President of the State Racing Commission; Weldon C. Percy, counsel to the commission, and John Boden, Secretary of the commission, were also present.

Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Battle appeared in opposition to the writ, and later they were joined by Col. Fellows himself.

Mr. Steinhardt began the talking and kept it up pretty steadily until Justice Ingraham made his final announcement that he would sustain the writ and order the discharge from custody of Col. Lawrence, on the ground "that there is no law on the statute books which declares sweepstakes racing a crime."

"I hope," said Mr. Steinhardt, "the Court will not go on with this case until it is properly presented. We have had no time to prepare our case. This whole proceeding was quietly cooked up in the District Attorney's office on Saturday. The whole thing was cut and dried."

"Who made the complaint, anyway?" asked Justice Ingraham, with a showing of surprise at Mr. Steinhardt's vociferation.

"I did," said Mr. Battle, "under instructions from Col. Fellows."

"Well, the complaint does not show the facts, the true facts, as they should be presented," insisted De Lacy's representative.

"Now may I be allowed to say just a few words?" put in Mr. Root, modestly. "I think it is a most peculiar spectacle that Mr. Steinhardt should be here at all, professing to advocate the cause of law and order, professedly appears for a notorious gambler and poolroom keeper; a man who has often been convicted of violating the laws of this State. His only aim is to prevent decent racing, as has been clearly shown in the collusive case he prepared for presentation before another court. Here we have a proper case presented as it should be by the District Attorney. Surely Mr. Peter De Lacy has no right to institute criminal proceedings on behalf of the people of the State. He has absolutely no right, no standing, in this court."

"I speak as the representative of Judge Davis, counsel to the anti-Gambling Association, not as the representative of Mr. De Lacy," protested Mr. Steinhardt. "I represent Dr. Parkhurst, Dr. John Hall, and others who are interested in the enforcement of the anti-gambling laws."

"Are you under retainer by Dr. Parkhurst and Dr. Hall and the rest?" asked Justice Ingraham quietly.

"Judge Davis has been retained by them," Mr. Steinhardt asserted, "and as his representative here I speak for them. If the court intends to go on here with a collusive case, I can certainly not remain. I shall withdraw from all participation in it."

"I can permit no such statements as you offer to be made here," interrupted Justice Ingraham, severely. "The case has been properly drawn up by the District Attorney of this county, and is before me on his presentation. If he chooses he can, of course, call in outside aid."

"But won't your Honor allow us an adjournment in order that we may properly present our case? Otherwise I must withdraw," insisted the irrepressible Mr. Steinhardt.

"I am sure I didn't know how you got into the case at all, Sir," was the Court's reply. Mr. Steinhardt was just getting ready to do some more talking when Col. Fellows, who had entered a few minutes before, broke in:

"I don't propose," said the Colonel, "to allow any one to talk as this gentleman has seen fit to do. I have acted in this matter as I suggested would be proper in my letter to the Police Commissioners. I told them not to proceed on Judge Bischoff's ruling until we had tested the matter thoroughly in such a proceeding as this."

"I can see very plainly that a crime has been deliberately committed," exclaimed Mr. Steinhardt, with a strong show of virtuous indignation.

"Unfortunately I have nothing to do with what you may or may not see," answered Justice Ingraham, in his peculiar dry way, and then he went on to decide the case, ignoring Mr. Steinhardt.

"In the case of Harris vs. White," said the Court, "under Section 352, it was distinctly decided that it was not a crime to hang up a purse, and to let horses race for it.

"I believe that the contemplation of such a race as is stated in these papers is not a violation of the law. Until the Legislature makes it a crime for the association to offer a prize, there is no violation of the law in a case like this.

"The Constitution does not in itself make contests of speed for prizes a crime. There is no act of law which makes sweepstakes racing a crime."

"But the law makes the holding of a lottery a crime," declared Mr. Steinhardt, breaking in once more.

"I shall certainly not declare a sweepstakes race to be a lottery," said Justice Ingraham, with marked emphasis.

"Does not advertising of premiums and sweepstakes show that there are bets to be made on horses; that a lottery is being conducted?" asked Mr. Steinhardt.

"The only thing that I can see is that the association has offered prizes," replied Justice Ingraham. "There is nothing to show that two men have made bets on the horses. I can see no violation of the law in the case which has been submitted to me."

"But the Constitution distinctly prohibits gambling in any form," contended Mr. Steinhardt, whom no amount of adverse decisions could subdue.

"I shall not on this proceeding go into the Constitutional questions. It is unnecessary. This prisoner is charged with a crime which does not appear on the statute books. He cannot be held. He is discharged."

That ended the proceedings. Even Mr. Steinhardt could not keep up the battle, and in apparent disgust he started for Police Headquarters, where he made a vain attempt to enlist President Roosevelt in Peter De Lacey's cause.

The District Attorney said after the hearing before Justice Ingraham that it had not yet been decided whether the questions involved would be carried by him to the Court of Appeals.

## RACING AT WESTCHESTER.

### A Fine Card for the Opening Day of The Jockey Club Meeting.

Promptly at 2 o'clock this afternoon the horses will be called to the post for the opening race of the inaugural meeting of the Westchester Racing Association. The gates of Morris Park track were closed by its old owners when it looked certain that racing would cease to be a gold mine to owners of proprietary tracks, and the always somewhat mythical New-York Jockey Club went out of existence.

To-day, under new, progressive, and gentlemanly management, the course will be reopened as the home of the highest possible class of racing, sport for gentlemen, conducted by gentlemen, and for sport's sake rather than for mercenary purposes. Judge Ingraham's decision yesterday to the effect that the sport as advertised at Westchester was perfectly legal and wholly within the lines of the law, removes the only stumbling block in the way of the success of the meeting, which will bring to a close the best year of sport, from a sportsman's standpoint, had in this State in many years.

There were busy times at the track yesterday, strings of horses that had been quartered at the Coney Island tracks arriving at intervals throughout the day. Some of these were so late in putting in an appearance that the horses could not be got ready to race to-day. The programme, therefore, suffers somewhat, but on and after Thursday there will be no difficulty in securing good fields for the racing.

Whatever the card for to-day may lack in quantity it more than makes up for in quality, and with the exception of the third race—the entries for which are unknown quantities—the quality of the probable starters is of the best. It looks as if there should be close contests in every one of the events.

Interest will naturally centre in the running of the Manhattan Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, in which Henry of Navarre and Clifford will meet, with Dorian, Galilee, Sir Walter—who is said to be in fine fettle—and Sir Francis as additional attractions. The event will be the fifth race of the afternoon, and should result in a royal battle between the horses that are considered to be the two best in training in America—Henry of Navarre and Clifford. The race will have an added interest in that it is supposed to be the trial which will determine whether Henry of Navarre is to be sent to England next year to meet the cracks of the British turf. He will have to be at his best to beat Clifford, as the latter is now in the very best of trim, but Byron McClelland, who is handling Henry for Mr. Belmont, thinks he will be able to beat Mr. Rose's "crack" unless some accident happens to him.

The track is in splendid condition, yesterday's wind and sun having dried it out, so that some very fast time is expected.

Several coaching parties are to go to the track this afternoon, and the drives leading from Central Park to the track are in perfect trim for the enjoyment of this delightful trip through a charming country.

Following are the entries for the several races and the weights assigned to the horses entered:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile.

| | Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Helen Nichols | 119 | Sir Francis | 109 |
| Wernberg | 115 | Bellicoso | 104 |
| Waltzer | 114 | Stonenellie | 96 |
| Beldemere | 111 | | |

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; for three-year-olds. The Withers mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Connoisseu | 117 | Brandywine | 109 |
| Botham | 117 | The Sage | 109 |
| Doggett | 113 | | |

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; for maiden two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile, straight.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sapelo | 112 | My Nettie | 109 |
| Laurelton | 109 | Patrol | 109 |
| Golf | 112 | Wild Violet | 109 |
| Boisterous | 109 | Wishard | 109 |
| Sagamore | 109 | Superstition | 109 |

FOURTH RACE.—The Nursery Stakes, a handicap for two-year-olds of $15 each, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second and $50 to third. The Eclipse course.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ben Brush | 127 | Jefferson | 100 |
| Crescendo | 125 | Religion | 98 |
| Hazlet | 111 | Whippany | 88 |
| Silver H. | 105 | Medium | 87 |
| Woodvine | 104 | Palmerston | 85 |
| Merry Prince | 102 | Tremargo | 85 |

FIFTH RACE.—Manhattan Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $100 each, the association to add the amount necessary to make the value of the stake $3,500, of which $700 to second and $300 to third. One mile and a quarter.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Henry of Navarre | 127 | Sir Walter | 107 |
| Clifford | 126 | Galilee | 106 |
| Dorian | 115 | Sir Francis | 97 |

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $25 to third; for all ages; selling allowances. The Withers mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adelbert | 108 | The Coon | 93 |
| Sun Up | 108 | The Swain | 88 |
| Captain T | 102 | Bloomer | 78 |
| Melba | 94 | | |

### Weights for the Withers.

In alloting the weights for the Withers Handicap at a mile, to be run over the Withers Mile at the Westchester track on Thursday, Mr. Vosburg has used a high and sensible scale of weights, putting 135 pounds on Rey del Carreres, who has shown that he can run and win under good weights. It is such a scale as ought to be set in races for high-class horses, and such a one as, it is to be hoped, The Jockey Club will insist upon maintaining in all their races of the first class. Here are the weights allotted:

| | Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rey del Carreres | 135 | Lissak | 130 |
| Nanki Pooh | 125 | Counter Tenor | 124 |
| Butterflies | 115 | Cesarion | 111 |
| Gotham | 111 | Lucania | 109 |
| Salvation | 107 | Primrose | 104 |
| Brandywine | 100 | Emma C. | 98 |
| Monaco | 98 | Maurice | 97 |
| Silk Gown | 95 | Doggett | 95 |
| Hawarden | 92 | Owlet | 90 |
| Bellicose | 90 | Rosedale | 90 |
| Paladin | 90 | Belmar | 90 |
| Cromwell | 85 | | |

### Charges Against a State Guardsman.

Samuel J. Donnell, a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, was held in the Tombs Police Court yesterday for examination on a charge of uttering worthless checks.

He was arrested on the complaint of William Bartels of 160 Washington Street, to whom he gave a check for $15, signed with the firm name of Meyer & Lange. Donnell was formerly employed by Meyer & Lange.

Donnell is twenty-four years old and lives at 41 West Ninety-ninth Street. He says that betting on horse races has caused his downfall. It is said other complaints will be made against him.

### A Presidential Election.

Max O'Rell in The North American Review.

If the greatest objection to a monarchy is that a nation may thus run the risk of being ruled by a fool or a scoundrel, the greatest objection to certain forms of democracy should be that a nation may thus run the risk of being governed by 500 of such. A great English lord was one day confidentially informed that his steward robbed him. "I know it," he replied, "but my steward sees that nobody else robs me." That English lord was a wise man. And, as for costs, I believe that enough money is spent and enough business is stopped during a Presidential campaign in America to keep all the crowned heads of Europe during the four years of the President's time of office.

# CONTROL IN THE SENATE

## Republicans Undecided on the Proposition to Reorganize.

## LARGELY A QUESTION OF PATRONAGE

### Senator Cullom in Doubt Like Most of the Republican Senators—How the Populists Come In.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Considerable attention has been given the last few days to the question whether the Republicans will attempt to reorganize the Senate this Winter. Senator Sherman has said there ought to be a combination between the Democrats and Republicans which would give the Republicans the Secretaryship of the Senate, and permit Col. Bright to remain Sergeant-at-Arms. There are several Republicans now employed in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and if Gen. Cox should be succeeded by a Republican there would be more Republicans than Democrats in that branch of the Senate service.

It has been suggested that the Republicans may combine with the Populists to control the offices and Chairmanships. In order to control the Senate the Republicans would find it necessary to secure two Populist votes. It is believed these votes can be had only on conditions which would embarrass the Republicans throughout the session.

There have been elected to the Senate 43 Republicans, 38 Democrats, and 7 Populists. The Populists are Senators Stewart and Jones of Nevada; Kyle, Peffer, Allen, Tillman, and Butler. There is little reason to doubt that Senator Butler of North Carolina, who was a Democrat until the chance of political advancement led him into the Populist camp and eventually into the Fusion Party, which now controls his State, will vote with the Republicans. Jones of Nevada is believed to be more of a Republican than a Populist, but his intentions have not been revealed.

Senator Sherman does not believe it would be good politics for the Republicans to have anything to do with the Populists, and other Republican Senators have expressed the same opinion. Senator Cullom, who came to town to-day, was asked if he thought there would be a reorganization of the Senate.

"I have no definite idea upon the subject," he said. "There has been no arrangement among the Republicans to that end so far as I know. I do not understand that there was any tacit agreement on the part of the Republicans at the end of the last session that there should be no attempt made by them to reorganize the Senate unless they could be certain to control it by Republican votes, as has been suggested in some quarters.

"It would, of course, be to the advantage of the Republicans, from a party point of view, to organize the Senate if they could. The control of the committees and of legislation would be an important party advantage for the Republicans, should they have sufficient strength to organize the Senate.

"But the mere question of patronage, and of committee places is not likely to be a determining factor in the matter. There might be some complication in the organization of the Finance Committee, and some difference of opinion as to the silver question. I do not think, however, that there would be a contest, as has been suggested, between Senators Sherman, Morrill, and Aldrich for the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee."

"Do you understand that the Democrats really desire to retain control of the Senate?"

"They certainly could not do so, whatever their desires might be, unless all of the Populists should co-operate with them, and I do not see how it is possible for the Democrats to make a combination with the Populists or to unite with them for general purposes of co-operation, except on the basis of free coinage. And the difficulty to understand how the Democrats and Populists can come to any agreement on that subject.

"The minority faction of the Democrats, which is opposed to free coinage, it does not seem probable, would surrender its position in order to form a coalition, the sole object of which would be to control the patronage of the Senate. If the so-called sound-money men in the Democratic Party can do that they attach much greater importance to the question of patronage than it is generally supposed that they do."

## ON THE LAW AGAINST SUICIDE

### Dr. E. C. Spitzka Describes the Present Provisions as Absurd, and Would Have Them Changed.

At the regular meeting of the members of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence last night, in the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, these new members were elected: Dr. James R. Johnston, 103 West Seventy-seventh Street; Dr. F. A. Sternberg, 1,269 Lexington Avenue; Dr. Emanuel Baruck, 57 East Seventy-seventh Street; Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, 4 East Thirty-seventh Street; Edwin L. Kalish, 167 Broadway; Charles H. Griffin, 84 Cotton Exchange; W. J. McCann, 149 West Twenty-first Street; F. Ludlow Chrystie, 59 Wall Street; Dr. F. R. Sturgis, 12 West Thirty-second Street.

A paper on "A Needed Change in the Law Relating to Suicide" was read by Dr. E. C. Spitzka of 712 Lexington Avenue. The paper denounced the law inflicting punishment by imprisonment for attempted suicide. In the course of his remarks Dr. Spitzka said:

"This society has placed itself on record as against the Penal Code of 1883, which makes attempted suicide a felony, punishable by imprisonment in State prison, a fine, or both.

"A law that only punishes an attempt at a crime the commission of which crime it cannot punish is absurd on the face of it. It puts a premium on the successful perpetration of the act.

"The number of suicides in my own experience showing unusual determination in their method has been increased by the sporadic attempt to carry out this law, and the sooner it is abrogated the better. The State needs to get rid of the stupid law now in existence."

### Benefit for the Seton Sanitarium.

The "high tea" for the benefit of the Seton Sanitarium will be held in Madison Square Garden next Thursday.

This new sanitarium, at Spuyten Duyvil, is for the treatment of consumptives in that stage of the disease which may admit of improvement or cure. All the modern sanitary and hygienic improvements are there employed, and the cheerful atmosphere pervading the whole building encourages the patient on his entrance. Amusements are not wanting. There is a billiard room and a tennis court, and the solarium is a veritable sun parlor.

The institution is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. Admission tickets to the benefit may be obtained at 25 cents, at Brentano's, in Union Square, at the New-York Foundling Hospital, and at 360 West Fifty-ninth Street.


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### THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Town society is migratory, so migratory, in fact, that it is quite like the will-o'-the-wisp. A letter addressed to a fashionable woman is liable to follow her from town to Newport, from Newport to Lenox, from Lenox to some town along the Hudson, and from the latter section of the country to Tuxedo, and, possibly, to some colony of fashionable folks down on Long Island. It is only a question now, however, of a short period ere the belles and the beaux and the matrons will be back in town, deep in arrangements for dinners, luncheons, and teas. Much is promised the coming season in the way of social gayety, for an unusually large number of entertainments, it would seem, have been arranged for. The dancing classes of last season and the season before were so popular that the membership in each case is to be increased, and a number of new dancing classes will be added to the already large list.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Frances Downing Stuart to Mr. Joseph Thompson Irving of Cincinnati. Mr. Irving was born in New-York, but has spent the greater portion of the time in the West and a small portion in New-York, where his father has resided for several years. The bride-elect was born in Paris, although her father, the late Mr. Francis Thomas Stuart, was a New-Yorker. She has inherited a large fortune from her grandparents, which is mostly invested in property in Philadelphia, where the late Mr. and Mrs. Walter Howard Stuart made their home for many years. The wedding will take place early in the Winter, in this city, and will in all probability be celebrated at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street.

—Mr. W. S. Wyckoff of the Union League Club will sail for England on the steamer St. Louis of the American Line on Wednesday, with the intention of joining his family in London. Mr. Wyckoff, by the way, has been staying for some time at the Buckingham Hotel, with his daughters, and the latter will accompany him on his trip to the other side.

—The Andrew Carnegies, who recently arrived from Europe, intend spending but a brief period at their town house, 5 West Fifty-first Street, as they will leave very shortly for their place at Pittsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, however, will remain in Pittsburg but a short time, as they prefer social life in New-York to social life at their Pennsylvania home.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Townsend Hill, Miss Hill, and Miss Maude Hill, who have been spending twelve months in Europe, will sail for New-York the first week in November, and will go directly to their country establishment on the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, where they will remain until the latter part of December. Accompanying the Hills to this country will be Mrs. Hill's sister, Miss Martin, who has been living in Paris since the death of her father in that city, some five years ago. Miss Martin will remain here for the season in town, and in the Spring, accompanied by a party of friends from Philadelphia, will go westward for a tour of the country, and will return to her Paris home by the way of San Francisco, the Pacific Ocean, and Japan. During her stay in New-York, Miss Martin will undoubtedly be charmingly entertained by her old friends.

—Among the delightful entertainments promised for the near future are those to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bullwinkle, who were recently married. At present they are off on a honeymoon, but will shortly have cards out for Tuesdays in November, at 230 West Seventy-sixth Street, when music will be a particular feature at their receptions.

—An interesting out-of-town wedding arranged for to-day will be that of Miss Louise Jenkins to Mr. Thomas Denny. It will take place at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, at South Orange, and a large number of New-York folk of social prominence will run down for the affair. The bride elect is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Jenkins, and is a young woman of unusual talents and beauty. The chancel and altar will be elaborately decorated with Autumn flowers, crysanthemums being used in great abundance. The Orange house of the Jenkinses is also to be elaborately decorated with flowers, and there will be a large reception following the ceremony.

—The First Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, is not noted in the way that the Church of the Heavenly Rest and many other churches are, for fashionable weddings, but one of the most charming marriages of the Autumn will take place there on the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 30, when Miss Florence Robinson, a grand-daughter of the late Mr. Charles Knox, will be married to Mr. Frederick B. Greening, who hails from London, England. It will be a 4 o'clock wedding, and there will be very beautiful Fall decorations. Col. Edward M. Knox, who is an uncle of the bride-elect, will give her away, and the pretty sister of the bride, Miss Ella Robinson, will be maid of honor. There will be no bridesmaids. The bride's gown will be of heavy white satin, comes from abroad, and will be elaborately decorated with the rarest of point lace. Mr. Greening will take his wife to Ontario, and will make his future home in Hamilton, where he intends to entertain in the most delightful manner.

—The garden party of the Butterfields, at Cragside on Saturday afternoon, was largely attended by the neighbors in that historic locality. As the invitations were restricted to the neighborhood, no townspeople were present.

—Mrs. De Graff and Mrs. F. N. Doubleday gave a "birthday bag party" last night at Maitland, their place at Bay Ridge, which proved a most delightful affair.

PATRIARCH.

### Proper Trolley Fender Can Be Made.

The case of the City of Brooklyn against the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, for failure to have proper fenders placed upon its cars, was continued before Justice Neu, in Brooklyn, yesterday. Dr. Henry F. Reisch, who testified that he had been studying fenders since 1872, said that he believed that a fender such as the city ordinance called for could be made.


China Department

*In the Basement.*

Delft Jardinieres, $3.95, $5.75, $6.75 each.

Delft Fern Dishes, $2.95, $3.95 each.

Limoges China Cups and Saucers, in Pink, Green, Blue and Brown Decoration, 35 cents each.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, Blue Forget-me-not, gold handles and edges, $14.95.

Sterling Silver Sugar Tongs, 95 cents each.

Orange Spoons, gold bowl, engraved, $1.10 each.

Bread Forks, $1.25 each.

Cold Meat Forks, $1.95 each.

American Cut Glass Celery Trays, latest cutting, $4.95; Olive Trays, $3.95.

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## MME. MODJESKA THEIR GUEST

### Entertained by the Professional Woman's League Members—Lotta, One of the Vice Presidents, Also a Guest.

Mme. Modjeska was the guest of honor at the monthly reception of the Professional Woman's League yesterday afternoon. It was a particularly high festival, for not only was Modjeska's distinguished figure, in a handsome black satin and white lace gown, conspicuous on the little platform in the reception room, but at the other end of the platform sat Lotta, one of the league's Vice Presidents and a charter member, and also an always-honored guest.

Mrs. A. M. Palmer, the league's President, presided. She was assisted by "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, Mrs. Edwin Knowles, Mrs. Rachel McAuley, Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, and Miss Mary Shaw.

There were music and songs by Miss Elizabeth Northrop and Miss Hoffman, and Miss Sara M. Palmer read an original poem.

"What shall I say? I never make a speech," said Modjeska in response to Mrs. Palmer's graceful introduction. "I thank you very much for this reception."

That was all, and the entertainment being ended, refreshments were served and Modjeska received the personal compliments of the league members.

Lotta wore a black gown with little ornaments in her hat that hopped and danced in a birdlike manner, not unlike the quick movements of the little actress herself. She received a large share of the league's compliments.

On exhibition in the parlors was a wreath of laurel and bay leaves to be given to Joseph Jefferson at the opening of his engagement in New-York in the evening. It was tied with broad yellow ribbons, the league color. On the longer ends were embroidered in blue and forget-me-nots the words "To Joseph Jefferson, October 14, 1895, from the Professional Woman's League." On the shorter ends were the letters "P. W. L." In one loop was a poem engraved on cream-white paper. The poem ends with the words, "He wears who won the laurel and the bay." At the head of the sheet the league pin was beautifully engraved in colors.

Among those present yesterday were Miss Maude Banks, Miss Lucille La Verne, Miss Laura Burt Mrs. M. Albert Davis, Mrs. N. Coe Stewart of the Cleveland Sorosis, Mrs. Kate Bostwick, Mrs. Eugene Clarke of Sorosis, who has just returned from Japan; Mrs. May Riley Smith, the poet of Sorosis; Mrs. Robert Mantell, Mrs. Henry J. Newton, Miss Katherine Stagg, Mrs. Jennie June Croly, Miss Croly, Mrs. John T. Northrop, Miss Grace P. Atwell, Mrs. Wright Huntington, Mrs. James Fairman, Mrs. Edwin Mayo, Mrs. John B. McNeil, Miss Theresa Barcalow, Miss Clara Holland, Mrs. Jane Pierce, and Mrs. John Herne. Mrs. Charles Wheeler, with a competent league committee, looked after the welfare of the guests.

### Fell Through a Shaft with His Car.

John McEllenary was injured in an accident yesterday morning in the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's building, at Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, and is now in Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull.

McEllenary was on duty on the front of a Seventh Avenue surface car, which was on the inclined plane, waiting for a signal to run to the elevator used for raising and lowering the cars, which are stored over night on upper floors of the building. Suddenly his brake gave way, and his car dashed down the inclined plane and fell down the elevator shaft.

He was picked up insensible and with a broken leg and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. His car was demolished, as was also one which workmen were taking from the elevator on the street level.

### AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. Schuyler Hamilton is at the Savoy.

—The Duke of Marlborough is at the Plaza.

—State Senator John Raines is at the Grand Union.

—Capt. Rose and Lady Cecilia Rose of London are at the Martin.

—President Merrill E. Gates of Amherst College is at the Murray Hill.

—P. T. Barry of Chicago and Edward H. Crosby of Boston are at the Empire.

—The Rev. Dr. George S. Barrett of Norwich, England, is at the Westminster.

—Judge William J. Wallace of Albany and Don M. Dickinson of Detroit are at the Hoffman.

—Col. Alexander Piper, United States Army, and Goodwin Brown of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

—J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, William Henry Clifford of Maine, and Hiram W. Sibley of Rochester are at the Holland.

—Justice David L. Follett of the New-York Supreme Court and James J. Van Alen of Newport are at the Cambridge.

—Lieut. Col. Strathey of Montreal, Gen. George S. Field of Buffalo, and W. L. Elkins and P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer, ex-Congressman W. W. Crapo of Massachusetts, and Col. A. S. Buford of Richmond, Va., are at the Fifth Avenue.

### AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The following are registered to-night at Washington hotels:

Arlington—Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Briggs, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Weber, G. G. Key, Joseph H. Choate, W. W. MacFarland, New-York.

Ebbitt—Rear Admiral Brown and son, Miss Florence Marshall, New-York.

Raleigh—John Sayers, John Keuhn, J. W. Corrigaln, W. Beck, Fred H. Miller, N. E. Wholeside, J. F. Van Laun, P. Cozzens, New-York.

Riggs—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hatchett, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Corlson H. W. Rudd, B. G. Pippy, New-York.

Shoreham—Mr. and Mrs. William F. Decker, Mrs. H. C. Lassell, Miss Ruth Lassell, J. T. McChesny, Byron Andrews, New-York.

Willard's—Charles T. Cooke, H. A. Engeman, J. A. Lewis, F. A. Wood, M. J. Myers.


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### CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Herbert Krahn, alias Charles Rousselle, who is under arrest for stealing shares of stock from Mrs. Gordon of London, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and committed to the Tombs Prison to await the arrival of a Scotland Yard detective with extradition papers.

—Announcement is made by the Commercial Cable Company that the cable to Formosa is broken, cutting off communication telegraphically with that island. The Moulmein route to Bangkok is interrupted, as is also the Saigon route. Mail for Bangkok closes at Singapore at 2 o'clock P. M. today. (Tuesday.)

—Ellen McCarthy, three and a half years old, of 643 East Sixteenth Street, was run over and killed early last evening by a truck at Avenue C and Tenth Street. The child's body was taken to the Union Market Police Station. The driver of the team was arrested.

—Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, counselor at law, of this city, will lecture at Renwick Hall, Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Gen. Charles H. T. Collis will preside. The subject of the lecture will be "The Land of the Shamrock."

### Brooklyn.

—Morton Morris, who served three months in the Kings County Penitentiary in connection with the work of John C. McKane in a conspiracy to conceal the registry lists of Gravesend, is now suing the County of Kings for the recovery of his salary as a county detective during the time he was suspended from duty by District Attorney Ridgway. The case is on trial before Justice Bartlett in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

—The suit brought by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to enjoin the City of Brooklyn from enforcing the ordinance limiting the speed of the trolley cars, was called in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, but its hearing was postponed, as many of the railroad officials were attending a convention of railroad men in Montreal.

—Justice Bartlett in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied the appication of Mayor Sanford of Long Island City for a mandamus to compel City Treasurer Knapp to transfer the last year's unexpended balances to this year's appropriations and to issue $116,000 of revenue bonds.

—Jack McAuliffe, the pugilist, surrendered himself to the police yesterday, a warrant being out for his arrest for assaulting a reporter named John Gullfoyle. McAuliffe was held in $300 bonds to appear for trial Saturday. He denies the charge.

—The Brooklyn police were yesterday furnished with the books for the registration of the inmates of lodging houses, and the census will begin at once. This will, it is said, prevent colonization in the lodging houses.

### Long Island.

—Mrs. James Whalen of Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, has recovered a verdict for $2,700 for injuries received in a trolley accident in Hoboken, N. J., about a year ago.

—The Rev. W. S. C. Webster has been appointed Moderator of the session of the Brentwood Presbyterian Church until a regular pastor can be chosen.

—The Casino Land Company of Long Island City has been incorporated, with a capital of $100,000.

—The Rev. J. E. Mallman, pastor of the Newtown Presbyterian Church, has resigned.

### Westchester County.

—Convict Frederick W. Decker, who escaped from Sing Sing Prison Saturday evening, and was recaptured Sunday morning, has lost his easy job in the Warden's kitchen, over a year of commutation of sentence, and has now been assigned to hard labor in the foundry. Warden Sage says the man was sentenced to hard lab

Tuesday
October 15-1895

# The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

## SAY WILLIAMS IS UNFIT

### His Nomination Denounced by the Fifty's Executive Committee.

### SEEKING A SUCCESSOR TO MR. HAWES

**Conference with Good Government Club Men — Another to be Held To-day with Republicans and State Democracy Leaders.**

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Fifty at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that it had nothing whatever to do with Senatorial nominations. The members of the Executive Committee, however, are unanimous in denouncing the nomination of ex-Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams as being wholly unfit and decidedly detrimental to the public.

The committee had a lengthy conference with members of the Executive Committee of the Good Government Clubs with reference to the vacancy on the fusion ticket caused by the withdrawal of James W. Hawes as a candidate for City Court Judge. Several names were suggested and discussed, the Good Government men advancing that of Lewis L. Delafield, one of the candidates on their ticket. After the conference the committee decided to invite the Republican and State Democracy conference committees to meet with it at the Chamber of Commerce this morning.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee yesterday decided upon the appointment of a committee of five to prepare a statement to the public of the views of the Committee of Fifty respecting the coming election.

The committee decided to lay on the table the proposition of debating the subject of the fusion ticket with the Good Government Clubs, and a similar course was adopted respecting all resignations.

The meeting of the Executive Committee was called for 2 P. M., but at that hour the only persons present were R. Fulton Cutting and Jay Schieffelin. They sat in a corner and talked of the Good Government ticket. A few minutes after the hour ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, the leader of the State Democracy, arrived, and sought the committee room, where he was joined by Cornelius N. Bliss and Charles Stewart Smith. When J. Harsen Rhoades, the Chairman of the Committee of Fifty, arrived, he and Messrs. Cutting and Schieffelin held a long and animated conversation, and it was evident that Mr. Cutting was making some proposition to Mr. Rhoades.

The committee remained in undisturbed conference for thirty minutes, and then Amasa Thornton, a member of the Republican Campaign Committee, came from Republican headquarters with a message for Charles Stewart Smith, presumably respecting the Republican choice for the vacancy on the ticket.

Fifteen minutes later, R. Fulton Cutting came back and joined the committee. As he had previously intimated that he intended handing in his resignation from the committee in person, it is assumed that this was the object of his visit. He only remained a few minutes and then returned to his office.

The next interruption came when James Oliver arrived. He was recently allied with Tammany Hall, but now seeks a Republican or State Democracy nomination—he is not particular as to which—either for the Senate or the Assembly. Mr. Oliver said he wanted to see Mr. Smith, and he was told he would have to wait. He said the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he desired to see Mr. Smith, not on his own behalf, but on that of some one else.

The Good Government committee arrived about 4 o'clock. It consisted of R. Fulton Cutting, J. R. Burnett, George M. Sargent, M. D. Rothschild, and Charles Stewart Davison. They remained with the Chamber of Commerce committee until it adjourned.

The conference lasted until 4:30 P. M. Mr. Smith told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES what had taken place.

"We have been discussing," he said, "the nomination of a candidate to fill the vacancy on the fusion ticket caused by the withdrawal of Mr. Hawes. The Good Government Clubs' committee has talked the matter over with us. Various names were suggested and discussed, but no nomination will be made until to-morrow. Then we made a minute in regard to Mr. Williams's nomination, which we desire to give to the press. That minute is as follows:

The Executive Committee of the Committee of Fifty requests the press to to say that numerous inquiries have been addressed to the Committee of Fifty as to its attitude in regard to the nomination of ex-Police Inspector Williams for the Senate in the Twelfth Senatorial District. The committee wishes the public to understand that it has taken no part in any way whatever in any Senatorial nominations, and it has had nothing whatever to do with the nomination of Mr. Williams; but the members of the Executive Committee are unanimous in denouncing such nomination as being wholly unfit and decidedly detrimental to the public interests.

"We have appointed a committee of five to draw up a statement of the views of the Committee of Fifty, respecting the coming election," said Mr. Smith. "That committee is composed of Charles S. Fairchild, Elihu Root, Seth Low, J. Kennedy Tod, and Gustav H. Schwab. The statement will be ready probably in a day or two.

"There is to be a conference with the representatives of both the Republicans and the State Democracy to-morrow morning only at the Chamber of Commerce to consider candidates for the vacancy on the ticket."

"If the candidate selected is agreeable to the Good Government Clubs' committee, will they support the fusion ticket?" asked the reporter.

"I cannot say anything about that at present," replied Mr. Smith. He also declined to discuss the address to the public issued yesterday by the Good Government men, but said that he might have something to say on the subject to-day.

J. Harsen Rhodes was asked if the committee had decided to take any action concerning Dr. Parkhurst's statement.

"There is nothing in Dr. Parkhurst's statement that we think needs any answer from our committee in any way," replied Mr. Rhoades. "The question, in fact, never came before the committee, and so far as myself is concerned, after having carefully read and considered the document, I have arrived at the conclusion that it needs no reply.

"The only possible criticism that can be made as to Dr. Parkhurst is that he reserved the right to scratch the ticket, and announced that fact publicly. But I think the probabilities are that Dr. Parkhurst himself, when he sees the illogical position in which he has placed himself in that regard, will probably correct it. I do not say that as an authority, but think it is probable. When it comes down to voting I do not think Dr. Parkhurst will even scratch the ticket. He isn't the man to have a gun loaded with ten shots for municipal reform and fire three or four of them up in the air."

Referring to yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee, Mr. Rhoades said the Good Government challenge to debate the question whether it was more advisable for good citizens to support the fusion ticket or the Good Government Club ticket, was laid on the table, as were also all resignations.

"The meeting was harmonious and pleasant," continued Mr. Rhoades, "and this committee, from the time it was formed, has tried to carry out the instruction given it—to endeavor to unite all the elements in this city who favor good municipal government against Tammany Hall."

Mr. Fairchild yesterday characterized the Good Government party's criticism of the Committee of Fifty as mere "phrase-making," and added that the position the Good Government Club men had taken was one of utter impracticability.

### Theatrical Company Stranded.

PLAINFIELD, Oct. 14.—Twenty members of the Lizzie Evans Répertoire Company are stranded in this city, not having the means to get back to New-York. The company was to play here to-night, but Miss Evans and her manager had a disagreement over a play in which the actress wanted to appear, the manager demurring on the ground that a royalty would have to be paid to stage the show.

## SPEONK HAS CEASED TO EXIST

### History of a Wonderful Battle on Long Island by Which Remsenburg Came into Being.

SPEONK, L. I., Oct. 14.—The Post Office authorities have changed the name of this place to Remsenburg. The change means a new church, to cost $10,000, and a whole lot of bad feeling.

Speonk has been a good enough name for this village for centuries. The old inhabitants were satisfied with it. Chickens and ducks raised in Speonk have a reputation both to rough their excellence and the name of the place they hail from. Poultry raisers and other business people have built up a reputation on Speonk, and they do not want to have to do it all over again on Remsenburg.

Then again, the old wooden church, plain, small, and out of date, was just suited to the people. They loved it for its age and for its memories.

Of recent years a progressive Summer element has settled here, and handsome homes have been built along the shore front. The Summer visitors were welcomed by the good people of Speonk. There was profit in their presence. The old church, however, was not suited to the ideas of the progressive element, and during the latter part of the Summer everybody was pleased over an offer made by Dr. Remsen to give $10,000 for the erection of a new church, on condition that the name of the village be changed to Remsenburg.

The old inhabitants, for the time being, did not realize how sacred the name of Speonk had become, and they signed the petition for the change. One day, however, after the petition had been forwarded to Washington, there came a revulsion. The old inhabitants suddenly realized what the change meant to them. It would be like living their lives over again, and while some would not object to that, the majority did, and a counter petition was started.

Many of those who signed the first paper signed the second, and there came a conflict of signatures that was puzzling. In one document the petitioners said they were in favor of the change, while in the other they said in very strong language that they were not.

The fight was carried right into the homes of Speonk. People who had been peaceful neighbors for years became estranged, and there was an entire absence of that feeling of good-fellowship that had always prevailed in the village.

Heated arguments took place in the village streets, the local stores became centres of discussion, and men who had never left their firesides, even to electioneer, went forth to battle for the old name.

One day a document was received from the Post Office, announcing that Speonk had become Remsenburg, and there was gloom. The following day another document was received from the same department announcing that Remsenburg had become Speonk, and there was joy. The two documents tangled up the names as much as the duplication of the signatures to the two petitions had. People began to wonder where they did live, and some of the old-timers were loud in their denunciation of the progressive element that had moved into the village and caused so much trouble.

After the feeling had cooled off somewhat, some of those who had championed Speonk wanted to know about that new church. The name of the village had been changed according to the terms of Dr. Remsen's offer, and, as he did not stipulate that the place should remain Remsenburg, it was expected that the money for the church would be forthcoming.

While waiting to hear from Dr. Remsen about the church, the advocates of Speonk, believing that the battle had been won, returned to their homes and resumed their usual occupations.

When it became known that the Post Office authorities had sent another document to Speonk to the effect that the place had been made Remsenburg again, considerable excitement prevailed. At first some of the old-timers said that it was all right, that the department would change it back again, and they chuckled over the bungling of the Washington authorities. The "other" document has not been received to date.

The fight, however, is still on, and there is at present some prospect that when passengers get off railroad trains they will be welcomed by a sign announcing "Speonk." This will be determined when President Austin Corbin of the Long Island Railroad gives his decision about changing the name of the station to Remsenburg.

Strong influence is being brought to bear to keep the old name over the railroad station door. Should that sign be changed, it is probable that some people will erect large signs in their front yards bearing the old name of the village.

## AN OLD ASSIGNMENT SET ASIDE

### Judge Davy Decides Against Hardenbergh & Co. of Brooklyn.

Judge Davy of the Supreme Court yesterday filed a decision setting aside, on the ground of fraud, the assignment made on July 18, 1893, by Hardenbergh & Co., the Brooklyn carpet dealers. The case was heard before Judge Davy in Special Term last March.

The Judge says that there were three allegations of fraud, but that only one of them can be considered, and on this he sets the assignment aside. The allegation is that, several days after the failure, the defendants, who were Matthew Hardenbergh, since deceased, and George H. Kelly, took from the assets of the firm $500. They attempted to justify this on the ground that they needed the money for the immediate wants of their families.

Judge Davy holds that this was not right, no matter how innocent or plausible the act may have been, and that it would be a dangerous precedent if the assignors could take from the funds that rightly belong to creditors. He says that this $500 did not appear in the schedule, and that, therefore, the schedule was a false one, and was made false intentionally.

The assignment is set aside, with costs, to be taken from the funds in the hands of the assignee.

## THE FUNERAL OF HENRY WOLTMAN

### Many Men Prominent in Local Politics Attend the Services.

The funeral of Henry Woltman, who died in Bellevue Hospital last Friday night, took place yesterday, the services being held at the residence of his friend, John H. Roberts, 329 East Fourth Street. The Rev. John C. Palmer, pastor of the Sixth Street Presbyterian Church, officiated.

The attendance was large, and there were many beautiful floral offerings. The pallbearers were Patrick Keenan, Judge Joseph Newburger, ex-Sheriff Peter Bowe, Jacob A. Wertheimer, Aaron Hanover, Alderman William Tate, Jacob Hirschman, and ex-Judge Joseph Koch.

Besides these, there were present Richard Croker, Edward Kearney, Judge Gegerich, ex-Deputy Sheriff Heimberger, Aaron Aarons, Simon Rossman, Benjamin Spier, Isaac Eckstein, Jacob Blumenthal, School Inspector Benjamin Blumenthal, ex-Congressman Eickhoff, Harry Stelfel, Assemblyman Benjamin Hoffman, Joseph Hogan, ex-Coroner Daniel Hanley, M. Heldenheim, Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger, ex-Assemblyman Dinkelspiel, Henry Haight, and others. The interment was in the Lutheran Cemetery.

## THE BRIGGS CONTROVERSY AGAIN

### Likely to be Renewed at the Meeting of the New-York Synod To-day.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The annual meeting of the New-York Synod of the Presbyterian Church will be held in this city beginning to-morrow evening.

One question to come up for action is that relative to the licensing of Frank B. Seeley by the Otsego Presbytery. Mr. Seeley is a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, which was placed under the ban of the General Assembly, owing to the fact that Prof. Briggs, whose trial has engaged such widespread interest, is connected with the seminary. The action on the licensing of Mr. Seeley will probably bring up the old Briggs controversy in another form, and it is possible that the two factions of the Church may come together again at this meeting of the Synod.

### Was in Her Hundredth Year.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 14.—Samantha Sherman, the oldest inmate of the State Almshouse, at Cranston, died to-day in her one hundredth year, from general debility. She was committed to the institution May 5 this year. Mrs. Sherman almost up to the time of her death retained her eyesight and could sew and knit.

## KINGS COUNTY POLITICS

### Reform Democrats to Hold a Meeting to Ratify Their Ticket.

### MR. GROUT FOR CONSOLIDATION

**Mayor Schieren Is Quoted as Having Said the Tax Rate This Year Will Be Increased About Ten Mills.**

The Reform Party in Kings County will start its campaign to-morrow night, when a rousing meeting will be held in the Criterion Theatre, Fulton Street, near Grand Avenue.

It will be known as a meeting in the interest of good government for Brooklyn, and interesting addresses will be made by Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Edward M. Shepard, the Reform candidate for Mayor, and others who are familiar with the political history of Brooklyn. Ex-Corporation Counsel John A. Taylor will preside.

One of the features of the meeting will be that many women will be present. The Campaign Committee has issued a card of admission which states that, "as the women of Brooklyn, for themselves and for the sake of their children, should be interested in the government of the city, particularly in reform to its streets, its schools, and the public order, special arrangements will be made at this meeting for the comfort and convenience of ladies."

The women of Brooklyn took an active interest in the campaign of 1893, and the good work that they then did is appreciated by the Reform Party.

Robert H. Roy, the Secretary of the Campaign Committee, is very active at present in getting the work of the campaign well under way. He had the following committees appointed yesterday: On Literature—R. R. Bowker, Harrington Putnam, A. Augustus Healy, and J. Warren Greene; on Organization and Election Day Work—Henry Yonge, J. Warren Greene, Dick S. Ramsay, James T. O'Neill, Nelson B. Killmer, and J. J. Mullen; on Speakers and Meetings—George Foster Peabody, John Murphy, Henry C. Wright, James C. Rodgers, Owen F. Finnerty, Everett Greene, and Robert Baker.

The Reform Party in Kings County raised an excellent transparency over its headquarters, at 357 Fulton Street, yesterday. It is the first campaign transparency that has been raised.

Edward M. Grout, the nominee of the regular Democracy, has sent the following letter to the League of Loyal Citizens:

Mr. William C. Redfield, President League of Loyal Citizens; Mr. Sanders Shanks, Secretary Consolidation League; Mr. George W. Chauncey, Secretary Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange:

Gentlemen: My personal views in favor of consolidation upon an equal and uniform basis of assessment and taxation are well known. I would not conceal them if I could.

To determine as to a re-submission of the question to the people, or as to a referendum, I believe is peculiarly within the function of the Legislature and not of the Mayor. I would undertake not to interfere with such a bill while pending, nor, if the matter came before me officially, would I refuse to accept any bill because of such provision. I conceive the duty of the Mayor in this respect to be limited to seeing that the interests of Brooklyn are protected in any and all legislation. Very respectfully,

Oct. 14, 1895. EDWARD M. GROUT.

Mr. Grout was extremely pleased yesterday when he received two more letters from members of the Reform Party pledging him their support.

The first was from John B. Shanahan, who until recently was engaged in the office of Gaynor, Grout & De Fere. The letter is as follows:

Charles J. Patterson, Chairman Executive Committee:

My dear Sir: As I intend to do what I can in this campaign to elect Edward M. Grout, James D. Bell, and Josiah T. Marean to the offices for which they have been nominated, I send you my resignation as the member of the Executive Committee from the Ninth Ward. From the time of the meeting of the Executive Committee in August, called for the purpose of preparing for the approaching campaign, I perceived that the few men who have the influence and power to control the organization were bent upon defeating if they could the nomination of Judge Gaynor for Mayor, or, indeed, of any man they could not control. The very fact that Mr. Grout is not pledged to them or to any faction commends him. If our organization persists in opposing candidates of unquestionable integrity and ability and plainly fit, it will not be true to its principles or itself. Yours very truly,

J. SHANAHAN.

The other letter was from H. D. Stillman, and a copy of it was sent to Mr. Grout. It is as follows:

T. J. Kerrigan, Secretary:

Dear Sir: I tender my resignation as Treasurer and member of the organization of the Twenty-third District of the Twenty-third Ward of the Democratic Party to go into effect immediately. The unnecessary failure to secure harmony and the undisguised attempt to promote the election of the Republican ticket convince me that the organization, as represented by Mr. Shepard, is hostile to Democratic ascendency in Kings County.

Oct. 9, 1895. H. D. STILLMAN.

Edward M. Shepard is at present out of the city, but will return Wednesday in order to speak at the grand mass meeting at the Criterion Theatre that evening. Mr. Shepard has not as yet sent his letter of acceptance to the Campaign Committee, but it is expected that he will do so Thursday.

Mayor Schieren is quoted as having said of the tax rate yesterday:

"The State has not sent in its official account as yet, so we cannot tell exactly what the tax rate will be. Last year the average for the whole city was 2.62½. If I am correctly informed, the State tax will be 9½ mills higher this year than last. Of this, however, I am not officially informed. Our city tax rate would ordinarily be about the same as it was last year. If, however, the State tax is to be 9½ mills higher, it will necessarily add that much to it. Therefore, instead of 2.62, it will be 2.72, or in that neighborhood."

### J. Herbert Watson Objects.

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

If the leaders of the reform movement in Brooklyn deny that I am a member of their organization, as stated in your news columns yesterday, it simply means that they do not recognize as a member of the organization and a reformer any one who is sufficiently independent to disapprove the acts of those leaders and to show that they are not free from the charge of insincerity.

If to have been elected Treasurer of a district organization of the Reform Democracy last year, and to have served as a delegate to the City Convention which nominated Mr. Shepard this year are evidences of membership in the organization, then I may and do claim to be as good a reformer as any of my accusers. Yours respectfully,

J. HERBERT WATSON.

Brooklyn, Oct. 14, 1895.

### The Sugar Bounty Cases.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—It is understood that no further action will be taken by the parties interested in the payment of the sugar bounty until Congress meets. Secretary Carlisle has promised to hear argument why he should not send the case under Controller Bowles's decision to the United States Court of Claims, but neither Senator Manderson nor any others of those interested has so far availed himself of this proffer, and, it is said, will not do so. In the meantime, with the matter still in the Treasury, Congress will assemble, and then an effort will be made to have Congress pass an appropriation of $5,000,000 to pay the sugar bounty, coupled with a proviso that the Controller of the Treasury shall not have jurisdiction to pass upon the constitutionality of the case.

### Dr. Parkhurst Makes a Call.

Dr. Parkhurst called at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, and had a conference with Commissioner Roosevelt. The doctor would say nothing as to the nature of his business with the President of the Police Board, and Commissioner Roosevelt was likewise reticent.

## SUICIDE OF WILLIAM A. REED

### No Known Cause for the Hardware Merchant's Act Except Worry Over Small Financial Losses.

William A. Reed, a well-known hardware merchant at 229 Bowery, committed suicide in his store some time between 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon and 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Recent business troubles had worried him considerably, although his money losses had been small. He was President of the Electrical Specialty Company of 136 Liberty Street, which failed a short time ago. Following this failure came that of one of his Brooklyn tenants. The discovery of a discrepancy of $10 in his cash account, which could not be accounted for until late Saturday afternoon, added to his worry.

He left his home, 315 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, after dinner on Sunday, saying that he intended to open a new journal. When he did not return at midnight, his family became frightened, and his son, William A. Reed, Jr., went to the Bowery store with a friend.

They found the door locked, and could see no signs of Mr. Reed. They called a policeman, who advised them to go to the Eldridge Street Police Station and get permission to open the door. Instead of acting upon this advice they went up town in search of a clerk who had a key to the store. Failing to find him, they went to the station and told the Sergeant in charge of their fears. He sent a man to the store to break open the door. On entering the rear room of the store the party found Mr. Reed dead on the floor, with a bullet wound in the temple.

Mr. Reed was fifty-two years old and was educated in the public schools of this city. When about seventeen years old he entered the firm of Nathusias, Kugler & Morrison at the same place where he shot himself. He became a member of the firm about fifteen years later. The firm name then became Cassebeer & Reed, and later Reed & Auerbacher. It was known as a successful business house.

Mr. Reed's friends can give no reason for his suicide beyond his worry over small financial losses. He was a man of nervous temperament and was easily worried. Trifling details of his business would often cause him many days of anxiety, and this feeling of anxiety had been increased of late.

Mr. Reed's father, who was an employe of the Pacific Bank, shot himself for apparently no cause a year or two ago, and this fact undoubtedly had a depressing effect upon the son. Mr. Reed leaves a wife and three children.

## DINNER TO BENJAMIN WOOD

### Given by Friends at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in Celebrating the Seventy-fifth Birthday of the Editor.

Benjamin Wood, who has been the editor of The New-York Daily News since 1860, and prominently identified with the Democratic Party of this State for many years, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday yesterday.

The occasion was not allowed to pass unnoticed by his friends. A few of them arranged an informal dinner in his honor and it was given in one of the dining rooms of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night.

The table was oval in shape. At each plate was a bunch of American Beauty roses. The centre piece was a big set piece of roses with a bank of ferns as a background. On smaller tables in the corners of the room the same plan of floral decoration was carried out. At the doorway a gayly dressed Hungarian band was stationed. It furnished the music before and during the dinner.

About Mr. Wood at the table were Mrs. Wood, Miss Wood, Miss Mayfield, Judge and Mrs. Henry P. Dugro, Judge and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, ex-Mayor and Mrs. Thomas F. Gilroy, Miss Fannie Gilroy, Controller and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Richard Croker, Hiram Hitchcock, John D. Crimmins, John J. McQuaid, and W. H. Oakley, Jr.

After the dinner there were no set speeches or toasts, but all present expressed their congratulations to the guest of honor and wished him continued good health and prosperity.

## CHOLERA SUBSIDING IN HONOLULU

### The Last New Case Reported as Far Back as Sept. 28.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—The steamship China of the Pacific Mail Company came into port last night with a clean bill of health, but was placed in quarantine.

Upon arrival at Honolulu the steamer kept in the outer harbor. She got a report concerning the situation in the city, and it was most encouraging. There had not been a case of cholera since Sept. 28. One new case was reported on Sept. 27, and another on the 28th. The total of the cases and deaths was precisely what the steamer Australia brought from the islands, and that ship left there on Oct. 2. It was evident that the authorities at Honolulu considered that the cholera epidemic was completely stamped out, for they were permitting communication by steamer with the other parts of the Hawaiian Republic, where there was certainly more danger of catching the infection if there was any then there could be elsewhere.

The war vessels, which had gone cruising to keep away from the cholera, had not yet returned to Honolulu, but there was little else to show that the port was considered a dangerous one. The customs officers went on board the China as soon as she came in the harbor, and the inspectors were charged to permit no one to board her or to leave. Not even the newspapers or mails were landed. The mail for the Merchants' Exchange, which is the first to be landed, since it contains the letters for the newspapers, was not permitted to be taken ashore.

## MRS. N. G. BOZEMAN ADJUDGED INSANE

### She Was a Good Business Woman, and Had Accumulated a Small Fortune.

Mrs. Marion Bozeman, wife of Dr. Nathan G. Bozeman of 9 West Thirty-first Street, was adjudged a lunatic yesterday by a Sheriff's jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court. Dr. D. D. Stevens presided as Commissioner at the investigation.

Dr. Bozeman was the first witness called. He testified that his wife began to show signs of mental derangement in 1893. He said that her condition became worse, and he was obliged to send her to the Bloomingdale Asylum, from which place he transferred her to Sandford Hall at Flushing, L. I.

His wife's property, the doctor continued, consisted of stocks and bonds, worth altogether $28,000. Dr. Bozeman said that his wife had been a good business woman, and that the present value of her bonds and stocks was the result of wise investments made with an original capital of $2,500, which her grandmother, Mrs. Stokes of Madison, Ga., gave her several years ago.

Dr. Dale of the Bloomingdale Asylum testified that Mrs. Bozeman was at times violent, and that when he met her daily she would tell him she had heard his voice coming in electrical gusts. He said that Mrs. Bozeman also had delusions that she was being persecuted by enemies.

The jury decided that Mrs. Bozeman was incompetent to manage her own property and placed the value of her estate at $33,000.

### The Great Revival at Fort Plain.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The great revival meetings which have been crowding the Opera House, and which have been the reason for the closing of all business places, reached their climax last night, when two buildings were needed to accommodate the people. William E. Gell of Doylestown, Penn., came on the stage of the Opera House at 7 o'clock last evening, and in a few minutes raised $10,000 for a Young Men's Christian Association. Hundreds have been converted, and much good is being done. The most prominent men in the community have assisted in the services.

### Is Now Consul Gravenhorst.

W. M. Bennebrock Gravenhorst, for some time Vice Consul of the Netherlands at this port, has been promoted to the rank of Consul.

## BARTENDER'S TALE DENIED

### President Roosevelt Says No Trick Was Played on George Saul.

### A SALOON KEEPER HEAVILY FINED

**Henry Trentler Surprised When Called Upon by the General Sessions Conrt to Pay $100 for Excise Violation.**

President Roosevelt of the Police Board yesterday investigated the story told by George Saul, a bartender at 736 Eleventh Avenue, about his arrest on Sunday because he sold brandy to save a child's life. After making inquiries, the Commissioner declared that the story was false.

Saul was arrested at an early hour on Sunday morning by Policeman Hearn of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. When arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court on Sunday, he said that while asleep in his rooms over the saloon he was awakened at 2 o'clock in the morning by Policeman Hearn. Hearn said that his child was dying, and begged for a little brandy to save its life. Saul said the appeal touched his heart, and he sold the policeman the brandy. He was promptly arrested, he said. Despite his story, he was held in $300 bail.

When Mr. Roosevelt saw the story in the papers yesterday, he summoned Capt. Haughey and Policeman Hearn to Police Headquarters, and after getting their version of the affair, he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The truth of the matter is this: Hearn not only did not ask for brandy for a sick child, but there was no mention of a child. The story is the invention of a law breaker to avoid the consequences of his violation of the law.

"Hearn, who was in citizen's clothes, was invited into the saloon by two men. As they passed in a negro and a white man came out. The policeman ordered two glasses of beer and one of whisky. He paid 20 cents, and then arrested the bartender."

The policeman said that a temporary bar had been constructed back of the barroom proper. The owner of the saloon is James Hickey.

Judge Cowing yesterday, in Part III. of the General Sessions Court, imposed a fine of $100 on Henry Trentler for excise violation. Trentler, who is a saloon keeper at 430 West Fortieth Street, was arrested on Sept. 15, and pleaded guilty to exposure of liquors. He was surprised at the size of the fine, and did not have sufficient money with him to pay it. He was allowed to go with his counsel until to-day.

There were twenty-six excise cases on the General Sessions calendar yesterday. Several of them were disposed of by Judge Cowing for lack of evidence previous to Trentler's case. After the one-hundred-dollar fine had been imposed, other excise cases were called for pleading, but no one answered. There was a general exodus of men who looked like saloon keepers, however, and it is supposed that they went to think over the situation. The usual fine imposed in General Sessions for excise violation since Recorder Goff sat in Part I. has been $30.

Policeman Frank Rohring of the West Twentieth Street Station was lectured yesterday by the three Justices in Special Sessions Court for arresting Bernard Dorian, a restaurant keeper at 334 Eighth Avenue. Rohring went into the restaurant on Sept. 29 and arrested Dorian for serving him a glass of beer with a meal. The Justices termed the arrest disgraceful and discharged the prisoner after reprimanding the policeman.

When John Ahearn, a saloon keeper of 1,345 Second Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday morning, he refused to swear that he had not violated the excise law. The policeman who arrested him swore that twelve men were in the place, but he saw no one drinking and no liquor exposed.

"Were you selling anything?" asked Magistrate Brann.

"The officer did not see me sell or give anything away," said Ahearn.

"I see you are a conscientious man," said the Magistrate, "so you will not lie to get out of this trouble. I would like to give a man like you a chance, but am compelled to hold you on the testimony of the officer." He was held in $300 for trial.

James Welton of 52 East Forty-first Street was fined in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday in $300 bail on charges of assaulting Policeman Balke and violating the excise law.

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Magistrate Brann, after listening to the evidence in the case of Dennis F. Gill, bartender for Dowling Brothers of East Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, who was charged with assaulting Policeman Heffernan of the East Twenty-second Street Station, said:

"The police must be protected in the discharge of their duty, and I will give them that protection."

Heffernan swore that he was admitted to the side door of the saloon on Sunday by one of the proprietors, and was immediately grabbed by some one and held by the coattail. One of the Dowling brothers, he said, then jumped out into the hallway, turned the key, and locked him in the saloon. He said he was in full uniform at the time. After being locked up in the place for an hour, the door was opened from the outside. As he was leaving the place, he says he was assaulted by Gill. The latter was held for a hearing on Wednesday in $300 bail.

James Reilly, who keeps a saloon at 15 Prince Street, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of violating the excise law. He was arrested in his saloon at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon by Policeman O'Connor of the Mulberry Street Station.

The latter told Magistrate Mott that seven men were in the place, and that several of them were drinking. He followed the men into the store. As he got in he was recognized by the bartender, who dropped through the floor into the cellar and got away. O'Connor then arrested the proprietor.

Reilly's defense was that there were only four men in the saloon, and that two of them were plumbers, who were repairing beer pipes. He denied that the saloon was open for business, or that any beer was exposed or sold.

John Martin, a plumber, appeared as a witness for Reilly, and corroborated his story about repairing the beer pipes. Reilly's brother also testified that he was in the place when the policeman entered, and that the excise law was not being violated.

Reilly was held for examination.

George Bohling a saloon keeper at 305 Greenwich Street, and James Underwood were held in $300 bail each in the Tombs Police Court for interfering with Policeman Kean while on excise duty on Sunday.

## SALE OF OLD EDITIONS OF BOOKS

### The Works of Samuel Johnson and Benjamin Franklin.

Among a miscellaneous lot of books, not belonging to any particular collection, sold yesterday at auction by Bangs & Co., the following were the most noteworthy:

Dr. Samuel Johnson's "Works," eleven volumes, seventy-five copies printed, Oxford, 1825, $15.40; Benjamin Franklin's "Memoirs of Life and Writings," edited by William Temple Franklin, ten portraits of Franklin inserted, London, 1818-19, $7.20; "Plutarch's Lives," London, 1819, $5.40.

### M. C. Spencer & Co.'s Handsome Store.

It seemed last night as if all up-town New-York had heard that M. C. Spencer & Co. were to open their new store at 144 and 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. From the time the doors were unlocked at 7:30 until a late hour in the evening, the crowd was tremendous about the stone building.

All the visitors were well repaid, for on the five handsomely decorated floors were shown attractive lines of everything that goes to make up a well-regulated establishment. The building has a 60-foot front on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and extends through to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. On the first floor are the staple dry goods, and above is a floor devoted to millinery and made-up garments. Furniture fills the third floor, and other departments take up the upper stories and the basement. It is the intention of Mr. Spencer to make the store second to none in New-York.

Handsome souvenirs of scenes of upper New-York alternating with illustrations of the store were distributed last evening.

## POWERS OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

### Officers of the War Department Expect the Higher Courts to Uphold the Course of Gen. Schofield in the Armes Matter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court came near rendering a premature decision of that body the other evening. He is one of the lecturers at the Columbian Law School in this city, and Saturday night began a series of talks on Constitutional law. The subject of habeas corpus was discussed, and reference was made to the case of Capt. G. A. Armes, the retired army officer, who was so sensationally arrested by Lieut. Gen. Schofield on the day before Gen. Schofield retired. Justice Harlan described the incidents which led to Armes's arrest, without mentioning names, and incidentally paid a tribute to the habeas corpus process by which a man might gain his liberty. The students applauded the sentiment, and Justice Harlan quickly added: "But I did not say whether I agreed with the Court or not."

The War Department is engaged upon the appeal which it will present to the Court of Appeals in the case. The officers in the department regard the adverse decision of the Supreme Court of the District as the severest blow the military establishment has received in a long time. In the appeal it will be pointed out that the army cannot be maintained without military tribunals to try its members for military offenses charged against them. The only alternatives would be to exonerate or to punish without trial. Reference will be made to numerous decisions by the Supreme Court which separate the method of military justice from the Constitutional judicial system. This military tribunal will be depicted as a recognized, independent judicial body, provided for by Congress under its Constitutional power to provide rules for the government of the army, and it is not bound by the Constitutional provisions giving the accused the right to trial by jury, to be informed of charges against him, and to be confronted by the witnesses against him, &c. Yet, while the Supreme Court of the United States holds this tribunal, with its peculiar code of pleading, practice, and procedure, to be exempt from these provisions of the Constitution, it will be pointed out that Judge Bradley of the District Court seems to measure its methods and jurisdiction by the rules of criminal practice that obtain in local civil courts. The military tribunal has its own crimes and rules of pleading, practice, and procedure, and a code centuries old. The Supreme Court has, according to the law officers of the department, upheld the military tribunals, despite the opposition of the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution, on the ground, it is said, that military tribunals are no part of the judiciary of the country provided for by the Constitution.

It is confidently expected by the War Department that the Court of Appeals will reverse the decision of the lower court. If not, the Supreme Court is counted on to sustain the War Department in its incarceration of Capt. Armes.

## THE BIRTH OF CHRISTIANITY

### Baptist Ministers Discuss a Paper on the Condition of the World at the Time of Pentecost.

"The Condition of the World at the Time of Pentecost" was the subject of a paper read yesterday morning before the Baptist Preachers' Conference at 149 Fifth Avenue by the Rev. Dr. M. H. Pogson, Secretary of the Home Missionary Society.

Dr. Pogson said that at that time all the people felt that an epoch was about to occur in the affairs of nations, and it had been predicted in not only the Jewish, but also in the other tongues. The spirit of unrest and doubting, he said, was simply the means of smoothing the way for the coming of Christ. Christianity, he said, was not born until Pentecost.

This latter statement, in the general discussion that followed, was taken exception to by several of the ministers.

Dr. Whittaker said that a fuller explanation should be made, lest many should be let

# CLOSE OF AQUEDUCT MEET

## The Last Day's Racing Proved Tame and Uninteresting.

## FAVORITES DISAPPOINTED BACKERS

### A Plunge Was Made on Addie, but She Was Not Able to Beat Indra—Marshall's Easy Race.

The Autumn meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club was brought to a close at Aqueduct yesterday, with a tame and uninteresting day's racing and before a small crowd.

It would be hard to get together a poorer lot of thoroughbreds than were named in the opening event. Will Elliott and Bickle were considered the best of the lot, and were equal choices at 2 to 1 each. The former succeeded in securing part of the money for his backers by running into the place, but the latter made a sorrowful exhibition, finishing in the ruck, and beaten a sixteenth of a mile. Rolla won the race and had his field beaten from the fall of the flag. He romped in four lengths in front of Will Elliott, who beat Florimor, the rank outsider in the betting, a half dozen lengths for the place.

The field for the second race brought out a like quality of horses. Addie, who was at one time famous for her sprinting qualities, but has evidently lost all her speed, was given out as a real good thing. She fared the same fate as Will Elliott—beaten in a hand gallop by Indra. Warnke, her owner, who had backed her heavily, was sadly disappointed in her performance, and he took such a fancy for the winner that he bid him up $400 over his entered price. W. M. Rogers bid the necessary $5 and retained his horse for $705.

As it was a question whether Leonawell was fit enough to beat his field in the third event, not having a gallop for some time, J. J. Burke, the steward for the jockey club, ordered R. Le Clair, who purchased him at the sale on Saturday, to scratch him. With Leonawell out, the race looked to be a good thing for Marshall, and he won cleverly by three parts of a length. Eclipse showed some of his old-time speed at the end, and secured the place from Long Bridge by a length and a half.

King T., third choice, won the fourth event in a gallop by two lengths from Tomoka, who beat the favorite, Filield, in a like manner for the place. The closing event resulted in an easy victory for the favorite, Inquirendo, Sir John, the outsider, getting the place by two lengths from King Michael.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $200, of which $25 to second and $15 to third; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:24¾. No bid for the winner.

1 Rolla, W. C. White's br. g., 4 years, by Rotherhill-Merry Maiden, 107 pounds, $100.. (Hamilton)
2 Will Elliott, R. Bradley's b. g., 5, 104, $300.. (O'Leary)
3 Florimor, Patterson Stable's ch. g, aged, 107, $400 ..... (J. Horton)
4 Hazle Fly, 4, 104.
5 Bickle, 5, 110.
6 Peter the Great, 4, 103.

| Betting. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
| 7—2 Rolla | 1—5 | 15—1 Hands Up | 6—1 |
| 2—1 Will Elliott | 7—10 | 2—1 Bickle | 4—5 |
| 25—1 Florimor | 8—1 | 5—1 Pitr the Gt | 2—1 |

Won by four lengths; six lengths between second and third.

* * *

SECOND RACE.—Purse $200, of which $25 to second and $15 to third; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:25. Winner bought in for $705.

1 Indra, Elkton Stock Farm Stable's br. h., 4 years, by Hindoo-Juanita, 107 pounds, $300.. (Hamilton)
2 Addie, H. Warnke, Sr.'s br. m., 6, 104, $300.. (O'Leary)
3 Fatal, Pine Brook Stable's ch. g., 4, 110, $500.. (P. Clarke)
4 Hammie, 5, 107. | 6 Julien, aged, 113.
5 Remorse, 6, 107. | 7 Lady Adams, 4, 104.

| Betting. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
| 5—1 Indra | 1—5 | Remorse | 5—2 |
| 2—1 Addie | 4—5 | 6—1 Julien | 2—1 |
| 10—1 Fatal | 4—1 | 25—1 Lady Adams | 6—1 |
| 8—5 Hammie | 3—5 | | |

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

* * *

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52¼. No bid for the winner.

1 Marshall, W. Stears's b. h., 5 years, by Voltigeur-Hard to Tell, 105 pounds, $300.. (J. Murphy)
2 Eclipse, G. Horn's b. h., aged, 105, $300.. (J. Reagan)
3 Long Bridge, J. B. White's br. c., 4, 105, $300 ..... (Ham)
4 Golden Gate, 3, 96. | 7 Appomattox, 4, 109.
5 Sand, 4, 102. | 8 Craftless, 3, 110.
6 Mirage, 3, 100.

| Betting. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
| 4—5 Marshall | 1—3 | 20—1 Flarus | 8—1 |
| 8—1 Eclipse | 5—2 | 4—1 Mirage | 6—5 |
| 7—2 Long Bridge | 1—1 | 10—1 Appomattox | 3—1 |
| 15—1 Golden Gate | 6—1 | 30—1 Craftless | 10—1 |

Won by three parts of a length; a length and a half between second and third.

* * *

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18¼. No bid for the winner.

1 King T., R. McBride's b. c., by Kingllke-Revolt, 103 pounds, $500 ..... (J. Murphy)
2 Tomoka, W. C. Daly's ch. g., 94, $300.(Keefe)
3 Filield, T. Welch's b. g., 99, $300...(C. Healy)
4 Rebea, 99.

| Betting. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
| 5—2 King T | 3—5 | 4—5 Filield | Out |
| 5—1 Tomoka | 1—4 | 10—1 Rebea | 3—1 |

Won by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

* * *

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $250, of which $35 to second and $15 to third; for three-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:46. No bid for the winner.

1—Inquirendo, J. Kneale's b. c., by Enquirer-Bonnie Meade, 110 pounds, $500..(Hamilton)
2—Sir John, R. Bradley's ch. g., 95, $200.. (O'Leary)
3—King Michael, J. T. Stewart's b. g., 105, $400 ..... (J. Murphy)
4—Juanita, 94. | 7—Apprentice, 91.
5—Herkimer, 98½. | 8—Claurece, 95.
6—Tom Moore, 102.

| Betting. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Win. | Place. | To Win. | Place. |
| 7—5 Inquirendo | 1—2 | 30—1 Herkimer | 10—1 |
| 12—1 Sir John | 4—1 | 20—1 Tom Moore | 8—1 |
| 4—1 King Michael | 6—5 | 8—1 Apprentice | 4—5 |
| 6—1 Juanita | 8—5 | 8—1 Claurece | 3—1 |

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

### DOMINO'S DAM DEAD.

#### A Famous Mare Whose Produce Won a Half Million Dollars.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—Mannie Gray, dam of Domino, Correction, Lady Reel, Ten Strike, Sir Knight, Bandola, and other racers, died yesterday at the farm of Major B. G. Thomas, near this city. She was twenty-one years old, and had enriched Major Thomas about $150,000, through the sale of her produce.

Annie Gray was a daughter of Engineer, out of Lizzie G., by War Dance, and was bred by Col. George Garner. She was purchased by Major Thomas before becoming famous. Major Thomas estimates that her produce have won, all told, at least $500,000 in stakes and purses, the greatest amount being that won by Domino.

### New Official Turf Guide.

Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, No. 6 of Volume 2, was issued last evening, with a record of all American races run up to and including Saturday last. It also contains a record of all English races in which American horses have competed. The tables of winning jockeys shows Griffin now in the lead, with 176 victories in 523 races, in 108 of which he was second, and third in 95. Perkins has 174 victories out of 637 mounts. Chorn has won 144 races, Thorpe 139, Turner 135, Clayton 117, and Bergen 100. No other jockeys have won 100 races.

### PATERSON'S ACTIVE GOLF CLUB.

#### John W. Griggs, Republican Nominee for Governor, Chosen President.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 14.—The Paterson Golf Club has had a remarkable season of activity during the last few months. It was organized only last Spring, yet it has a well laid out course, and among its members are some who are rapidly coming up toward the front ranks of golf. It is also fortunate in having in its membership several of the leading St. Andrew's Club men, George Armstrong and James Park being among the best.

John W. Griggs, the Republican nominee for Governor of New-Jersey, was elected President of the club at the annual meeting held last week. Mr. Griggs is one of the new golfers, of which the present season has produced so many. He has been playing golf on the Paterson course very industriously this Fall, and the members say he plays a steady, well-judged game.

Mr. Griggs's enthusiasm for golf has extended to the members of his family, and his daughter and son have taken up the game very earnestly and play nearly every day over the Paterson course. Mr. Griggs's son, Daniel Griggs, has really surprised some of the older golfers by the ease with which he has mastered the game. He is but a trifle over fourteen years old, one of the youngest players in the country, yet at the last handicap medal competition he entered the contest and won. Miss Griggs is also a very graceful and careful player.

The next competition for the handicap medal will be played next Saturday, and young Griggs will be one of the players, but this time his handicap will be materially increased. The tournament for the Paterson Club championship medal will be played Saturday, Oct. 26. This will be the first championship contest held by the club.

The annual meeting held last week was largely attended, and the question of building a small clubhouse was very favorably discussed. The officers for the coming year were elected as follows: Honorary President—W. Barbour; President—The Hon. John W. Griggs; Vice President—J. E. Barbour; Captain—H. Hewat; Secretary—M. Gordon; Treasurer—H. C. Knox. The Executive Committee consists of these and Robert Goodbody, D. King, and S. Allen.

### WHEELER AGAIN AS GUARD.

#### Joins the Princeton Football Team and Goes in Training.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 14.—The prospect of a game with Harvard has greatly increased the football enthusiasm at Princeton. To-day's practice on the 'Varsity field was the most spirited seen this season. The whole college went down to the field, and the cheering was the best yet heard. The undergraduate body was overjoyed to see Wheeler, the veteran guard, in his old place on the 'Varsity in to-day's game.

It is authoritatively stated that Wheeler will go into training immediately and play on the 'Varsity regularly, in preparation for the Harvard and Cornell games. His eligibility to these games is unquestionable, although his four years in the fraternity will keep him out of the Yale game. Wheeler will be a tower of strength to the Princeton line. Riggs and Rhodes will now have a pretty race for the other guard.

The 'Varsity put up a quick game to-day and scored four touch-downs against the second eleven in two short halves. "Phil" King and "Johnnie" Poe arrived to assist in the coaching, and the latter will remain for some time. Reitzel, Cochran, Johnston, and N. Poe, who have been on the sick list, were on the field to-day. Poe and Cochran participated in the game and Reitzel is ready for service when called on. Johnston said to-day that he would be in the game at end in a few days. "Shy" Thompson, who has been kept off the field by his physician, also came out to-day and put up a star game at end.

The 'Varsity will go over to Lawrenceville to-morrow to give the schoolboys a practice game, and on Wednesday will probably play the eleven of Princeton Seminary on the home grounds, in place of the game canceled by Franklin and Marshall. The seminary has a strong team this season and has scheduled the following games thus far: Oct. 19—New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Bayonne; Oct. 23—Lawrenceville, at Lawrenceville; Oct. 26—Elizabeth Athletic Club, at Elizabeth; Nov. 9—Swarthmore, at Swarthmore; Nov. 23—Wilmington Young Men's Christian Association, at Wilmington.

### WEST SIDE'S CLOSE TENNIS.

#### Excellent Play in Mixed Doubles of the Club's Tournament.

The final match in the handicap mixed doubles yesterday at the West Side Tennis Club's courts, at Central Park West and Eighty-ninth Street, was an exciting affair. Miss Stratton and Mr. Edwin P. Fischer were asked to give the enormous odds of "owe forty and give fifteen" to Miss K. C. Millett and Mr. H. L. Bloomfield. The scratch team played very cleverly, and but for Miss Millett's remarkable plays they would probably have won.

Miss Millett won plenty of applause by her plucky and well-placed shots off Fischer's hard driving. The teams broke even on the first two sets, and after a desperate fight for twenty-six games the third set was stopped by darkness. The unfinished set will be canceled and the players will begin again—probably this afternoon—from the end of the second set. The final match in the men's singles will probably be finished also, ending the tournament. The scores:

Men's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—A. W. Putnam (fifteen) beat H. P. Johnes, (fifteen,) 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.

Men's Doubles.—Final Round—R. W. G. Welling and A. O. Post (thirty) beat A. W. Putnam and H. S. Elliott, (fifteen,) 7—5, 6—1, 6—4.

Ladies' Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss K. C. Millett (owe fifteen) beat Miss Collins, (fifteen,) 6—1, 6—3.

Final Round—Miss K. C. Millett (owe fifteen) beat Miss M. A. Kopper, (fifteen,) 6—1, 6—4, 8—6.

Mixed Doubles.—Final Round—Miss Stratton and Edwin P. Fischer (owe forty) against Miss K. C. Millett and H. L. Bloomfield, 5—7, 6—1, 13—13, (unfinished.)

### Corbett Leaves for Hot Springs.

SAN ANTONIO, Oct. 14.—After a stay of nine days in San Antonio, "Jim" Corbett and party left to-night for Hot Springs, where the champion will resume his training, unless the opposition of the authorities forces him to make another move. Corbett did not leave for his prospective field of battle in the best of spirits. He stated just before his departure that he believed the move is an unwise one, as he has no confidence in the statements that the fight will be pulled off at Hot Springs and that protection is guaranteed.

"In my opinion," he said, "I will find Arkansas no better place than Texas in which to fight, and I am still of the belief that my only chance for meeting Fitzsimmons in the ring in this country is for both to go to some quiet spot where there will be no interference on the part of the authorities."

### Foote Easily Defeats Whitman.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14—In the morning, a little after dawn, Arthur E. Foote, Yale, and Malcolm D. Whitman, Harvard, met in the intercollegiate tennis tournament, to decide second place. Whitman, by his splendid work in the tournament, was thought to have an excellent chance, but he played without any spirit and could do nothing against steady-going Foote, who won as he pleased. The hour of starting the match, a little after 8 in the morning, is a record. This victory of Foote gives Yale almost all the prizes, the only ones she failed in being the second doubles and the consolation singles.

The prizes:

Second Place, Singles.—Arthur E. Foote, Yale, beat Malcolm D. Whitman, Harvard, 6—1, 6—1.

### CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15.

Racing—At Morris Park, 2 P. M.
Convention of United States Military Wheelmen at Broadway Central Hotel, 673 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT 16.

Trotting—At Parkville track, 2 P. M.
Shooting—Adjutant Generals Match at Creedmoor, L. I.

THURSDAY, OCT. 17.

Racing—At Morris Park, 2 P. M.
Trotting—At Parkville, 2 P. M.
Shooting—Governor's Match at Creedmoor, L. I.

### Bridget Disappointed.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Mistress—Bridget, there's a ring at the door.

Bridget, (returning later)—Sure, mum, Oi couldn't find anny ring. Dhere was a lady wanted fer to see you, mum, an' whin Oi axed fer her ring she run away, mum.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.


**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
**1,269 Broadway,** 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.


### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—And assist with waiting; a lady desires to secure a good situation for a girl who has been in her employ nearly four years and whom she can cheerfully recommend. Call, Monday, before 1, at 115 East 79th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing or do general housework; city reference. 493 2d Av., corner 28th St., fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent, neat young girl as chambermaid and assist with other work if required, American private family; good reference. 215 East 56th St.; ring McElroy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do waiting in private family; has good reference. 208 East 38th St.; ring Tracey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to procure a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend; or as parlormaid. 5 East 9th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat, willing young girl to do chamberwork and sewing in private family; good reference. D. J. Murphy, 253 West 15th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable German girl in fine American family; best city references. 168 Amsterdam Av., 67th and 68th Sts., care of Mrs. K. Hafner.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid in a private family; do fine washing; best of city references. 588 Amsterdam Av., Montage's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do chamberwork alone; best reference. 123 East 88th St., Walker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North of Ireland Protestant woman as first-class chambermaid and to do sewing; capable, obliging; best city references. A. M., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid alone or assist with washing; small family; willing, obliging; best city references. 11 Caroline St., first floor, back. Graft.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good reference; Protestant. A. Johnston, 903 8th Av.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in waiting; willing and obliging; best of references. 202 East 75th St.; ring Kelly's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; four years' reference. Call, Tuesday, at 304 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent young woman; best city reference; or would assist with other work. Competent, 254 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By educated German girl as chambermaid or do general housework in family of two; references given. 425 East 52d St., parlor floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By experienced chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good city reference. 524 10th Av., top floor, front; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl; Scotch; or would go as parlormaid where butler is kept. 216 East 47th St., third floor.

COOK, &c.—By thoroughly competent woman as good cook; assist with washing and ironing; small private family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

CHAMBERWORK AND SEWING.—By a Swedish girl; city references. 825 Park Av.; ring janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent woman in a private family; best city reference. 256 West 31st St.; ring Tighe's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; will assist with other work; willing and obliging; good city reference. 242 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. E. Wall, 237 East 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a young woman; thoroughly competent; best city reference. E. Wall, 237 East 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family; can furnish the best of city reference. 119 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress; assist with washing. Hurring, 352 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to procure a place for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend, as parlormaid. 5 East 9th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl; or lady's maid; assist with chamberwork and do plain sewing; best city references. L. N., 457 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; private family; best reference. 428 East 66th St., O'Rourke's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, competent in every particular, as chambermaid; best city reference. 208 East 38th St.; ring Barker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German young girl; good waitress; kind to children; city or country; references. 101 West 45th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; in a small private family; can be seen at present employer's, 640 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; city references; no cards. 222 East 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID and ASSISTANT WAITRESS.—Willing and obliging; reference; Protestant. M. W., 5 East 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID and DO PLAIN SEWING.—Best city reference. M., Box 831 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a woman as thorough chambermaid in private family; first-class city and country reference. 31 North Moore St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English Protestant; will assist with children. K. C., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in waiting in private family. 827 West 44th St., Egan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young girl; reference. 256 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Best city reference. K. E. F., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and PLAIN WAITING.—Willing and obliging. 302 East 75th St.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; or assist with washing and ironing; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 450 West 42d St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid; will assist with waiting; or as parlormaid; first-class city reference. 117 East 58d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference; no cards. 28 Amsterdam Av., Carley's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist butler. 53 Park Av., present employer's, Monday.

### Companions.

COMPANION or AMANUENSIS.—By an English lady of good family, cheerful disposition, and pleasant manners, to make herself useful to a lady as companion or amanuensis; would superintend servants and household duties; can give unquestionable references; one year's experience in New-York and nine years' in England. London, 1,242 Broadway.

COMPANION or ATTENDANT.—By a young girl, highly recommended, as companion or attendant to elderly lady; willing and faithful. 126 West 19th St.

### Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, in private family, where assistance is given; best of city reference; wages, $30 to $35. A. M., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an American woman as first-class cook; thoroughly competent; good city reference; no washing; no cards. 225 Columbus Av.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman as good cook; will assist with washing; city or country; best city references. 319 East 29th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking; willing and obliging; can be recommended by present employer. Call, two days, 136 East 37th St

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress; permanent place in a private family; excellent city reference. 243 East 46th St., Davy's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent cook; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; best city reference. 216 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as a first-class cook; private family; best of reference from last place. Call at 256 West 31st St., 1st bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and do plain washing; two years' personal references. 220 East 41st St.; ring at 12 M.

COOK, &c.—By a young, experienced girl as cook, washer, and ironer; good city reference. Call, two days, at 240 East 47th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a middle-aged woman as good cook and laundress; excellent reference; lady can be seen. 316 East 90th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook in a small private family; no washing; best city reference. 163 West 60th St.

COOK.—By respectable girl as good cook; willing to assist with coarse washing; best city references. K. K., care Batson, 311 East 43d St.

COOK.—By respectable girl as first-class cook; understands all meats, soups, desserts; good baker; personal reference. 132 West 62d St.

COOK.—By good plain cook and laundress; good city reference. 412 West 47th St., Monday; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent family cook; willing to assist with washing; best city references. 208 East 63d St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; five years' reference; understands German cooking; no washing. 1,607 Broadway, near 49th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; to go out by the day; will work on reasonable terms. 119 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in a first-class private family or private boarding house. 150 Amsterdam Av., third floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best city reference. Adams's bell, 117 East 53d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands bread and baking; best references. 240 East 37th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; good bread and biscuit maker; city or country; good references. 102 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; city or country; good reference. C., 227 East 28th St.

COOK.—Good family cook, washer, and ironer by Protestant young woman; good reference. 334 West 37th St., first floor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; good cook and laundress; small family; city or country good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend. 240 West 56th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; very best city reference. B. O., Box 378 Times Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference; fulfill all points. 207 East 37th St., Wagner's bell.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; will assist with washing; city or country; has best of reference. 404 East 29th St.

COOK.—By respectable girl in private family; five years' reference from her last employer. 312 East 42d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman; can work with or without kitchenmaid; personal city references. S., 805 6th Av.

COOK.—By American girl as good cook; assist with coarse washing; best city references. 508 East 14th St.

COOK.—By a colored cook in private family; no washing; city reference. Jackson, 205 West 61st St.

COOK.—In private family; best city reference; three years in last place. 136 West 19th St., laundry.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; wages, $25. Present employer's, 30 West 53d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook, washer, and ironer. Hurring, 352 West 48th St.

COOK.—First-class; best city and country reference. 140 West 52d St.; ring first bell.

COOK.—By experienced Swedish cook to go out by the day. Miss Hakanson, 209 East 44th St.

COOK.—Would accommodate by day or week; city or country. 1,100 3d Av.; ring third bell.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

### Cooks.

COOK.—By reliable, competent woman; age, 34; as good family cook and baker; soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; city or country; best of reference; lady only giving a permanent position need apply; no agencies answered. Mrs. Warnesly, 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—Gentleman recommends first-class French couple, who have lived the last six years with him; wife is superior cook in all branches; husband as useful man; both competent and entirely reliable; references. Mr. Lee's office, 55 Frankfort St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes place for two sisters; one as good cook; the other as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; in private family. Call, two days, 34 East 37th St.

COOK.—By woman as first-class cook; can make all kinds entrées and fancy dishes, creams, salads; all kinds of pastry; reference. Call, for one day, at 220 West 17th St., basement; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as first-class plain cook and assist with washing; best reference from last place; no objections to country. 14 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and desserts; first-class city reference. 431 West 45th St., three flights.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; city or country; good reference. 213 East 25th St., Room 1.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—As good cook; also, her sister, as chambermaid; is willing to assist with waiting; in private family; best personal reference. W., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—English; understands cooking in every branch; takes entire charge, where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $40; first-class city reference. R. W., 150 East 86th St.

COOK.—First-class; for private family; city or country; understands her business in all oranches; best reference. Call, two days, at 231 West 31st St.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; best city reference. L. T., Box 875 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook in a private family; willing and obliging; good city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. A., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent baker; three years' reference from last place. 488 6th Av., Room 8.

COOK—By competent woman; as good cook and baker; private family; understands her business; city reference; wages, $20. E. E., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By experienced Swedish cook in private family; by day, week, or month; wages reasonable; well recommended. A. A., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent cook and laundress; best references. 158 West 28th St.

### Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a German woman; experienced cleaner; go out by the day; knows every branch; best city references. D. C., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—Few days' work in private family; city reference. 28 Amsterdam Av., Carley's bell, no cards.

DAY'S WORK.—By laundress to go out by the day to washing and ironing. 234 West 20th St., first floor.

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER—Experienced dressmaker by day; excellent fitter and draper; remodels; makes fancy waists and skirts; quick sewer; reference; terms, $1.50. Miss Campbell, Box 314 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a respectable woman; understands dressmaking, cutting, and fitting; by day or month; best reference. Call, two days, 862 3d Av., third floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By a stylish dressmaker; goes out by the day at $3; late with M. A. Connelly; elegant fit; references. S. H., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Finest worker; or seal garments; superior fitter; will remodel into capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a German girl to go out by the day as first-class dressmaker or seamstress. C., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

### Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess of refined American family, thorough teacher of primary and higher English branches and piano by clear, interesting methods, engagement for hours given; seven years in prominent city family, to whom she refers; also experienced in private class instructions. Daily, Box 374 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German as nursery governess; take entire charge of children from 3 to 7; first-class references. Experience, 130 East 85th St.

GOVERNESS.—By highly educated German lady, French and German teacher, as nursery governess; best references. S. A., 324 East 149th St.

GOVERNESS.—By an educated North German young lady to teach small children; highest references. B. Dronla, 28 Sutton Place.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced teacher of English branches and music; takes full charge of children and no objections to light chamberwork. Last employer, 52 East 55th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated North German to take entire charge of children as nursery governess; first-class references. Experience, 130 East 85th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated young lady, German, as nursery governess. 555 West 44th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady, teaching German, French, English, music, as visiting governess; highest references. Instruction, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPING, &c.—By middle-aged woman; to do light work or housekeeping in nice small family or widower's family; good home and moderate pay preferred. 248 West 19th St., first floor.

### Housewokers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman; good cook and laundress; good reference. 304 East 33d St.; no cards.

HOUSE or PARLOR MAID.—By competent girl, with best of reference; wages, $20. M. M., 248 1st Av.

### Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young Swedish girl, just landed, as kitchenmaid or to do general house work in small family. 222 East 65th St., Bell 5, care of A. C. Smith.

KITCHENMAID.—By a girl lately landed. M. C., 340 East 55th St.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; also good seamstress; good packer and traveler; English; best city references. 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—German; Speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. G. L., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German person; experienced in her duties; packing, sewing, hairdressing; charge of lady's wardrobe; best references. H. S., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class German girl as lady's maid or seamstress; understands her work in all its branches. C., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands her duties; good hairdresser; family seamstress; can take charge of wardrobe; best city reference. Marian, Fergen's hair store, 822 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German as maid to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker and seamstress; good city reference. B. B., 1,140 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; excellent packer and sailor; English and American references. Bunell, 107 East 89th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; hairdresser; first-class city reference. M. B., 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and packer; competent in all maid's duties; city reference. M. L., 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; competent in all her duties; used to travel; first-class city reference. A. E., 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant American; understands hairdressing; a good plain sewer; best city references. 319 East 31st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—To lady or grown children, or nurse to infant; best reference from best families; last employer can be seen; competent in every respect. Call, two days, 212 West 25th St.; no cards.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS—By competent French girl as maid and seamstress; willing to do light chamberwork; no children; best city references. S. A., 341 West 30th St.

MAID.—By an American Protestant as maid to grown children; fine seamstress on children's dresses and underclothes; reference. 241 West 67th St., second flight.

MAID.—By a French girl, speaking English, as maid to children and as seamstress; good references. Call, between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., at present employer's, 23 West 65th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS—BUTLER.—By French married couple in private family; do not object to travel; best city reference. A. L., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. 134 East 28th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German as maid and seamstress and assist with chamberwork; city references. 238 West 33d St., care of Withe.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, or NURSE.—By a young German girl to grown children; four years in the country; reference, Kruger, 228 22d St., Brooklyn.

MAID.—By a Scotch Protestant to elderly lady, or would assist with other work; is a good seamstress; best of city references. 23 West 57th St.

MAID.—By a competent, trustworthy person; cuts and fits thoroughly; understands a maid's duties; most willing and obliging; city or country. Mary, 127 East 31st St.

MAID.—Thoroughly experienced; willing to travel; good packer; best city reference. Maid, Box 10, 254 8th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker; willing to help with other work. 1,594 3d Av., Carpenter's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; excellent packer; competent in illness; best city references. W., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—Lady wishes to procure a situation for reliable maid to elderly or invalid lady; willing to assist with other duties. 9 East 43d St.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress in a private family; very best personal city reference. M. F., 742 3d Av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; three years' best city reference from last employer; no other work. 153 West 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress in private family; very best city references; last and former employers can be seen. N. D., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do ladies' gentlemen's, and family washing at her home; shirts; references. 175 East 74th St.; ring Carroll's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl; will assist with chamberwork; private family; city references. 884 6th Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city reference. 213 West 18th St., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 300 East 40th St., basement; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress; good city references. 235 East 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, washing at home; gentlemen's or families'; references. M., 344 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman; good city references. 344 7th Av., two bells; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman to go out by the week or month; good laundress; sleep home; best of reference. 310 East 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist in light chamberwork; good references. 266 West 47th St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will also do chamberwork; in private family; willing and obliging. 585 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman in small private family; good city reference. Call, Tuesday, 44 West 40th St.; ring Hughes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; washing done at 50 and 75 cents dozen; open-air drying, 152 East 39th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; best of city reference. P. R., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Best of references. Call, for two days, at 347 East 23d St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; best references. 159 East 53d St.

### Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class city personal reference. 349 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By an elderly Swiss Protestant woman, speaking French and German, as infant's or child's nurse; thoroughly understands the feeding and care of young children; highest references from best American families. 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—Protestant infant's nurse

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

## Grain Markets Lower and Speculation Moderate.

## INFLUENCED BY THE LARGE RECEIPTS

### Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Firm—Cotton Higher—Coffee Neglected.

The continued heavy receipts of grain at the West caused a break of 1⅜c in wheat, which was followed by the other cereals to a light extent, while there was absence of speculative demand outside of the room, and a light trade resulted. The amount on passage showed a large increase and helped to weaken prices. Provisions were firmer, but without activity. Cotton was fairly active and closed higher on an expected decrease crop estimate. Coffee was dull and steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator 67⅜@
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator 24½@
Corn, No. 2 mixed 37⅝@
Flour, straights, Spring $3.20 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter 3.35 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands .9 3-16@ 9
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X 17 @ 20
Pork, mess 9.75 @10.00
Lard, Western steam 6.15
Beef, family 9.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy 22½@ 23
Sugar, granulated 4 15-16@5
Coffee, Rio, No. 7 16 @ 16⅝
Cheese, State, full cream, new 8¾@ 10
Iron, No. 1, foundry 12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness 20.00 @
Copper, lake 12 @12.25
Lead 3.40 @

WHEAT—Contracts were only moderately active, and opened at a loss of 1⅜c on continued reports of heavy receipts in the Northwest, with early cables steady; prices rallied on the small increase in the visible, but the large increase in the amount on passage caused a reaction, and the close was steady at 1@1¼c decline, with trading chiefly on local account. Spot was lower and in light demand. Sales, 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 5c over December, free on board, afloat; 10,000 bushels No. 2 red, December, free on board, afloat, at 2c over December, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard at 2¾c over December, free on board, afloat. Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, December price for canal, 2c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at ⅝c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard at 2¾c over December; No. 1 Northern (Duluth inspection) at ⅝c over December. Clearances hence, 41,448 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 85,378 bushels; receipts, 74,525 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 103,420 bushels; in the interior, 1,552,434 bushels. Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 53,709 bushels, or to 4,352,675 bushels, (1,073,854 bushels contract and 3,278,835 bushels No. 2 Northern Spring,) and 90,880 bushels afloat. The visible supply shows an increase of 2,648,000 bushels, or to 44,480,000 bushels, against 75,074,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were without special features, and closed steady at ⅛@¼c decline, with receipts liberal, and amount afloat increased. Spot was fairly active at steady prices. Sales, 6,000 bushels No. 2 at 37¾c, and 3c over October, in store, and 68,000 bushels do on private terms, free on board, afloat. Receipts, 197,925 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 335,031 bushels; in the interior, 333,408 bushels. Clearances hence 379,473 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 382,353 bushels. Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 82,834 bushels, or to 176,959 bushels, (19,200 bushels No. 2 corn, and no steamer mixed.) The visible supply shows a decrease of 39,000 bushels, or to 5,375,000 bushels, against 3,379,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were almost neglected and closed at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline, without features. Spot were fairly active and generally higher. Sales, 92,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25¼c; 43,000 bushels do, to arrive, at 26⅛c; No. 3 white at 24c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 24½c for 1,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¾c for 1,000 bushels; rejected white, 22½@23c; No. 2 Chicago, 25½c; rejected, 23@23½c; track white, 25¾@30c for 45,000 bushels. Receipts, 152,400 bushels; exports, 9,083 bushels. Stock of oats in warehouses decreased 161,456 bushels, or to 625,872 bushels, (6,941 bushels No. 2 white and 157,707 bushels No. 2 mixed.) The visible supply shows an increase of 593,000 bushels, or to 4,029,000 bushels, against 9,080,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| October | 20,000 | 65⅞ @66 1-16 | 65⅞ |
| December | 3,840,000 | 66¾ @67 7-16 | 66⅝ |
| March | | @ | 69⅝ |
| May | 960,000 | 69 13-16@70 7-16 | 70 |
| Total | 4,820,000 | | |

CORN.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| October | 90,000 | 36⅝ @36⅝ | 36⅝ |
| November | 75,000 | 36¼ @36¼ | 36¼ |
| December | 60,000 | 35 @35 1-16 | 35 |
| May | 310,000 | 35 3-16@35⅜ | 35⅜ |
| Total | 535,000 | | |

OATS.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| October | | @ | 23⅜ |
| November | 5,000 | 23½@ | 23½ |
| December | | @ | 23⅜ |
| May | | @ | 25½ |
| Total | 5,000 | | |

FLOUR—Winter grades continued rather scarce and quoted firmer, while Spring were unchanged and steady. Sales 17,600 bbls, including of City Mills 4,145 bbls patents and 4,000 bbls clears at quotations, 3,800 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.50, 2,300 bbls Spring straights at $3.40@$3.50, 2,000 bbls old Spring bakers' at $2.80, 600 bbls Winter clear at $3.25@$3.35, 150 bbls No. 1 Winter at $3, and 300 bbls patents at $3.65. Arrivals, 10,531 bbls and 12,985 sacks; exports, 1no bbls and 22,800 sacks, from Atlantic ports, 23,449 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

| | Barrels. |
|---|---|
| Fine | $2.25@ |
| Supers | 2.50@2.60 |
| No. 2 | 2.70@ 2.85 |
| No. 1 | 3.00@ 3.10 |
| Clears | 3.00@ 3.35 |
| Straights | 3.35@ 3.40 |
| White wheat straights | 3.35@ 3.60 |
| Patents | 3.60@ 3.75 |
| Special brands | 3.75@ 3.90 |
| City patents | 4.00@ 4.45 |
| City clears | 3.85@ 4.10 |
| City straights | 3.90@ 4.20 |
| City supers | 2.90@ 3.00 |
| City fine | 2.80@ 2.85 |

SPRING.

| | Sacks. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine | $2.00@ | $2.00@$2.10 |
| Supers | 2.10@$2.15 | 2.25@ 2.30 |
| No. 2 | 2.25@ 2.30 | @ 2.50 |
| No. 1 | 2.60@ 2.75 | 3.00@ 3.10 |
| Clears | 2.75@ 2.85 | 2.90@ 3.25 |
| Straights | 3.15@ 3.30 | 3.40@ 3.50 |
| Patents | 3.35@ 3.55 | 3.50@ 3.80 |
| Special brands | 3.50@ 3.65 | 3.65@ 4.20 |

RYE FLOUR—Steady and in fair request; sales, 900 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.90; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Less active and steady at $1.90 per 100 lb; buckwheat quoted at 45c asked for State, delivered.

BARLEY—Steady but dull. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 56@63c, two-rowed State at 70c, six-rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Demand fair on jobbing account at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.20@$3.70; ground, $2.90@$3, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.90@$2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 48c; Western, 50c asked for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—Very slow at unchanged prices. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Saxonville, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60, white do $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90@95c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75c; fine do, 90c.

FEED—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@72½c; middlings, 75@80c; shorts, 95c@$1; rye feed, 90@95c; oil meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was little that was new for the day. Firm holding prevailed here for old oil at 28c for prime yellow and 27c for good off grade, but bidding for prime did not exceed 27½c, while wants were small. There was a little more new oil on offer for near deliveries, but as the supplies were not very material, with the mills now getting more seed. Along near coast sections the large mills were determined not to exceed 27 per ton for the seed. PALM OIL was at firm prices; Lagos at 5¼@5¾c; prime red at 4¾@4¾c. LINSEED had a good jobbing demand; American at 44c, boiled at 47c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in good jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was stronger, 52@53c quoted for city.

### Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 14.—The oil market here and at Oil City closed at $1.23, the only quotation to-day. Standard Oil Company's price, $1.25.

### PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market throughout was stronger, with pork 10@12½c advance, lard 5 points, and bacon 5 points, with a better cash business at the West, and the supplies of hogs not as large as had been looked for. The speculation continued slack. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day at 20,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 4,473 bbls pork, 6,074,440 lb lard, and 10,733,075 lb bacon; same time last year, 4,041 bbls pork, 8,316,765 lb lard, and 10,392,000 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week, 9,210 bbls pork, 9,331,383 lb lard, and 16,438,349 lb meats; same time last year, 3,305 bbls pork, 5,852,485 lb lard, and 9,086,843 lb meats.

LARD—Made an advance of 5 points at the West, where trading was fair in cash stuff, however dull the speculation. October there closed at 5.77½c, nominal; November at 5.77½c bid; January was sold at 5.80@5.82½c, closing at 5.82½c; May at 5.95@5.97½c, closing at 5.97½c. Here there was little demand, with 100 tcs cash sold at 6.15c, closing at 6.15c bid. City steam was at 5.90@5.95c, with sales of 110 tcs. Options—October closed at 6.15c, nominal; refined was quiet, with continent at 6.50c; South American at 6.85c. Compound lard at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was up 12½c and firm, with fairly active distributions, but dull speculation. October closed at $8.50, nominal; December at $8.60, nominal; January at $9.52½@$9.60, closing at $9.60 bid; May at $9.85@$9.87½, closing at $9.85. Here there was better export demand, and 400 bbls mess were taken up. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—Short ribs at the West were up 15 points for October and 5 points for January, with October closing at 5.25c, while January was at 4.82½@4.85c, closing at 4.85c bid.

CUTMEATS—There was firm holding of prices of city meats under moderate supplies. Sales include 300 pickled hams, 11 to 12 lb average, at 9c; city-pickled shoulders, 6¾c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¾@7c; 10-lb average, 7¼@7½c; pickled hams at 10@10½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb and 7¾c for 14 lb, 7c for 16 lb; pickled hams at 8½c for 16 lb.

BEEF—There was a steady line of prices, with moderate demands for supplies. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17 for best grades and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were in light demand. Quoted at $14 at the West and $15 here.

HOGS—Were offered here at easier prices. Receipts at the West, 46,129 head; same time last year, 49,900 head. Chicago—Receipts, 35,000 head; active; strong to 5c higher; $3.50@$4.25, left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,350 head; active, strong; $3.50@$4.35. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,070 head; steady; $3.50@$4.20. Omaha—Receipts, 1,200 head; strong to a shade higher; $3.70@$3.85. Pittsburg, $4.30@$4.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $3.70@$4. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.20@$4.30. Indianapolis—Receipts, 500 head; active; $4.10@$4.25. Quotations here: Yorkers, for heavy, 5½c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5½c for 140 lb, 6c for 120 lb, and 6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was a quiet and steady market for the day at 4⅜c for city, in hds. For country made a moderate demand, with 50,000 lb taken at 4½@4⅝c. At Chicago there were sales at the close of last week of 1,000 tcs packers at 4⅜c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine a little urgent need of the local lard refiners resulted in 6¾c paid—100,000 lb were taken up at that price, with more in treaty. For lard stearine a slow and nominal market at 7¼c for Western. For oleo oil sales in Rotterdam of 100 tcs Swift's extra at 48 florins, and on Saturday 600 tcs Harrison and Modoc at 49 florins.

### COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and unchanged at 5 points lower, following the cables and on local offerings. Havre was unchanged, and Hamburg steady at ⅛@⅜ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was dull and about steady at 19@16¾c for No. 7. Sales: 500 bags Maracaibo, 500 bags Bucaramanga, and 300 bags Bogota, on private terms, with 600 bags Maracaibo shipped to Europe. Opening Call—11 A. M.—December, 1,000 bags at 15.10c; May, 250 bags at 15.30c; total, 1,250 bags. Between Call and Close—November, 500 bags at 15.20c; December, 1,000 bags at 15.10c; January, 250 bags at 14.95c; March, 250 bags at 14.70c; total, 2,000 bags.

Exchange—Spot points paid to exchange 250 bags March for December. Total for day, 3,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | To-day. | Same Time Last Year. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 14.90@15.00 | 14.90@10.85 |
| February | 14.75@14.85 | 10.75@10.85 |
| March | 14.70@14.75 | 10.75@10.80 |
| April | 14.45@14.55 | 10.70@10.80 |
| May | 14.35@14.40 | 10.65@10.75 |
| June | 14.20@14.30 | @ |
| July | 14.10@14.20 | @ |
| August | 14.00@14.10 | @ |
| September | 13.95@14.00 | @ |
| October | 15.35@15.40 | 12.55@12.60 |
| November | 15.20@15.25 | 11.85@11.95 |
| December | 15.10@15.15 | 11.30@11.35 |

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total stock in New-York Saturday | 229,367 |
| Arrivals—S. S. Strabo, Santos | 8,307 |
| S. S. Strabo, Victoria | 9,160—17,467 |
| S. S. Leibnitz, Rio | 21,399 |
| S. S. Leibnitz, Bahia | 2,225— 23,624 |
| Total | 270,458 |
| Warehouse deliveries Saturday | 2,682 |
| Total stock in New-York to-day | 267,776 |
| Total stock in Baltimore | 42,104 |
| Delivered on Saturday | 1,575—40,529 |
| Total stock in New-Orleans | 45,080 |
| Deliveries Saturday | 647—44,433 |
| | 84,962 |
| Total stock in United States | 352,738 |
| Afloat from Rio per steam to Oct. 12 | 114,000 |
| Afloat from Rio per sail to Oct. 12 | 4,000 |
| Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Oct. 12 | 93,000 |
| Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 2 | 7,000 |
| | 221,000 |
| Total | 573,738 |
| Same time 1894 | 440,418 |

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean 16 @16¼

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1..2.55 above No. 7 | No. 6..1.00 above No. 7 |
| No. 2..2.30 above No. 7 | No. 7..1.00 above No. 7 |
| No. 3..2.20 above No. 7 | No. 8..1.60 below No. 7 |
| No. 4..1.80 above No. 7 | No. 10.1.60 below No. 7 |
| No. 5..1.35 above No. 7 | |

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1..Nom. above No. 7 | No. 6..1.00 above No. 7 |
| No. 2..1.00 above No. 7 | No. 8..1.00 below No. 7 |
| No. 3..2.75 above No. 7 | No. 9..1.75 below No. 7 |
| No. 4..2.25 above No. 7 | No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7 |
| No. 5..1.50 above No. 7 | |

MILD COFFEE.

| Java, fancies | 28 @31 | La Guayra— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Java, Malang | 21 @22 | Cora | 16½@17¼ |
| Padang, fin'r | 27 @27½ | Caracas | 18 @18½ |
| Macassar— | | Do, washed | 19 @21 |
| Timor | 23 @24 | Porto Cabello | 17 @18 |
| Fajo | 21½@22½ | Do, washed | 19 @20½ |
| Maracaibo— | | Ocana | 17¾@18¾ |
| Trujillo | 17 @18 | Bucara'ga | 18 @20½ |
| Bucono | 17½@18 | Do, washed | 20 @21½ |
| Tovar | 17¾@18 | Bogota | 20 @22 |
| Merida | 17 @20 | Mexican— | |
| Cucuta ord'y | 17¾@18 | Cordova, g'n | 18 @18½ |
| Do, f'r to g'd | 18½@18¾ | Do, white | 18¼@19½ |
| Do, p'r to c'e | 19 @19½ | Oaxaca | 19 @21 |
| Central America— | | Guatemala and | |
| Costa Rica | 16¾@20 | Cuban | 19 @22 |
| San Salvador | 17¾@18½ | Mocha | 24½@25 |
| Do, washed | 19 @20 | | |

### COTTON.

Contracts.—A rumor that "Neill" would issue another crop statement reducing his estimate to 6,600,000 bales, had the effect of advancing the market sharply, both here and abroad, and shorts covered rather freely. Liverpool gained 2½@3 points, and the local market closed firm at 13@15 points advance, with a fairly active business. Spot was steady at 1-16c advance. Sales, 403 bales to spinners, with 400 bales delivered on contract.

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling Gulf | 9 7-16 |
| Middling uplands | 9 3-16 |

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Strict good middling | ¼c on |
| Good middling | 5-16c on |
| Strict low middling | 8-16c on |
| Low middling | 7-16c on |
| Strict good ordinary | 13-16c on |
| Good ordinary | 1¼c on |
| Good middling tinged | Even |
| Strict middling stained | 7-32c off |
| Middling stained | 7-16c off |
| Strict low middling stained | 29-32c off |
| Low middling stained | 1⅜c off |

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

| Months. | To-day's Closing Prices. | —Extremes— Highest. | Lowest. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 9.00@9.01 | 9.00 | 8.96 | 1,000 |
| November | 8.99@9.00 | 8.98 | 8.90 | 5,800 |
| December | 9.08@ | 9.08 | 9.01 | 24,400 |
| January | 9.16@ | 9.16 | 9.09 | 155,100 |
| February | 9.21@9.22 | 9.21 | 9.16 | 3,700 |
| March | 9.27@9.28 | 9.28 | 9.19 | 71,000 |
| April | 9.32@9.33 | 9.30 | 9.27 | 2,800 |
| May | 9.37@9.38 | 9.38 | 9.30 | 9,800 |
| June | 9.42@9.44 | 9.40 | 9.39 | 1,400 |
| Total | | | | 271,700 |

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

| | S | S & M | T | W | T | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galveston | 6898 | 14379 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| N. Orleans | 17034 | 19022 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mobile | 1704 | 3172 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Savannah | 10609 | 9072 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Charleston | 3857 | 5799 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wilmi'gt'n | 1036 | 3838 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Norfolk | 634 | 3550 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New-York | ... | 1736 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Boston | 553 | 333 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Phila | 222 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| W. Point | 1249 | 1397 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 44576 | 59368 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| This day last week | 35261 | 62172 | 51906 | 44683 | 35221 | 40457 |
| This day last year | 46054 | 80928 | 64032 | 57630 | 47141 | 62922 |

### GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Choice grades very scarce and held firmly, with demand good.

| N. Orleans, cent'if'gal | | N. Orleans, open kettle | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 12@13 | Fair | 23@25 |
| Common | 14@16 | Good | 26@28 |
| Fair | 17@18 | Prime | 29@30 |
| Prime | 19@21 | Choice | 31@32 |
| Choice | 22@25 | Barbados, job'g | 24@26 |
| Puerto Rico | 29@31 | | |

RICE—Business has been brisk, and full prices obtained.

| Domestic— | | Japan | 3¾@3¾ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 3 @3⅛ | Java, in bond | 2 @2¼ |
| Good | 3⅛@4¼ | Java | 3¼@3½ |
| Prime | 4⅜@4⅝ | Rice flour | 2 @2¼ |
| Choice | 5 @5¾ | Rice, pol., 100 lb | 60@ 75 |
| Fancy | 5¼@5½ | lb | $1.00@$1.10 |
| Fair | 3¾@4 | Rice bran, 100 lb | 60@ 65 |
| Head | 5⅝@6 | | |

SUGAR—The raw market was steady, but without demand for the day. Refined moderately active and steady.

RAW SUGARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Muscovado, 89° test | 3⅛@ .. |
| Molasses sugar, 89° test | 3 @ .. |
| Centrifugals, 96° test | 3⅝@ .. |

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of ¼c per cent. on 100-barrel lots and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dominos | 5.44 |
| Cutloaf | 5.44 |
| Crushed | 5.44 |
| Powdered | 5.06 |
| Coarse powdered | 5.06 |
| Granulated | 4.81 |
| Fine granulated | 4.81 |
| Coarse granulated | 4.94 |
| Extra coarse granulated | 4.94 |
| Confectioners' granulated | 5.06 |
| Cubes | 5.06 |
| XXXX powdered | 5.31 |
| Mold A | 5.06 |
| Diamond A | 4.81 |
| Confectioners' A | 4.69 |
| (1) Columbia A | 4.56 |
| (2) Windsor A | 4.56 |
| (3) Ridgewood A | 4.56 |
| (4) Phoenix A | 4½ |
| (5) Empire A | 4½ |
| No. 6 | 4.31 |
| No. 7 | 4¼ |
| No. 8 | 4.18 |
| No. 9 | 4⅛ |
| No. 10 | 4.06 |
| No. 11 | 4 |
| No. 12 | 3.94 |
| No. 13 | 3⅞ |
| No. 14 | 3.81 |

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The light receipts of domestic marrow, medium, and pea were placed without difficulty, and the market is in a firm, healthy condition. Red kidney rather unsettled, with outside quotation extreme; indeed it looks as if exporters could buy some of the best marks at close to $1.50. Yellow eye have fallen to $1.75, and white kidney are also a shade easier. Old beans of all varieties are slow and easy. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.70; do, pea, $1.50; do, medium, $1.55; do, white kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, red kidney, $1.55; do, turtle soup, $1.75; do, yellow eye, $1.75; do, Lima, California, $2.75@$3; do, foreign, medium, new, $1.40; do, foreign, pea, old $1.20@$1.30; do, foreign, medium, old, $1.15@$1.25; green peas, bbls, 90c; do, bags, 85c; do, Scotch, 82½@85c.

BUTTER—Best stock is rather firm, with a fair movement, though largely to meet current wants. Low grades quiet and unchanged.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras | 22¼@23 | | |
| Creamery, Western, extras | @23 | | |
| Creamery, Western, firsts | 20 @21½ | | |
| Creamery, Western, seconds | 16 @18 | | |
| Creamery, Western, thirds | 14 @15 | | |
| Creamery, Western, June, extras | 20½@21 | | |
| Creamery, Western, June, sec. to firsts | 16 @19 | | |
| State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras | 20 @21 | | |
| State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts | 17 @19 | | |
| State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds | 14 @16 | | |
| State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts | 17 @19 | | |
| State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds | 14 @16 | | |
| State dairy, tubs, thirds | 12 @13 | | |
| Western, imitation creamery, extras | 14 @16 | | |
| Western, imitation creamery, seconds | 11 @12 | | |
| Western dairy, firsts | 12 @14 | | |
| Western dairy, thirds to seconds | 10 @11 | | |
| Western factory, firkins, June | 11½@12¼ | | |
| Western factory, tubs, June, extras | @13 | | |
| Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts | 11 @12 | | |
| Western factory, firkins, current make | 10½@11½ | | |
| Western factory, factory, current make, tubs, firsts | 11 @11½ | | |
| Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds | 10 @10½ | | |
| Western factory, fourths to thirds | 8½@ 9½ | | |

CHEESE—A generally firm market. Large full cream quiet, but a fair call for small sizes from the home trade. Part skims quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy | 9 @ .. |
| State, full cream, large, September, white, fancy | 8¾@ .. |
| State, full cream, large, good to choice | 8 @ 8½ |
| State, full cream, large, com. and fair | 6¼@ 7¾ |
| State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy | 10 @ .. |
| State, full cream, small size, white, fancy | 9¾@10 |
| State, full cream, small, good to choice | 8½@ 9½ |
| State, full cream, small, com. to fair | 7 @ 8 |
| State, part skims, choice | 6¼@ 7 |
| State, part skims, small, fair to choice | 5 @ 6¼ |
| State, part skims, large, choice | 5¾@ .. |
| State, part skims, good to prime | 4¾@ 5¼ |
| State, part skims, common to fair | 3½@ 4¼ |
| State, full skims | 2½@ 3 |

EGGS—Fancy firm and scarce, but a free offering of held stock.

| | |
|---|---|
| State, country marks, per dozen | 20 @ 21 |
| Pennsylvania, country marks | 20 @ 21 |
| Western, northerly sections, fresh-gathered, fancy | 19½@ 20 |
| Western, northerly sections, fair to good | 18 @ 19 |
| Western, central sections, prime | 18 @ 19 |
| Western, southerly sections, fair | 17 @ 18 |
| Refrigerator, fresh, prime to fancy | 16 @ 17 |
| Refrigerator, defective, per case | $3.00 @$4.25 |
| Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case | 4.70@ 5.00 |
| Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case | 3.90 @ 4.25 |
| Western dirties, candled, 30-dozen case | 3.15 @ 3.60 |
| Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case | 2.40 @ 3.90 |
| Western seconds, per 30-doz. case | 2.70 @ 3.60 |
| Western culls, ungraded | 2.00 @ 3.00 |

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in moderate supply, good demand, and firm, except for inferior qualities, which continue dull. Table pears in occasional lots of extra fancy placed at a slight premium; cooking kinds quiet. Quinces scarce and higher. Peaches quiet, but supply decreasing. Choice table grapes steady; wine grapes held unchanged, but moving slowly. Cranberries in moderate supply, good demand, and favoring sellers. We quote: Apples, snow, per bbl, $3@$3.75; do, winesap, $3@$3.50; do, Alexander and Jonathan, $2.50@$3; do, Belle Bond, $2; do, twenty-ounce and Fall Pippin, $1.75@$2; do, King, $2@2.50; do, Hubbardson, $1.50@$2; do, Baldwin, $1.50@$1.75; do, greening, $1.12@$1.75; do, inferior, 75c@$1. Pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $3@$5; Seckel, $3@$5; Beurre Bosc, $3@$4; Beurre Clairgeau, $2.50@$3; Beurre d'Anjou, $2@$2.50; Swan's Orange, $2@$2.50; Sheldon, $2@$3; do, late sorts, $1@$1.75. Quinces, $3.50@$4.50. Peaches, Jersey, per basket, 30@90c; do, Maryland, per carrier, $1@$1.75; do, per crate, 75c@$1.50; do, per basket, 60c@$1. Grapes, Delaware, per basket, 10@16c; Niagara, 8@12c; Concord, 8@10c; do, large baskets, 16@20c; do, gift crates, 50@70c; wine grapes, (in trays,) Niagara, per lb, 1½@2c; Catawba and Concord, 1¾c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy, large sorts, per bbl, $7@$8.25; do, early black, $6@$7.25; do, per crates, $2@$2.37. DRIED—There is a very light offering of fancy evaporated apples, and both exporters and home jobbers would pay 6¼c. Choice grade is steady at 5¾@6c, and prime fruit, though not quotably changed, leans a little in buyers' favor; would be difficult to place round lots at over 5¼c; lower qualities remain dull; sun-dried apples are having slow sale, and there is a weak feeling on all but fine, heavy-packed quarters, which exporters are buying to a moderate extent. Shippers would buy more chops at 1¾c; cores and skins quiet; best lots offering at 1c. Peeled peaches do not have much inquiry. Raspberries about steady. Cherries firm. Other small fruits moving very slowly. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¼@c; do, prime to choice, 5¼@6c; do, common to good, 4@5c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2@4c; do, coarse-cut, 2@3¾c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, ⅞@1c. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@6½c. Raspberries, evaporated, 17@17¼c; do, sun-dried, 15½@16c. Cherries, 8@9c. Huckleberries, 6¾@7c. Blackberries, 3½@3¾c. Apricots, 9@12c. Peaches, California, unpeeled, 7@9c. Prunes, 4@7¾c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Five carloads came in to-day. Buyers took hold a little better, and there was a stronger market for fowls and chickens, especially prime stock, which was given decided preference. Ducks steady; but geese are slow and easy. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8@9c; chickens, 7@8c; old roosters, 4½@5c; turkeys, 7@8½c. Ducks, per pair, 50@85c. Geese, $1@$1.37. DRESSED—A good deal of Western poultry was carried over, fresh receipts are large, advices indicate liberal invoices, and trade is dull; prices lower and unsettled. A few early sales were at 10c for Western chickens and fowls, but at the close scalded are freely offered at 9@9½c. Turkeys weaker. Other kinds show little change. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 10@12c; do, young, straight lots, 8@12c. Fowls, 9@9½c. Old cocks, 5@6c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 12@17c; do, Western, dry-picked, 9@10c; do, scalded, 9@9½c. Spring ducks, Eastern, 13@15c; do, Long Island, 14@16c; do, Western, 8@11c. Eastern geese, 13@17c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.75 @$2.75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes quiet and weak on liberal supplies. Onions in limited demand; offerings are liberal.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl | $2.00@$4.00 |
| Cauliflowers, poor to fair, per bbl | 1.00@ 1.75 |
| Cabbages, Jersey and Long Island, per 100 | 3.00@ 4.00 |
| Cabbages, State, per 100 | 2.00@ 3.00 |
| Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks | 40@ 50 |
| Celery, State and Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks | 20@ 25 |
| Celery, State and Western, poor, per dozen stalks | 10@ 12 |
| Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks | 20@ 40 |
| Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks | 7@ 10 |
| Celery, Jersey and Long Island, per dozen flat bunches | 75@ 1.00 |
| Eggplant, Jersey, per bbl | 1.50@ 2.50 |
| Lima beans, potato, per bag | 2.00@ 2.50 |
| Lima beans, flat, per bag | 1.75@ 2.00 |
| Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl | 1.25@ 1.75 |
| Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl | 70@ 85 |
| Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl | 75@ 1.00 |
| Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl | 1.12@ 1.25 |
| Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl | 1.50@ 2.00 |
| Peppers, Jersey, per bbl | 1.00@ 1.50 |
| Squash, Hubbard, per bbl | 60@ 75 |
| Squash, marrow, per bbl | 50@ 60 |
| String beans, Long Island, per bag | 1.50@ 2.00 |
| String beans, Baltimore, green, basket | 50@ 1.50 |
| String beans, Virginia, green, per half-bbl basket | 1.00@ 2.50 |
| String beans, Virginia, wax, half-bbl basket | 1.50@ 2.00 |
| String beans, Charleston, green, per bushel basket | 1.00@ 1.75 |
| Tomatoes, Jersey, per box | 25@ 60 |
| Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl | 75@ 80 |
| Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl | 60@ 75 |

POTATOES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Long Island, in bulk, per bbl | $1.00@$1.12 |
| State, Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb | 1.00@ .. |
| State, Burbank, per 180 lb | 90@ 1.00 |
| Jersey, bulk, per bbl | 90@ 1.00 |
| Jersey, inferior, per bbl | 65@ 75 |
| Yellow sweets, Vineland, fancy | 2.50@ 3.00 |
| Yellow sweets, other South Jersey, cloth heads | 2.00@ 2.25 |
| Yellow, sweets, Jersey, per double-head bbl | 2.25@ 2.50 |
| Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full size bbl | 1.87@ 2.00 |
| Yellow sweets, Virginia, small bbls and inferior | 1.62@ 1.87 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand quiet, but prices firm under continued light offerings. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90@95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@85c; do, clover-mixed, 70@75c. Clover, 55@65c. Rye straw, long, 50@65c—latter extreme; do, short and oat straw, 40@45c.

HOPS—Trading was a trifle more active, but values were without change.

| | |
|---|---|
| State N. Y. crop of 1895, choice | 9 @10 |
| State N. Y., crop of 1895, medium to prime | 7 @ 8 |
| State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice | 6 @ 7 |
| State N. Y., crop of 1894, medium to prime | 4½@ 5½ |
| State N. Y., crop of 1894, common | 3 @ 4 |
| State N. Y., old olds | 1½@ 3 |
| Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice | .. @ 7 |
| Pacific coast, crop of 1894, medium to prime | 5 @ 6 |
| Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common | 3½@ 4½ |

HIDES—Demand rather quiet, with prices about steady.

| Dry— | Pounds. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| Buenos Ayres, selected | 20 @23 | 21 @.. |
| Montevideo, selected | 20½@22 | 21 @.. |
| Cordova, selected | 21 @24 | 22 @.. |
| California, selected | 22 @25 | 18 @18½ |
| San Antonio and Laredo, selected | 20 @25 | 19 @

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Intense Dullness, Accompanied by Slightly Lower Prices.

## OPPOSITION TO CHICAGO GAS PLAN

### Industrials Generally Lower—The Railway List Extremely Dull—No Pressure of Stocks on the Market—Conditions Favorable.

MONDAY—P. M.

London prices came higher, and for a brief period the local market was strong. Chicago Gas opened a point up, but immediately fell back, and for the remainder of the day was heavy. Rumors of litigation to prevent the carrying out of the plans of the Reorganization Committee were current and had something to do with the weakness of the stock. It is pretty well settled that the plan will meet with opposition, but the men interested in the reorganization are not of the kind to be turned from their purpose by ordinary obstacles.

Nearly a quarter of the day's business was done in Chicago Gas, and it closed 1⅜ points down. Leather preferred and Tobacco were the only other industrials which showed any life. The former was weak on continued liquidation, and closed 1⅜ down, at 70½, having sold at one time at 78¾. Tobacco was also heavy, its loss at the close being ⅜. Only about 8,000 shares were done in Sugar; it moved within a point and closed ⅛ down, at 108⅞. Other members of the group closed at fractional losses.

The railway list was stupidly dull, St. Paul being the active stock, with 12,330 shares done. It closed ⅛ higher. Rock Island lost ⅛, and the other Grangers were unchanged. The coal stocks were without feature, and the general list was practically unchanged. The great dullness can only be accounted for by the entire absence of public interest for the time being in speculation. While there is apparently no buying power, it is equally evident that holders of stocks are not disposed to part with them at the present level of prices. In the meanwhile prevailing conditions are more favorable than at any other time in several months.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was easier. Rates were 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was in good supply, but the demand was small. Quotations were 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for four months' commission-house acceptances, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 5¼@6 per cent. for six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for names of good quality not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $83,-830,196; balances, $5,061,783. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $883,756.

Money in London, ¼@½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

### BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅝@68⅝. There were sales of 60,000 ounces at 68¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅛@68⅜ per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾@.

In London bar silver sold at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.$868,624,712
Imports for the same period..... 23,561,112

Net exports.....$845,063,600
Net exports to date, 1894..... 65,904,111
Net exports to date, 1893..... 13,181,122
Net exports to date, 1892..... 51,755,399

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and firm. Nominal rates were $4.87 for 60 days and $4.88 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.86¾@$4.87 for 60 days' bills, $4.87¾@$4.88 for demand, $4.886@$4.884 for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental francs 60 were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.17½@5.16⅞ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 50c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

### CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Chicago & East Illinois pf..... 2%
Del., Lack. & Western..... 1
Edison Electric Ill..... 1
Lake Erie & Western pf..... 1¼
New-Jersey Central..... ¾

DECLINED.

American Tobacco..... ¾
Chicago Gas..... 1⅜
Evans. & Terre Haute..... 2
Manhattan Con..... 1½
United States Leather pf..... 1⅜

### RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were fairly active and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Duluth & Iron R. 1st..... 1⅜
Kan. Pac. cn., t. r..... 1
Keokuk & D. M. 1st..... 1
Lexington Av. & Pavonia Ferry 5s..... 1
Long Island 4s..... 1
Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn., t. r..... 1
Ore. S. L. & U. N. col. tr. 5s..... 2
Reading 4s, t. r., unstamped..... 3½
Wisconsin Cent. 1st, t. r..... 1½

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925..... 1
Brooklyn Elevated 1st..... 1
Nash., C. & St. L. 1st..... 1½
N. Y., Lack. & Western 1st..... 2½
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cts..... 1½
Nor. Pac. col. tr. notes..... 1
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s, t. r..... 1
Texas Pacific 1st..... 1
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r..... 1

Government bonds were steady. The 4s of 1925 declined ½. There was a sale of $500 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112¾. The following were the closing quotations:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | .97 | ... |
| 4s, r., 1907 | .111⅛ | 112⅛ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | .111⅛ | 112⅛ |
| 4s, 1925 | .122⅜ | 123⅛ |
| 4s, c., 1925 | .122⅜ | 123 |
| 5s, r., 1904 | .116 | 116⅛ |
| 5s, c., 1904 | .116 | 116⅛ |
| Currency 6s, 1895 | .100 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1896 | .102 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1897 | .104½ | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | .108 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | .110 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1896 | .100⅜ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1897 | .100⅜ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898 | .100⅜ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | .100⅜ | .. |

In State securities, $6,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 98½; $6,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 88¾, and $400 do., small, at 84.

### FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The transfer books of the registered first consolidated 5 per cent. mortgage bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company Oct. 19, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest, due Nov. 1, on which date the transfer books will be reopened.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New-York has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Nov. 1, to stockholders of record Oct. 15, on which date transfer books will be closed, to reopen Nov. 2.

The Homestake Mining Company announces that it has declared dividend No. 207 of 25 cents per share, ($31,250,) payable Oct. 25, at the office of the transfer agents, Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close Oct. 19.

—Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company has declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable Nov. 1. Transfer books will be closed from Oct. 14 to Nov. 1.

## NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing. Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 | 150 | 155 | 20 |
| Alton & Terre Haute | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 60 | 65½ | 200 |
| American Cotton Oil | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22 | 23 | 140 |
| American Express | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 116 | 118 | 6 |
| *American Sugar Refining | 109½ | 109¾ | 108⅜ | 108⅞ | 108¾ | 108⅞ | 3,268 |
| *American Sugar Refining pf | 101½ | 101½ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101 | 101½ | 335 |
| American Tobacco | 97¼ | 97⅜ | 96 | 96½ | 96¼ | 96⅝ | 9,580 |
| Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pf. | 21½ | 21⅝ | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21⅝ | 4,010 |
| *At., T. & S. F., when iss. | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 32 | 32 | 32 | .. | 213 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 60¾ | 61½ | 39 |
| Balt. & Ohio S. W. pf | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 5 |
| *Bay State Gas | 24 | 24¼ | 23⅞ | 24¼ | 24 | 24⅝ | 2,300 |
| Canada Southern | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55¼ | 200 |
| Canadian Pacific | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60⅜ | .. | 30 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 19⅜ | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19⅜ | 125 |
| Chicago Gas | 71 | 71⅜ | 68¾ | 68⅞ | 68⅝ | 69 | 34,381 |
| Chicago & Alton | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 163 | .. | 65 |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf. | 102½ | 102¾ | 102½ | 102⅝ | 102½ | 103½ | 300 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 105½ | 105⅝ | 105¼ | 105½ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 1,615 |
| Chicago, Bur. & Quincy | 85⅞ | 86 | 85⅞ | 85½ | 85½ | 85⅝ | 7,695 |
| C., C., C. & St. Louis | 45 | 45 | 44¾ | 45 | 44⅞ | 45 | 500 |
| C., C., C. & St. Louis pf | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96¾ | 96½ | .. | 50 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul | 76⅞ | 77 | 76½ | 76⅞ | 76⅝ | 76¾ | 12,330 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf. | 126¾ | 126¾ | 126¾ | 126¾ | 126½ | 127 | 150 |
| Chicago, R. I. & Pacific | 77¼ | 77⅝ | 77⅛ | 77⅝ | 77 | 77¼ | 4,320 |
| Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62 | 62¼ | 62½ | 62½ | 600 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 37½ | 37½ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 37¼ | 37½ | 200 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron pf | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 96 | 100 | 10 |
| Consolidated Gas Company | 144¾ | 144¾ | 144¾ | 144¾ | 144¼ | 145 | 102 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 132½ | 133¾ | 180 |
| Delaware, Lack. & Western | 169 | 169 | 168 | 168 | 167 | 169 | 450 |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10¾ | 11 | 10 |
| Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd. | 24 | 24¼ | 23⅝ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 2,840 |
| Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 200 |
| Erie Telegraph & Telephone | 67¼ | 68¼ | 67¼ | 67½ | 67¼ | 67¾ | 900 |
| Evansville & Terre Haute | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 150 |
| General Electric | 37⅜ | 38 | 37⅜ | 37⅝ | 37⅜ | 37¾ | 1,106 |
| Green Bay & Winona, t. r. | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ⅜ | ½ | 100 |
| Homestake | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | 30 | .. | 100 |
| Illinois Central | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 80 |
| Illinois Steel Company | 79½ | 80 | 79½ | 80 | 80 | 80⅜ | 600 |
| Iowa Central | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 11 | 100 |
| Lachede Gas | 28 | 28⅜ | 28 | 28⅛ | 28 | 28½ | 200 |
| Lake Erie & Western pf | 78¼ | 78½ | 78¼ | 78⅝ | 77 | 78 | 210 |
| *L. I. Traction, all in. pd. | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 21 | 200 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 62¼ | 62⅝ | 61⅝ | 61⅞ | 61½ | 61¾ | 1,910 |
| Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf | 27⅜ | 28¼ | 27⅝ | 28 | 27⅜ | 28¼ | 500 |
| Manhattan Consolidated | 111 | 111 | 109¼ | 109½ | 109 | 109½ | 3,630 |
| *Metropolitan Traction | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99¼ | 100½ | 100 |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25½ | 26 | 100 |
| Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf. | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60½ | 100 |
| Minnesota Iron | 69 | 70 | 69 | 70 | 69¾ | 70½ | 300 |
| Missouri Pacific | 37¼ | 37¼ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | 36⅜ | 36¾ | 1,800 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 17½ | 17½ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17⅜ | 110 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf. | 36¾ | 37 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36½ | 36⅝ | 510 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 22½ | 23½ | 100 |
| *National Lead Company pf | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 91 | 92¼ | 5 |
| New-Jersey Central | 113 | 113 | †112¼ | 112½ | 110⅝ | 112¼ | 200 |
| New-York Central | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101 | 101 | 101¼ | 101⅝ | 475 |
| New-York, Lack. & Western | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | .. | .. | 16 |
| N. Y. L. E. & W., 1st in. pd. | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12 | 12½ | 200 |
| New-York, Sus. & West. pf. | 36 | 36 | 35⅜ | 36 | 36 | 36¼ | 500 |
| North American | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅝ | 200 |
| Northern Pacific | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | 60 |
| Northern Pacific pf. | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅜ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 202 |
| Ontario Mining | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 97½ | 100 | 100 |
| Ontario & Western | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 202 |
| Pacific Mail | 31 | 31¼ | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | 30¾ | 31 | 900 |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 21⅜ | 21¼ | 20⅝ | 20⅞ | 20¾ | 20⅞ | 12,950 |
| Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19 | 20 | 100 |
| Pullman Palace Car Co. | 173 | 173 | 173 | 173 | 171 | 173 | 35 |
| St. Louis Southwestern pf. | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16¾ | 575 |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43 | 43 | 43¼ | 43⅝ | 200 |
| Southern Pacific | 24½ | 24⅝ | 24⅜ | 24½ | 24½ | 24⅝ | 400 |
| Southern Railway | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | 12½ | 2,620 |
| Southern Railway pf | 38½ | 38½ | 38 | 38 | 37⅝ | 38¼ | 454 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 43⅜ | 43⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42½ | 42⅞ | 1,675 |
| Texas Pacific | 11 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅜ | 305 |
| *Toledo, St. Louis & K. C pf | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 | .. | 100 |
| Union Pacific | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | 2,075 |
| Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf | 6½ | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6¾ | 995 |
| U. S. Cordage, all in. pd. | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 850 |
| U. S. Cordage pf., all in. pd. | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16 | 16⅜ | 120 |
| *United States Leather | 14½ | 14⅝ | 13⅝ | 14 | 14 | 14 | 4,370 |
| *United States Leather pf. | 81½ | 81⅝ | 78⅜ | 79½ | 79⅜ | 79⅝ | 16,268 |
| Wabash pf. | 22⅞ | 23 | 22½ | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22¾ | 1,710 |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 103 | 107 | 10 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 93 | 93¼ | 92⅜ | 92⅝ | 92½ | 92¾ | 1,579 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15 | 15¾ | 200 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pf. | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 48¼ | 48¼ | 47½ | 48¼ | 200 |
| Wisconsin Central | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ | 100 |
| Total sales | | | | | | | 152,146 |

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

### Silver.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing. Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bullion certs | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | 60,000 |

### Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing. Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Comstock Tunnel | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .... | .... | 100 |

### Bonds.

Alb & Sus Con 6s 1,000.....118
Ann Arbor 1st 4s When Issued 2,000.....75
Atch, Col & Pac 1st 5,000.....44¾
11,000.....44⅞
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s Trust Co Certfs 5,000.....81½
10,000.....81½
7,000.....81
2,000.....80¾
Atch, Top & S Fé 1st Gen 4s When Issued 4,000.....82½
Atch, Top & S Fé Adjustment 4s When Issued 5,000.....56
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Receipts 10,000.....104
1st Installment paid 10,000.....33⅜
9,000.....33¼
Austin & N'w'n 1st 10,000.....30½
Baltimore & O. 58 1885-1925 10,000.....111
Brooklyn Elev 1st 5,000.....104½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 7,000.....105
Cent Pac 6s 1898 3,000.....107
Ches & Ohio 1st Series A 5,000.....118
Ches & O R & Ry 1st Cons 4s 1,000.....97
Ches & O Gen 6s 1,000.....79½
Chic, R & Q Cons 7s 20,000.....111⅜
3,000.....120½
Chic, R & Q 5s 1st 5,000.....112
Chic, R & Q Deb 5s 3,000.....104
Chic, Bur. & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 10,000.....93
Chicago & Erie 1st 12,000-20f*.....112⅞
15,000.....112⅝
Chic, G I. L. & C'o 1st 7,000.....93⅜
Chic & Northwestn Coupon Gold 7s 4,000.....123
Chic & Northwestn S F Deb 5s 1923 1,000.....112½
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 10,000.....105⅛
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s 1,000.....96½
Chic, R I & Pac 6s 1,000.....130
Chi, Day & Ir 1st 5s 1,000.....110
Chi & Springfield 1st Gld by Lake Shore 2,000.....115
Clev, C Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s 2,000.....95
Clev, Lor & Wh 1st 1,000.....108
Col Coal & Iron 6s 5,000.....101¼
7,000.....101
Col & Ninth Av 1st 10,000.....111½
Des M & Ft Dodge Extension 4s 5,000.....84
Den & Rio G'de 4s 1,500.....92
Dul & Iron Range 1st 10,000.....102
5,000 s3.....102
5,000.....102⅜
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 1,000.....110
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 7,000.....108½
2,000.....108¾
Ft Wth & D C 1st 2,000.....71¼
2,000.....71
Trust Co Ctfs 2,000.....71¼
5,000.....71½
Gal, Har's & S'n An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 11,000.....94¼
Ill Cent 4s 1953 1,000.....104
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge 4,000.....78
1,000.....77¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s 5,000.....94¾
10,000.....94
Kans City & Pac 1st 1,000.....76½
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs 7,000.....85½
9,000.....85
Keokuk & D M 1st 1,000.....104
Lacledе Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 5,000.....98
5,000.....97¾
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 5,000.....111
20,000.....111¾
20,000.....111¾
5,000.....120½
5,000.....112
Long Island G M 4s 5,000.....90
Lo, N A & Chic Cons 1,000.....102¾
Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000.....73⅜
4,000.....74
Midland of N J 1st 500.....115
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s 10,000.....111½
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 4,000.....123
10,000.....95½
Minn & St L Con 5s 3,000.....103¾
7,000.....103⅝
4,000.....102½
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 5,000.....66¼
Mo, K & E 1st 5,000.....95
Mo Pac 1st Cons 6s 3,000.....103
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 1,000.....69¾
Morris & Essex 1st 1,000.....145
Nash C & St L 1st 20,000.....132
Nash C & St L Con 2,000.....104
N Y Central 1st Reg 5,000.....123¾
N Y, Sus & W'n 1st Refunding 5s 1,000.....103½
N Y, Chic & St L 4s 4,000.....103¾
N Y, Lack & W 1st 10,000.....102
N Y, Lake Erie & W New 2d Consol 6,000.....78¾
Funded 5s Coup D M & Co Certfs 1,000.....78¼
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs 11,000.....136
Small Bonds 300.....135
North Pac 1st Coup 15,000.....117⅝
North Pac Cons 5s 7,000.....89
15,000.....89½
Trust Receipts 20,000.....88⅜
Nor Pac Terminal 1st 1,000.....101
Nor Pac Col Tr nts 5,000.....83
Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s 7,000.....93¼
8,000.....93
Ohio & Miss Cons 12,000.....107
Ohio Southern 1st 1,000.....90
1,000.....89⅝
Ohio Southn G M 4s 10,000.....35½
5,000.....35½
Oreg Imprvmt 1st 1,000.....94
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 5,000.....88¾
1,000.....88¾
Oregon R & Nav 1st 8,000.....111
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certfs 3,000.....97½
Oregon Short Line 6s 5,000.....103¼
1,000.....105
Trust Co Certfs 4,000.....106¾
5,000.....107¼
35,000.....107
Oreg, S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs 15,000.....61⅞
15,000.....62
5,000.....62¼
20,000.....62¼
5,000.....63
5,000.....63½
10,000.....63½
5,000.....63⅝
30,000.....63
35,000.....63½
5,000.....63¾
28,000.....64
2,000.....63¾
10,000.....63¾
5,000.....63⅝
30,000.....63½
5,000.....63⅜
People's G & C Chic 1st Cons 6s 1,000.....104
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st 5,000.....102¾
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d Trust Co Certfs 1,000.....37
Peo & Eastern 1st 3,000.....81
Phil & Rag Gen 4s 20,000.....88½
25,000 b3.....88¼
4,000.....88¼
Trust Co Certfs 24,000.....79½
40,000.....79½
61,000.....79¾
4,000.....79⅝
20,000 b3.....79¾
Tr Co Ctfs Unstmpd 10,000.....87
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc 3,000.....39⅝
2,000.....39⅞
3d Pref Inc 5,000.....18
10,000.....18¼
Phila, Shen & L E 1st 20,000.....77
Pittsburg & W'n 1st 1,000.....84⅞
Pleasant V Coal 6s 2,000.....106⅞
Rich & Danville 6s 2,000.....120
Rio Grande Wn 1st 15,000.....77¾
7,000.....77½
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 5s 2,000.....105
Southern Ry 1st 5s 33,000.....96½
Tex & Pacific 1st 5s 5,000.....91
5,000.....91
1,000.....90¼
10,000.....90¼
6,000.....90¾
2,000.....90¼
T & P. Pac 2d Inc 11,000.....26¼
36,000.....26
5,000.....26¾
25,000.....26
5,000.....26¼
10,000.....26
10,000.....26¾
Tol, St L & K C'y 1st Trust Receipts 5,000.....78
Union Elev 1st 6s 1,000.....107¾
1,000.....107½
Union Pac 1st '96 20,000.....100
2,000 s3.....100
Union Pac 1st '97 5,000.....100
Union Pac 1st '98 2,000.....100¾
Un Pac Ext s fd 8s 5,000.....99⅞
5,000.....100
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 19,000.....42½
27,000.....42¾
42.....42½
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Ctfs 5,000.....46⅞
U S Leather Co 6s 2,000.....114
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000.....100
West Shore Gtd 4s 3,000.....108⅞
Registered 10,000 b3.....105½
Wn, N Y & Penn Inc 18,000.....19
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co Ctfs 5,000 b3.....59½
Total sales.....$1,669,300

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Albany & Susquehanna | 175 | .. |
| American Coal | 100 | 125 |
| American Coal Oil pf | 71⅞ | 74 |
| American District Telegraph | 35 | 40 |
| American T. & C. | 96 | .. |
| American Tobacco pf | 105 | 109 |
| At. & Pacific | ⅞ | 1⅛ |
| At. & Southern Illinois pf | 132½ | .. |
| Boston A. L. pf | 104 | 105 |
| Brunswick Co | ¾ | 2 |
| Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg | .. | 23 |
| Buffalo, R. & P. pf | 50 | 60 |
| Bur., C. R. & N. | 55 | .. |
| Cedar F. & M. | .. | 9 |
| Central Pacific | 18½ | 19 |
| Chicago & Alton pf | 173 | .. |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois | 49 | 50 |
| Chi. & N. W. pf | 147 | 150 |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | 185 | .. |
| Col. Coal & I. Dev | 5 | 6 |
| Col. & H. Coal | 3 | 3½ |
| Col., H. V. & T. | 23 | 24 |
| C., H. V. & T. pf | 60 | 65 |
| Commercial Cable | 150 | .. |
| Consolidated Coal | 32 | 35 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | 53 | 53½ |
| D. M. & Ft. D. | 8 | 9½ |
| Des Moines & Ft. D. pf | 45 | 55 |
| *D., S. S. & A. | 6 | 7 |
| D., S. S. & A. pf | 10 | 14 |
| Ed. El. Ill. of Brooklyn | 107¾ | 110 |
| Flint & P. M. | .. | 17⅜ |
| Flint & P. M. pf | .. | 47½ |
| Great Northern pf | 124 | 128 |
| G. B. & W. pf., t. r. | ⅛ | ¾ |
| H. & Texas | 2½ | 3½ |
| Int. Cond. & Ins | .. | 40 |
| Ind., Ill. & Iowa | 19½ | 20⅛ |
| Iowa Central pf | 35 | 36½ |
| Kanawha & Michigan | 7¼ | 9 |
| Keokuk & D. M. | 4 | 5 |
| Keokuk & D. M pf | 17½ | .. |
| Lacledе Gas pf | 85 | 87 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 23½ | 24 |
| Lake Shore | 150¾ | 151 |
| Long Island | 85 | 87½ |
| L., N. A. & C. | 9½ | 9¾ |
| St. L. & T. | ⅜ | 4 |
| Mah. Coal R. | 106 | .. |
| Manhattan Beach | 5 | 6½ |
| Maryland Coal pf | 50 | 60 |
| Mexican Central | 12⅜ | 13¼ |
| Mex. National ctfs | 1⅝ | 2¼ |
| Michigan Central | 100½ | 101½ |
| Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf | 86½ | 87½ |
| Mor. & Essex | 168 | 170 |
| N., C. & St. L. | 75 | 82 |
| *National Lead | 34 | 34½ |
| United States Rubber | 40¼ | 41 |
| United States Rubber pf | 94¼ | 94½ |
| Utica & B. River | 150 | .. |
| Virginia Midland | 23 | .. |
| Wabash | 8⅝ | 9¼ |
| *Western Union Beef | 9 | 9¾ |

*Unlisted.

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sug. Ref. | 109¾ | 109¾ | 108¾ | 108⅞ | 3,870 |
| Am. Tobacco | 97¼ | 97¼ | 95⅞ | 96½ | 2,800 |
| A. T. & S. F. | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅛ | 21¼ | 1,190 |
| Ark. City Imp. | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | 70 |
| Chi. Gas | 70⅞ | 71⅛ | 68¾ | 69 | 12,620 |
| C., R. I. & P. | 77⅜ | 77⅜ | 77⅛ | 77⅜ | 1,190 |
| C., B. & Q. | 86 | 86 | 85⅝ | 85½ | 3,220 |
| C., M. & St. P. | 77 | 77¼ | 76⅝ | 76⅞ | 9,360 |
| Col. F. & I. | 37½ | 37½ | 37⅛ | 37½ | 20 |
| Chi. & N. W. | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 110 |
| Cent. of N. J. | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¼ | 112¼ | 20 |
| Total sales | | | | | 41,460 |

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Distil. & C. F. | 24 | 24¼ | 23⅜ | 23⅝ | 380 |
| General Elec. | 37¾ | 38 | 37⅜ | 37¾ | 180 |
| Louis. & Nash. | 62¼ | 62¼ | 61¾ | 61¾ | 200 |
| Manhattan | 111 | 111 | 109⅜ | 109⅝ | 110 |
| Missouri Pac. | 37½ | 37¼ | 36¾ | 36⅞ | 520 |
| Phila. & Read. | 21 | 21½ | 20¾ | 20⅞ | 4,980 |
| Tenn. C. & I. | 43 | 43 | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 130 |
| U. S. Cordage | 8½ | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ | 20 |
| U.S. Leath. pf. | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | 79 | 79⅜ | 300 |
| Western Union | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93⅛ | 93⅜ | 20 |

### Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kan. P. cn. cts. | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | $10,000 |
| Nor. Pac. cn. | 38½ | 38½ | 38¼ | 38½ | 7,000 |
| Rio G. W. 4s. | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 3,000 |
| Total sales | | | | | $33,000 |

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Texas Pac. 2d. | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 10,000 |
| U.P., D.& G. 1st | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 3,000 |

### Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brunswick | .12 | .12 | .12 | .12 | 100 |
| Chrysolite | .16 | .16 | .16 | .16 | 200 |
| Comstock | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | 500 |
| Iron Silver | .27 | .27 | .27 | .27 | 200 |
| Total sales | | | | | 2,800 |

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leadville | .14 | .14 | .14 | .14 | 1,100 |
| Little Chief | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 | 500 |
| Sierra Nevada | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 200 |

### Wheat.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December option | .... | 60¾ | 60¼ | 60¼ | 1,067,000 |

### OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit | 90 | 95 |
| American Bank Note | 39 | 42 |
| American Exchange Nat. Bank | 162 | .. |
| American Grocery 1st pf | 55 | 65 |
| American Surety Company | 215 | 223 |
| American Typefounders' | 3¾ | 4⅜ |
| American Typefounders' pf | 29 | 31 |
| Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895 | 106¾ | 107¾ |
| †Atlantic Trust (new) | 175 | 185 |
| Bank of America | 219 | .. |
| Barney & Smith Car | 19 | 22½ |
| Barney & Smith pf. stock | 78 | 83 |
| †Barney & Smith Car 6s | 101 | 103 |
| Beckton Construction pf | 84½ | 90½ |
| Bond & Mortgage Guarantee | 125 | .. |
| Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf | 104 | .. |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 195 | 205 |
| †Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st | 106 | .. |
| †Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d | 108 | .. |
| †Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 109 | .. |
| †Broadway Surface 2d | 104 | .. |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 175 | 177 |
| Brooklyn Elevated | 20 | 21½ |
| Brooklyn Traction | 13¾ | 14¾ |
| Brooklyn Traction pf | 60 | 63 |
| ‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st | 108 | 110 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 84 | 86 |
| Celluloid Company stock | .. | 63 |
| †Central & South American Tel | 123 | 126 |
| Central Cross-Town | 175 | 190 |
| Cent. Park, North & East River | 162½ | 165½ |
| Central Railroad of Ga. deb | .. | 23 |
| Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s | 126¾ | .. |
| Central Trust Company | 1015 | 1030 |
| Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock | 1¾ | 2¾ |
| Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock | ½ | 1¾ |
| Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds | 49½ | 52½ |
| Commercial Cable Co. stock | 155 | .. |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds | 102½ | .. |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk | 93½ | .. |
| Continental Trust | 168 | 175 |
| Cramp Shipyard stock | 69 | 76 |
| Detroit Gas bonds | .. | 71½ |
| Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R. | 95 | 97 |
| Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R. | 165 | 168 |
| ‡Dry Dock, E. B. & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip | 102½ | 105 |
| Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn | 106½ | 108¾ |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 330 | .. |
| Ensley Land Company | 1¼ | .. |
| †Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co | .. | 70 |
| Equitable Gas Co. of New-York | 194 | 196 |
| Erie & Pittsburg Railroad | 130 | .. |
| Fairmount Loan & Trust Co | 763 | .. |
| Fidelity & Casualty Co | 315 | .. |
| †42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st | 115

## FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

### Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

### Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds — BOUGHT AND SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond Letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

**N. W. HARRIS & CO.,**
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

**OUTSIDE SECURITIES**
Bought and sold. Quotations furnished
**FRED H. SMITH,**
**STOCK BROKER,**
8 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

### Financial.

To the Holders of Certificates of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,

Issued upon the surrender of certificates of the

**Chicago Gas Company:**

The questions which have been raised as to the legality of the arrangement under which the Fidelity Company holds the deposited stocks of the Chicago Gas Companies and the resulting litigation render it advisable and necessary that a plan should be adopted by which your rights shall be maintained and preserved, and the existing difficulties removed.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of Fidelity Company certificates, have undertaken to act as a Committee under an Agreement and Plan of Consolidation filed with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK**, dated October 1, 1895.

The Plan contemplates the merger or consolidation of the several Companies whose properties are represented by the Fidelity Company certificates, so as to constitute one corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois, and after making proper provision for the protection of the security of the guaranteed mortgage bonds, the issue of new certificates entitling the registered owners and holders thereof to the same proportional interest in the properties as is now represented by the Fidelity Company certificates.

Certificate holders are asked to deposit their certificates, properly endorsed, with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK**, under said agreement, on or before October 17, 1895.

Negotiable receipts of the Central Trust Company will be issued for the deposited certificates, and application will be made as soon as practicable to list the engraved receipts on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, October 3, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL, Committee.

J. N. WALLACE,
Secretary, 54 Wall St., New-York.

**New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,**
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
**CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000**
**SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000**
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel D. Babcock, | Adrian Iselin, Jr., |
| George F. Baker, | Augustus D. Juilliard, |
| Cornelius Bliss, | James N. Jarvie, |
| Frederic Cromwell, | Richard A. McCurdy, |
| Walter R. Gillette, | Walter G. Oakman, |
| Robert Goelet, | Alexander E. Orr, |
| G. G. Haven, | Henry H. Rogers, |
| Oliver Harriman, | Henry W. Smith, |
| R. Somers Hayes, | H. McK. Twombly, |
| Charles R. Henderson, | Frederick W. Vanderbilt, |
| | William C. Whitney. |

A LARGE MAJORITY
OF
**Kansas Pacific Consolidated**
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

have deposited with the undersigned Committee. Notice is hereby given to the holders of the bonds not yet deposited that they must be placed with the Mercantile Trust Co., subject to the order of the Committee, on or before **November 1st, 1895. After that date bonds will only be received at the will of the Committee and with a penalty of twenty dollars a bond.**

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.;
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.;
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Committee.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### Financial.

**NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE**
OF
**Washington, and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.**

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-mentioned trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1895.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

**Reorganization**
OF
**ERIE SYSTEM,**
**Under Plan and Agreement dated August 20, 1895.**

**To the Holders of New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds; Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885; Income Bonds; and Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's Income Bonds.**

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds (commonly known as

"Erie Second Consols,"
"Erie Funded Coupon 5s,"
"Erie Incomes,"
"Chicago & Erie Incomes,")

are notified to deposit same on or before Friday,

**October 25, 1895,**

with either of the depositaries named in said plan, viz.: Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

Bonds not deposited on or before that date will be received only on such terms as the committee may hereafter determine.

As the foreclosure sale of the Erie property has been fixed for Nov. 6, prompt action by bondholders is essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

**TO THE HOLDERS OF**
**Reorganization Certificates or Receipts under agreement and plan of reorganization dated August 20, 1895, for**
**Preferred & Common Stock**
OF THE
**New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.**

Payment of the second, third, and fourth installments of

**$2 each per share on preferred stock,**
**$3 " " " " common stock,**

heretofore deposited under said plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad St., London, as follows:

**Second Installment on or before Oct. 21, 1895.**
**Third Installment on or before Nov. 21, 1895.**
**Fourth Installment on or before Dec. 23, 1895.**

All holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for such stocks are notified to pay the several installments, as above, on or before the dates specified.

Certificates or receipts **MUST** be presented at time of payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Committee.

**New-York & New-England**
**REORGANIZATION.**

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } October 9, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after October 15, 1895, Trust Company Certificates representing preferred or common stock of the New-York & New-England Railroad Company deposited for account of the undersigned Committee, may be exchanged for stock of the New-England Railroad Company (successor on reorganization) in accordance with the terms of the Reorganization Agreement, dated April 26, 1894.

Certificates must be presented properly indorsed at the office of the Trust Company issuing the same, to wit, those issued by the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY,** at its office, corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York City, and those issued by the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,** at its office, in the Ames Building, Boston.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
HENRY W. CANNON,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
Reorganization Committee.

**NEW-ENGLAND LOAN & TRUST CO.**

**This Company will pay the principal of the First Series of its Debentures AMOUNTING TO $100,000 and maturing November 1st, 1895, on the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1895.**

**Holders of these debentures are requested to present them at the company's offices on that day for payment in full.**

**34 Nassau St., New-York.**

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

### Financial.

TO THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

**Oregon Improvement Company.**

The Oregon Improvement Company has defaulted in the payment of the interest on your bonds, due October first. The large payments that are necessary to be made by this Company for interest and for Sinking Fund on the First Mortgage on December first make it of vital importance that the Consolidated Bondholders and Stockholders should take immediate action for the protection of their property.

We have been asked by the holders of a large amount of the Consolidated bonds and stock to act in their interest. You are requested to sign the preliminary agreement and deposit securities at once at the **FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,** 22 William St., New-York. Transferable certificates will be issued. It is intended to present a plan for the protection of your interests at an early date.

**HENRY HENTZ,**
of Henry Hentz & Company, New-York.
**STUART G. NELSON,**
Vice President Seaboard National Bank, N. Y.
**COL. FRANCIS PEABODY,**
American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.
**B. F. TRACY,**
of Tracy, Boardman and Platt, New-York.
**E. L. OPPENHEIM,**
of E. L. Oppenheim & Co.

### Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

**RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.**
**HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.**
**REGULAR AUCTION SALE**

**STOCKS AND BONDS,**
**TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12:30 P. M.,**
**at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.**

(Executor's sale, estate of Nathan Brewster.)
10 shares Fourteenth Street Bank, $100 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares Edison Electric Illuminating Co., $100 each.
30 shares American Grocery Co. preferred, $100 each.
50 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each.
(Executor's sale, estate of Richard N. Peterson, deceased.)
Certain certificates of stock, judgments, promissory notes, and other evidences of debt, (particulars at auctioneers' office.)
By order of H. E. Kleber, Receiver of F. Grote & Co., certain claims, judgments, and promissory notes, (particulars at auctioneers' office.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

**LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.**
**REGULAR AUCTION SALE**
OF
**STOCKS AND BONDS**
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
**WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16,**
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)
15 shares New-York Rubber Co.
50 shares Mexican Telegraph Co.
25 shares United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
50 shares Swift & Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$80,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit Co. 6 p. c. Income Bonds.
2,000 shares Meassembria Mineral & Timber Co.
$8,000 New-Jersey Electric Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1944.
2 shares Trow Direc. Print. & B'k Binding Co. pfd.
10 shares Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shares N. Y. Heat, Light & Power Co.
13 shares Hide & Leather Nat'l Bank.
72 shares Nat'l Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
116 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
7 shares 17th Ward Bank of Brooklyn.
235 shares Consumers' Gas Co. of Newburg.
35 shares Electro Gas Co.
$1,000 N. J. Electric Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1944.
76 shares E. W. Bliss Co. common.
$1,500 Altoona & Wopsononock R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., April, 1883, coupons on.
$10,000 Grand River Coal & Coke 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.

### Dividends.

OFFICE HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.,
New-York, Oct. 14, 1895.

DIVIDEND NO. 207.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for September, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 25th inst.

Transfer books close on the 19th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 26th September, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 30th inst.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
October 12, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on November 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on October 22, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2, 1895. F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

HENRY R. WORTHINGTON.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company from its earnings, payable on November 1st, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from October 21st to November 1st, 1895. THEODORE F. MILLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Dated New-York, Oct. 12, 1895.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 1st of November. J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1895.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Saturday, October 19, 1895, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due November 1, 1895, and will reopen Nov. 1, 1895, at 10 A. M. T. G. HARBOUR, Treas.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 10, 1895.

NEW-YORK, October 10, 1895.
OFFICE OF
EPPENS, SMITH & WIEMANN COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable November 1. Transfer books will be closed from October 21 until that date.

LEONARD B. SMITH, Treasurer.

### Meetings and Elections.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 21st, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 23d, 1895, at 10 o'clock, A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval or all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.

New-Orleans, La., October 5th, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of St. Luke's Hospital will be held at the hospital, 17 West 54th St., on St. Luke's Day, the 18th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Jr., Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

# NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

## The Vanderbilts and the Union Pacific Reorganization.

## RUMORS OF A BIG COMBINATION

**Interests of the Chicago and Northwestern to be Protected—A Statement from the New Reorganization Committee.**

The members of the new reorganization committee of Union Pacific security holders have had a preliminary conference, and the attitude of the committee was described by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald yesterday, as follows:

"This committee does not propose to advise the Government what steps it shall take for its protection in Union Pacific matters, but within the earning power of the property, and with due consideration for all necessary requirements, everything possible will be done to meet the just claims of the Government and to secure its co-operation.

"In the meantime, the interests of the first mortgage bonds of the main line and of the Kansas Pacific line intrusted to this committee will be best promoted by proceeding with the foreclosure of the properties."

Besides Gen. Fitzgerald, the committee comprises Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New-York Central Road; Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; John H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Oliver Ames, second, and T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., of Boston.

The presence of Mr. Depew and Mr. Hughitt on this reorganization committee has naturally given rise to rumors that the Vanderbilt interest proposes to have a voice, and a potent voice, in the future operation of the Union Pacific Road. Advices from Chicago are to the effect that negotiations have been pending for sometime, which, if successfully carried through, will make the main line of the Union Pacific practically a part of the Chicago and Northwestern system, while the control of the Kansas Pacific branch will be turned over to the Missouri Pacific.

There is unquestionably some ground for these rumors. Both Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Depew are reticent as to their plans, but the logic of the situation makes it clear that the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad (a Vanderbilt line) has a very close and abiding interest in the future control and policy of the Union Pacific lines.

By uniting the two great railroad properties in a common interest important practical advantages are likely to accrue to each. The Chicago and Northwestern will secure a direct line from Chicago to Ogden and Salt Lake, with a branch line to Denver. With the Oregon Short Line retained in the Union Pacific system, the Vanderbilts will have a line of their own from the Atlantic seaboard to Portland, Oregon, the greatest transcontinental system in America.

### SUPERINTENDENTS IN COUNCIL.

**Various Live Railway Topics Discussed in the Hotel Brunswick.**

About twenty-five members of the American Society of Railroad Superintendents attended the annual meeting in the Hotel Brunswick yesterday. The President of the society, George W. Beach of the Naugatuck Division of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, presided.

Col. Henry G. Prout talked at length on "Electricity on the Railroads and Its Problems." He said that the trolley in suburban service was an important rival of the railroads, and instanced the trolley running between St. Paul and Minneapolis, which covered the distance in fifty minutes, for 15 cents. The steam railroad covered the distance in half the time, but charged 25 cents.

"The trolley, however, stops for its passengers whenever they desire," added Col. Prout, "which makes up for the loss of time in the passengers' eyes. I would advise that for suburban service the steam railroads operate trolley lines. I do not think, however, that there is any immediate fear of the trolley supplanting the steam railways for long-distance travel."

C. R. Fitch, General Superintendent of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, read a paper on "The Relation Between Railroad Companies and Their Employes." He thought that, on the whole, such relations were now more pleasant and harmonious than in past years.

In a discussion which followed as to the centralization of authority on the Division Superintendent, it was the unanimous sentiment of the meeting that such a thing was desirable. It was the general experience, it was urged, that valuable time was lost when the Division Superintendent was obliged to wait for the various other departments to act on his order.

### WESTERN RATES TO BE RESTORED.

**Executive Officers of Important Roads Agree to Stop Cutting.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—In a circular to members of the Western Freight Traffic Association, Chairman Midgley says that in conformity with instructions from the Chairman of the committee of the executive officials of the various Western railroads, as follows:

"It was agreed at a meeting here yesterday of executive officials of the Atchison, Alton, Burlington, Great Western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Missouri Pacific, Northwestern, Rock Island, Wabash, and Wisconsin Central, that, commencing to-day, no rates should be made less than present published tariffs on any freight traffic destined to or from points within Western freight territory. Please give immediate effect to such instructions by promptly advising all your soliciting agents, East and West, to above effect, and requiring strict conformity therewith. Memphis Road will be asked to co-operate."

In conformity with the above, all roads have notified their soliciting agents to make no further cuts in rates. Restoration of rates now in effect will not be made until after the meetings of traffic officials, which convenes in the Rookery next Wednesday. It is provided, however, that all rates must be restored by Nov. 1.

No definite instructions are given the traffic officials as to the kind of an agreement they should make. They are simply instructed to adopt agreements that in their judgment are calculated to secure the maintenance of rates, whether by pooling, division of traffic, money penalties, or any other method.

**Great Demand for Steel Rails.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14.—There is a scarcity of steel rails, which fact is evidanced by several Eastern and far Western railroad representatives, who are in the city endeavoring to contract for early deliveries of an immense quantity of steel rails. The price of rails has gone up, owing to the choked condition of the Eastern mills. There are several syndicates represented in Cleveland at present, which want from 20,000 to 70,000 tons each of steel rails. An effort was made at first by the different buyers to keep the fact that they were here to secure rails a secret, but it leaked out three or four days ago, and as a result there was another rise in the price of rails.

It is said that the new Staten Island Railroad, in which the Standard Oil Company is supposed to be interested, has a representative here, who has been trying to contract for 70,000 tons of rails for 1896 delivery. He succeeded in placing a portion of his order.

**East-Bound Freight Shipments.**

There was a very large increase in the shipments of east-bound freight out of Chicago last week. The aggregate tonnage was 88,398 tons, as against 79,908 tons in the previous week, and 47,388 tons last year. The Lake Shore carried 18,288 tons; the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 11,445 tons; Erie Railway, 11,140 tons; Wabash, 10,105 tons; Pan Handle, 9,358 tons; Grand Trunk, 8,005 tons; the Nickel Plate, 7,627 tons; Michigan Central, 6,831 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 5,974 tons, and the Big Four, 4,616 tons.

### RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Beginning on the first of next month Winter excursion tickets to Florida, Cuba, Aiken, and Charleston, S. C., Augusta, Savannah, Thomasville, and Brunswick, Ga., will be put on sale by the Atlantic Coast Line, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Next in order of coming events in the South will be the re-establishment of the solid vestibule train, known as the "New-York and Florida Special."

—Boston's Board of Aldermen yesterday concurred with the Common Council in the passage of the resolve requesting the Mayor to petition the next General Court for the passage of an act compelling street railway companies operated in Boston to pay a tax of $25 for each car per annum, and also to care for the streets through which their tracks run.

—President George B. Roberts, accompanied by several Directors of the Pennsylvania lines, left Philadelphia yesterday morning on the annual tour of inspection. The party will be absent about two weeks, and they will inspect 2,800 miles of road.

—D. F. Jack, lately assistant to President H. F. Plant, has been appointed Vice President of the Plant railroad and steamship lines. His headquarters will be in New-York City for one-half of the year and at Tampa Bay the other half.

—The Chicago and Great Western Line which has been prominent in the rate-cutting war to the Northwest, announced yesterday a return to the tariff on second-class from points in Montana to Minneapolis and St. Paul.

—The Denver and Colorado Southern Railroad has been incorporated, with a capital of $1,000,000. The Directors are Eben Smith, S. W. Dorsey, R. H. Reid, J. C. Montgomery, and James E. Gregg.

—A dispatch from Montreal says that C. M. Hays's salary as General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad is to be $40,000 a year. L. J. Seargeant has been appointed an advisory Director.

—O. M. Stimson, until recently with the Pullman Company, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Southern shops of the United States Car Company.

—Robert A. Parke, recently of the Pennsylvania lines, has been appointed General Agent of the Seaboard Air Line, with headquarters in Washington.

—A. W. Swanitz has been appointed General Manager of the New-Orleans and Western Railroad, with headquarters in New-Orleans.

—Orders for twenty-five new passenger engines have been sent by the Pennsylvania management to the company's shops at Altoona.

—Stockholders of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad will hold their annaul meeting in New-Haven to-morrow.

—J. S. Crews has been appointed General Manager of the Albany, Florida and Northern Road, with headquarters in Albany, Ga.

—A. C. Harvey succeeds F. W. Huntington as District Passenger Agent of the Great Northern road in Philadelphia.

—J. T. Mahl has been appointed Engineer of Maintenance of Way for the Texas lines of the Southern Pacific system.

—William B. Thomas has assumed his new duties as Commissioner of the Southern States Passenger Association.

—J. D. Gillett of New-York was elected President of the Centralia and Chester Railroad, in Illinois, last week.

—The appointment of A. S. Dunham as General Manager of the Ohio Southern is announced.

—The Fall meeting of the American Railway Association will be held in this city to-morrow.

—The annual meeting of the Manhattan Railway Company will be held in this city on Nov. 13.

### ACCEPTED AS STATE'S EVIDENCE

**The Witness Was Afterward Convicted and Sent to Prison.**

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 14.—When Herbert and William C. Harding and Clarence Warbeck were tried last week for robbing the United States Express office at the Communipaw Station of the Central Railroad, Warbeck was accepted as State's evidence. He was, however, convicted, with William C. Harding, and Herbert Harding was acquitted.

When the prisoners were arraigned for sentence to-day, Prosecutor Winfield suggested that Warbeck should be discharged, as he had been promised immunity.

Judge Hudspeth said he thought Warbeck deserved as severe punishment as his accomplice, who had virtually pleaded guilty by abandoning his defense. He did not think that Warbeck had told the truth, and he also thought that if the case had gone to the jury on Warbeck's evidence, no one would have been convicted. He held the case under advisement until afternoon, when he sentenced Warbeck to six months in the penitentiary, and Harding to two years in the State prison.

### THE UNITED SERVICE.

**Army.**

—Court-Martial at Fort Riley, Kansas.—Detail: Col. Abraham K. Arnold, First Cavalry; Lieut. Cols. James W. Powell, Jr., Fifteenth Infantry, and Samuel M. Whiteside, Third Cavalry; Majors Wallace F. Randolph, Third Artillery; William A. Rafferty, Second Cavalry; Alexander S. B. Keyes, Third Cavalry; Henry S. Turrell, Surgeon; Capts. John B. Johnson, Third Cavalry; William P. Vose, Second Artillery; Col. Augur, Second Cavalry; Frederick K. Ward, First Cavalry; Thomas T. Knox, First Cavalry; Robert P. P. Wainwright, First Cavalry, and Major Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Bayard, New-Mexico.—Detail: Capts. William H. W. James, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Charles J. Crane, Twenty-fourth Infantry; John Pitcher, First Cavalry; Lieuts. Harry M. Hallock, Assistant Surgeon, and Charles E. Tayman, Isaac C. Jenks, Hunter B. Nelson, Albert Laws, Joseph N. Augustin, Jr., all of Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Lieut. Archibald A. Cabannis, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Detail: Major Henry W. Wessells, Jr.; Capts. George F. Chase, Third Cavalry; Charles B. Ewing, Assistant Surgeon, and George K. Hunter; Lieuts. Franklin O. Johnson, Arthur Thayer, and Clyde E. Hawkins, Third Cavalry, and Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, Third Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Wayne, Mich.—Detail: Major Clarence E. Bennett, Capts. Charles A. Vernon and Edmund D. Smith; Lieuts. Edward P. Lawton, Thomas G. Hanson, Frederick G. Lawton, and Frank B. Watson, Nineteenth Infantry, and Lieut. Truman A. Murphy, Nineteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. William Hart, Fourth Cavalry, twenty days; Capt. Edward S. Chapin, Fifteenth Infantry, one month; Lieut. Frank S. Armstrong, Ninth Cavalry, one month and twenty days.

—Lieut. Col. Albert Hartsuff, Deputy Surgeon General, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kansas, and Forts Reno and Sill, Oklahoma, on inspection duty.

—Col. Edward P. Pearson, Capt. Gregory Barrett, and Lieut. Charles J. T. Clark, Tenth Infantry, and Post Chaplain James W. Hillman will report at Fort Riley, Kansas, as witnesses.

—Capt. Oscar F. Long, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed to Fort McPherson, Wagon Co., and Chattanooga, Tenn., on inspection duty.

—Transfers in the Fourteenth Infantry.—Capt. Leon A. Matile, from Company B to K; Capt. Richard T. Yeatman, from Company K to B.

—Capt. Joel T. Kirkman, Tenth Infantry, has been ordered to Fort Riley, Kansas, in arrest for trial before the court-martial at that point.

—Transfers in the Eighth Cavalry.—Lieut. Herbert B. Crosby, from Troop I to C; Lieut. Albert E. Saxton, from Troop C to I.

—Col. George H. Mendell, Engineer Corps, has been rtired.

**Navy.**

—Commander E. White, Commander J. Bishop, Commander Nicoll Ludlow, Lieut. H. Harlow, and Commander T. A. Lyons have been detached from the War College Oct. 15, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

—Medical Directors G. S. Bardsley and P. S. Wales have been ordered to duty as members of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards.

—Commodore F. V. McNair has been ordered as President of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, navy yard, Washington.

—Capt. L. Kempff has been detached from the War College and ordered as member of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards.

—Ensign Glennie Tarbox has been detached from the War College and ordered to duty in the Coast Survey.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. L. Sayre has been ordered to treatment at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital.

—Ensign George Mallison has been ordered to duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General.

—Capt. G. C. Remey has been ordered as member of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards.

—Lieut. E. D. Bostwick has been detached from the Alliance and ordered to the Lancaster.

—Assistant Engineer L. M. Nutton has been ordered to the Naval Academy Nov. 1.

—Ensign C. F. Vogelgesang has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

—Ensign H. J. Ziegemeier has been ordered to the torpedo station.

## WILL TELL OF MISSIONARY WORK

**American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions Will Meet in Brooklyn This Week.**

The eighty-sixth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will begin to-day at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and will hold daily sessions until Friday evening. Its general committee has been in session making all the necessary arrangements. This committee consists of Joseph E. Brown, Chairman, and the Rev. A. J. Lyman, D. D.; the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D.; the Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, D. D.; the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D.; the Rev. R. R. Meredith, D. D.; the Rev. R. J. Kent, Charles H. Parsons, Samuel S. Marples, George H. Prentiss, Gen. C. T. Christensen, Henry L. Pratt, F. E. Idell, William H. Nichols, John F. Talmage, John F. Anderson, Jr., E. H. Crampton, W. G. Hoople, Charles A. Hull, George P. Stockwell, C. Delano Wood, G. W. Hebard, C. E. Tyler, A. G. Brinkerhoff, and James H. Oliphant, who is its Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. F.

# THE SUPREME COURT MET

## A Very Short Session of the Body Held in the Capitol.

## NO VISIT TO PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

### Several Attorneys Admitted to the Bar and a Few Motions Accepted, but No General Business.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Supreme Court convened at noon to-day for the October Term, 1895. All the surviving Justices were present. The death of Justice Jackson caused a slight rearrangement of the sittings on the bench, Mr. Justice White taking the deceased Justice's place at the extreme right of the Chief Justice. This brought together Justices Gray, Brown, and White.

There was, as usual upon the opening day of court, a large attendance of spectators, but the number of attorneys was scarcely greater than on any motion day. This was due to the expectation that the court would transact no business beyond admitting new members of the bar and then repair to the White House, that the members might pay their respects to the Chief Executive.

The court, however, on assembling found that President Cleveland was still absent from the city, so the ceremony of calling upon him on the day of meeting had to be omitted for the second time during his Presidential tenure. Among the prominent members of the Supreme Court bar present were Secretary of State Olney, who came to present his successor as Attorney General, Mr. Harmon, to the court; Don M. Dickinson and Col. Henry M. Duffield of Detroit; also the staff of the Attorney General's office, headed by Solicitor General Conrad and J. D. Tawney of Minnesota.

When the Justices had taken their seats, Chief Justice Fuller said:

The court reassembles again, saddened by a vacant chair. Mr. Justice Jackson died at Nashville, Tenn., on the 8th day of August last. This was followed by the departure of Mr. Justice Strong on the 19th day of the same month, who, during his retirement, had maintained his companionship with the members of the bench he had adorned. It has been the immemorial usage for the court, on the first day of the term, on the first day on which a quorum appeared, to proceed in the transaction of no business, but to adjourn to await the presence of the members of the United States. The President is absent and we shall follow the course pursued last year, namely, to dispose of such matters as may be properly brought before us. Such motions not submitted to-day may be brought on to-morrow, and the usual order for the call of the docket on that day will be observed.

At the conclusion of the Chief Justice's remarks, Secretary Olney said:

"I beg the indulgence of the court for a moment, to present my successor in the office of Attorney General of the United States—Mr. Judson S. Harmon."

The Chief Justice Fuller—The Court parts from the retiring officer with regret, and is happy to welcome his successor.

A number of applicants were admitted to the bar, and several motions submitted. Then, after a session of 25 minutes, the court adjourned for the day.

Among the motions presented in the Supreme Court to-day was one by W. J. Hendrick, Attorney General of Kentucky, to advance for an early hearing the case of the State vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. In this case the State seeks to prevent the absorption of the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern Railway by the Louisville and Nashville, on the ground that such action would be in violation of the Constitution of the State, the tracks of the two corporations being parallel and competing. The State courts have sustained the executive officers in their efforts to prevent the consolidation, the case coming to the Supreme Court of the United States from the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth.

Edward Winslow Paige moved to advance the case of Davis, receiver, against the Elmira Savings Bank, which has been argued and come up for the fourth time for rehearing. The Chief Justice announced the intention of the court, at its last term, on its own motion, to assign the case for argument upon the appearance of a full bench.

A motion for leave to file a petition for a writ of mandamus directed to Judge W. A. Woods of the Seventh Circuit was presented by A. H. Snow. Nothing more serious is involved in the motion than a difference of opinion between counsel and Judge Woods as to the meaning of a mandate sent down by the Supreme Court of the United States at the last term of the court. They contend that it entitles them to a final judgment in the case of the Sandford Fool Company against Brown & Co., et al. Judge Woods takes a different view of it.

A number of cases were dismissed from the docket, either by agreement of counsel or the operation of the appellate law. Among the more important of these were the following:

The State of Washington ex rel. the Columbia and Puget Sound Railway Company vs. The Board of Harbor Line Commissioners. This was one of the cases which have been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the Supreme Court of that State. The terms of the agreement to dismiss are not presented of record.

The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. The City of Charleston, S. C. This was tax or license case, the appeal in which the corporation dismissed.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company vs. Lee and Ryan, two cases involving the Arkansas statute regulating freight charges in that State. The question presented was decided by the court at its last term adversely to the railroad company, and it instructed its counsel to dismiss the appeals.

At the meeting of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, this morning, to take action upon the death of the late Associate Justice Jackson, Secretary Olney presided, and Mr. J. H. McKenney acted as Secretary. On motion by J. M. Dickinson, the following gentlemen were named as a committee to draft an appropriate memorial for presentation to the court: Mr. Dickinson, S. P. Walker, B. F. Ayres, Henry M. Duffield, A. H. Garland, T. S. Turley of Tennessee, Samuel Shellabarger, W. A. Maury, Thomas Wilson of Minnesota, and V. A. Sudduth of Kentucky. The committee will report at an adjourned meeting of the bar, to be called by the Chairman.

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 558—John Ansbro, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.

Nos. 573 and 574—Warren F. Putnam, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States—Motions to reassign submitted by Solicitor General Conrad.

No. 722—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky et al.—Motion to advance submitted by W. J. Hendrick, Attorney General of the State.

No. 32—The City of New-Orleans, appellant, vs. the Texas and Pacific Railway Company et al.—Passed for settlement.

No. 49—The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Morris K. Jesup, surviving Trustee.

No. 50—Morris K. Jesup, surviving Trustee, appellant, vs. the Illinois Central Railroad Company et al., and No. 54—The Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, appellant, vs. the Illinois Central Railroad Company.—Death of Morris K. Jesup suggested and appearance of Joseph Sampson, Trustee, as party hereto and entered and cause continued on motion of B. F. Ayer, for the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

No. 61—William H. Robertson, Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Morris J. Dincker, and No. 95—Morris J. Dincker, plaintiff in error, vs. William H. Robertson, Collector, &c.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to proceed according to law, per stipulation of counsel.

No. 106—The United States, appellant, vs. Charles Aulick, administrator, &c.

No. 108—The United States, appellant, vs. John Q. Lovell, and No. 249—The United States, appellant, vs. Daniel O. Finch, appeal from the Court of Claims.—Dismissed on motion of Solicitor General Conrad.

No. 52—William G. Tanks, surviving partner, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the State of North Carolina.—Death of William G. Tanks suggested and appearance of Mattie P. Baltzer and Ernest V. Baltzer, executrix and executor of Hermann R. Baltzer, deceased, and Johanna Tanks, executrix of William G. Tanks, deceased, as the parties plaintiff in error herein, filed and entered.

No. 772—The Barber Asphalt Paving Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Harrisburg.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted.

No. 6, (Original)—Ex parte: In the matter of the Keasbey & Mattison Company.—Submitted to the Court on briefs.

No. 28—The Bate Refrigerating Company, appellant, vs. Daniel Taffey et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.—Dismissed per stipulation.

No. 117—The Illinois Central Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Mattoon—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.—Dismissed by plaintiff in error.

No. 122—T. D. Steed, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia.—Dismissed by the plaintiff in error.

No. 192—The Eastern Railway Company of Minnesota, plaintiff in error, vs. John J. Moran.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota.—Dismissed per stipulation.

No. 222—Edward Medler, appellant, vs. the Albuquerque Hotel and Opera House Company et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New-Mexico.—Dismissed by the appellant.

No. 274—Harvey Booth et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. William Crawford—In error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.—Dismissed by plaintiffs in error.

The court will begin the call of the docket Tuesday. The day call for Tuesday will be as follows: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 15, 16, 17, 24.

## MUST PAY FOR THEIR DELAY

### Decision Against Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne for $6,861 for Failure to Anticipate the McKinley Law.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, the Broad Street bankers, will have to pay Paul Dupont and Maurice Vernier of Turcoing, France, $6,861.17 by the terms of a report filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by Hamilton Odell as referee.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne were the New-York correspondents of Messrs. Dupont & Vernier in October, 1890, when the McKinley tariff bill went into effect. The steamer St. Requlua, with a mixed cargo, was consigned by the French merchants to the New-York bankers. She was due to arrive here on Oct. 1, 1890, but was delayed, and it was Saturday, Oct. 4, when she finally got into this port at 6 o'clock in the evening. The McKinley law was to go into effect on the following Monday, Oct. 6, and the St. Requlua had been ordered to force her passage so as to get in before the new tariff, with its increased rates, took effect.

Ordinarily, the Custom House division for the entry of merchandise closes on Saturdays at 3 o'clock, but in order to facilitate the rush of business that poured in on Oct. 4, the Treasury Department decided to keep the Custom House open on that day till midnight.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne knew nothing of this change, and when their ship did not get in at 3 o'clock they closed up their bank, and made no attempt to enter her.

Messrs. Dupont & Vernier sued the bankers for $6,861.17, the difference between the old duties and the duties they were compelled to pay under the McKinley tariff.

Mr. Odell finds in favor of the plaintiffs, holding that the New-York bankers were guilty of carelessness.

### Appeal by Mrs. May Charles.

Mrs. May Charles wants to keep out of the penitentiary at all hazards, if she can. Her lawyers yesterday made an application in the Supreme Court to Judge Beach for a stay, pending an appeal.

Mrs. Charles was convicted in Special Sessions Court several days ago and sentenced to six months in prison for beating and burning Ethel May Charles, the little adopted daughter of the first wife of her husband. It was shown that the child was horribly burned about the legs and arms, and that her body was a mass of brulses.

It was contended before Judge Beach that there was no evidence against the woman except that of the child and a lot of gossiping neighbors, and that the testimony was negative in its nature.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay read some of the testimony, and said that there was absolutely no doubt as to the justice of the verdict.

Judge Beach reserved his decision.

### G. B. A. Bushe Arrested and Paroled.

George B. A. Bushe of 150 East Forty-eighth Street, manager of White's Third Avenue bakery, was arrested yesterday by the Sheriff on complaint of Mrs. Louise Lange. It is charged by Mrs. Lange that Bushe wrongfully converted $4,829.11.

Mrs. Lange says that Bushe borrowed $1,000 on his note from her and gave her as collateral a number of judgments against the New Manhattan Athletic Club and Pythian Association, which had been assigned to him.

The note came due on Sept. 27. It is charged that on Sept. 10, having secured the legal assignment of the judgments, he made a demand on Jacob A. Cantor, receiver of the Pythian Association, for payment and collected the full amount. Bushe has since, it is said, refused to pay the note. He was paroled in the custody of his counsel.

### A Large Board Bill in Dispute.

Argument on a case involving a board bill for $15,000 was heard yesterday by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Julia A. Shaw, widow of the former proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel, some time ago sued Carolan O'Brien and his two daughters, Mrs. Agnes Claire and Mrs. Amanda C. Bryant, for $15,000. The claim was for the board of Mr. O'Brien's daughters at the hotel for a long term of years.

On the trial a general release given by Mrs. Shaw's husband was put in evidence. This release was branded as a forgery. The jury that heard the case gave Mrs. Shaw $22,000, being her claim in full, with costs and interest added.

From this verdict the defendants appealed to the General Term, which yesterday reserved its decision.

### Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Not to Testify.

Mrs. Mary E. Leverich, who weighs 300 pounds, yesterday sued the Bidwell-Tinkham Company, before Judge Wallace and a jury in the United States Circuit Court, for $20,000 damages.

Mrs. Leverich declares that she was injured while being taught to ride a bicycle at the school conducted by the defendants. The plaintiff is forty-eight years old, and lives at 145 West Sixty-ninth Street.

It was announced some time ago that Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt had seen the alleged accident, and would be called as a witness. But Gen. Burnett, counsel for Mrs. Leverich, declared yesterday that Mrs. Vanderbilt would not be called. The case will be given to the jury to-day.

### Day Fixed for Hannigan's Trial.

Charles W. Brooke appeared in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday and asked Justice Ingraham if the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the mental condition of his client, David F. Hannigan, who killed Solomon H. Mann, was ready.

Justice Ingraham replied that the report was ready, but that the stenographer's notes had not yet been transcribed.

The Justice then announced that he would fix Oct. 24 as the day for the trial.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre announced last night that the report of the commission declared that Hannigan is sane and fit to be tried.

### Would Not Give His Own Name.

A young man, who gave the name of Harry Lee, was sentenced yesterday to the Elmira Reformatory by Judge Cowing, in Part III., General Sessions.

Lee was caught while walking away from the store of Morris Lepischitz, at 87 Bayard Street, on Sept. 28, with clothing worth $200. He was accused of burglary, but pleaded guilty to the lighter offense of grand larceny.

In court he declined to give his true name, saying he did not wish to disgrace his people, a respectable family in California. He is twenty-one years old.

### End of the Lindner Inquiry.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the investigation into the death of Francis Joseph Lindner, who died last May, at his home in East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

Lindner was insured for $3,000, and it was suspected that he had died of poison. After death his stomach was examined by the chemist of the Board of Health, but nothing could be accurately determined, as an embalming fluid had been injected.

There had been rumors that Lindner was poisoned for the insurance.

## NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Two more branches of the United States Circuit Court were opened yesterday for the trial of jury cases in civil actions, in the Federal Building, Judge Lacombe and Judge Wallace presiding. The criminal branch was opened for the October term by Judge Addison Brown. There are thirty-five criminal cases on the calendar. Two more branches of the Circuit Court will be opened on Monday for the hearing of cases in equity, when Judges Shipman and Coxe will sit.

—Judge Cowing, in Part III. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday sentenced William G. Wheeler and John A. Gray, alias Barney Kelly, the mail-box robbers and forgers, to State prison on their pleas of guilty of forgery. Wheeler, who had made a confession to the police, got four years, and Gray was sentenced for seven years. Gray made a strong plea for mercy, but admitted that he had served a sentence of seven years for forgery.

—The injunction obtained by the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company to restrain Controller Fitch from selling the street-car franchise in the annexed district was called before Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. On request of counsel for the People's Traction Company, who had retained Joseph C. Choate as counsel, the argument was put off until Oct. 23.

—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday fined Louis Elssen $250 for contempt of court in having willfully disobeyed a writ of injunction issued by the court July 15, 1895, enjoining him from selling stove polish made by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, and put up in packages of special shape.

—The trial of an action by Mrs. Delina Creamer against John Murray Mitchell was begun yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas. Counsel for the defendant asked leave to amend the pleadings, and a juror was withdrawn. The case will be tried again. It grows out of a patent granted to Mrs. Creamer's husband.

—Judge Allison, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday reduced the bail of Philip McManus from $10,000 to $2,000. McManus has been in the Tombs since July, when he was brought back from California on a charge of swindling various commission merchants out of $30,000. The new bail was furnished.

—Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday appointed Mrs. Bridget Costello committee of the person and estate of her son, Edward Costello, an habitual drunkard. She was directed to file a bond for $5,500. Costello is twenty-six years old, and lives with his mother at 183 Avenue A.

## *FEDERAL COURT.*

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.
91—Hynes vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company.

## *STATE COURTS.*

### COURT OF APPEALS.

Joseph K. Murray vs. the Great Western Insurance Company, appellant.—Argued by Treadwell Cleveland for appellant, George C. Holt for respondent.

Charles A. Breck, appellant, vs. Frederick A. Ringler.—Argued by D. C. Calvin for appellant, Henry Daily, Jr., for respondent.

Charles J. Close vs. Richard K. Noye, appellant.—Argued by D. N. McNaughton for appellant, Simon Fleischmann for respondent, (unfinished.)

The calendar for Tuesday is: Nos. 260, 288, 290, 291, 268, 283, 293, 295.

### NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Follett, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
114—Hardon vs. Ongley Electric Company. 78—Nirdlinger vs. Bernheimer. 80—Boyd vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 81—Schreiner vs. same. 123—Nash vs. Hall Signal Company. 109—Union Square Bank vs. Hillerson. 92—Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company vs. Himes. 96—Millard vs. Holland Trust Company.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens a 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class I.—1—Greacen vs. Levine.
Class IV.—2—Goldman vs. Miller.
Class VI.—3—Rathbun vs. Newman. 4—Brandreth vs. Bishop.
Class VII.—5—Matter of Fitch. 6—Innes vs. Musical Mutual Protective Union.
Class VIII.—7—Willard vs. Bailey. 8—Moody vs. Leonard. 9—Unitmeyer vs. Rosenfeld. 10—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 11—Hamovitz vs. Hamovitz. 12—Matter of Electrical and Mechanical Company. 13—Jay vs. Weinstein. 14—Anthony vs. Eastman. 15—Mayer vs. Sullivan. 16—Burrows vs. Simmons. 17—Matter of Whitlock. 18—Colwell vs. Colwell. 19—Hatch vs. Seaboard National Bank. 20—Ingalls vs. Edwards. 21—O'Connell vs. Cox Shoe Company. 22—Shaler & Hall Quarry Company vs. Ryan. 23—People vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 24—Baer vs. Thornley. 25—Ferry vs. Estwerp. 26—Matter of Maclay. 27—Pesh vs. Eastern Insulated Wire Company. Manchester. 28—Suckert vs. Suckert. 29—Murray vs. Pierce Artesian and Oil Well Company. 30—Higgins vs. Schmidt. 31 People vs. Lynch. 32—Leubscher vs. Ayer. 33—Brilles vs. Barnard. 34—Matter of Hume. 35—Brownell vs. Aztec Chewing Gum Company. 36—Raymond & Comstock Company vs. Hyman. 37—Uhl vs. Kohlman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorce.—3298—Sticker vs. Sticker.
Law and Fact.—1534—Tedesco vs. Oppenheimer. 2028—Lord vs. Lord. 2802—Weingarten vs. Watt. 3069—Mallon vs. Gary. 2197—McShane vs. Holahan. 1975—Empire City Savings Company vs. Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company. 2085 Kirkham vs. Bank of America. 2831—Heshi vs. Menze. 3285—Geoffroy vs. Gilbert. 2603—Cohn vs. Kohn. 2037—Adler vs. Kohn. 1970—Gray vs. Gray. 1599—Bigelow vs. Tilden. 3099—Rapier vs. Rapier. 443—Simon vs. Reichardt. 1978—Griffing vs. Crave. 2160—Bass vs. Rosenthal. 2536—Bendheim vs. Morrow. 2211—Ford vs. Werner. 3303—Martin vs. De Forrest. 2101—Warnier vs. Boessneck. 2161—Zebley vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 2886—Roxby vs. Hornthal. 2317—Meyer vs. Damm. 2366—Dowden vs. Schuyler. 2577—Stiefel vs. New-York Novelty Company. 1933—Connecticut River Banking Company vs. Friedlander Company. 1934—Garretson vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 2234—Standard Elevator Company vs. Herter. 2260½—Standard Elevator Company vs. Herter.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2433.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Oct. 21.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.
3438—Franklin National Bank vs. Newcombe. 5487—Hand vs. Dunning. 3423—Kuhner vs. Union Railway Company. 2880—Gaffney vs. Butler. 6358—Campbell vs. Sexton. 6586—Murphy vs. Totten. 3504—Rosenheim vs. Gallinger. 3548—Waters vs. Taylor. 3332—Gibbons vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3406—Thurber, Whyland & Co. vs. Hevenor. 1805—Valentin vs. Healey. 3458—Kaplan vs. Levy. 2282—Layman vs. John Anderson Company. 3469—Jones vs. Union Railway Company. 3455—Brown vs. John L. Roper Lumber Company. 7624—Husted vs. Thomson. 1635—Koschan vs. Stone. 5549—Bissonethe vs. The Mayor, &c. 6585—Hemfy vs. Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3600.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 21.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
99—Steinback vs. Diepenbrock. 120—Drennan vs. vs. The Mayor, &c. 63—Boyd vs. Boyd. 107—Kendall vs. Gandy. 112—Picullo vs. Avitabile. 76—Campbell vs. Campbell. 6—Gal vs. Renoux. 94—Cahn vs. Lubin. 14—Barbig vs. Stewart.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.
18—Putnam vs. Palliser. 21—Condon vs. Church of St. Augustine.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called. Case on.
1552—Cunningham vs. Wather. 1109—Cusick vs. Klotz. 1493—Dogga vs. Tomboy. 1475—Smallow vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1566—Murphy vs. Judson. 3193—Judson vs. Murphy. 1608—Hawes vs. Dobbs. 670—Long vs. Butler. 44—Will of Simon Strauss. 5163—Dwight vs. Cornish. 1082—Dolz vs. Egan. 2033—White vs. Hansfurter. 1018—Bretherton vs. Holmes. 1640—Till vs. New-York Breweries Company. 827—Baltimore Untank Oil Company vs. Nationa Park Bank. 1559—Mahoney vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1453—Schreimer vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1371—Paine vs. Johnson. 780—Wynn vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1612—Heaslip vs. Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1642—Littlejohn vs. Shaw. 1551—Wendt et al. vs. Horchheimer. 1468—McCone vs. Gallagher. 3090—Weber vs. Union Railway Company. 1538—Craig vs. Helpersshanson. 1357—Canton vs. Tattersalls of New-York. 1992—Hunmans vs. Moss Engraving Company. 1696—Kelly vs. the Mayor, &c. 1410—Ballard vs. Manhattan Railway Company.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.
515—Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company vs. De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company. 557—Pohlstein vs. Harris. 565—Wagener vs. Wagener. 445—Day vs. Day. 562—Powers vs. Powers. 610—Kaller vs. Kaller. 612—Solomon vs. Goldberg. 613—Galway vs. Feldmon. 620—McGuire vs. Rosendorff. 621—Doris vs. Doris. 622—Gilbert vs. McKenna. 623—Same vs. same. 624—Same vs. same. 625—Same vs. same.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
519—Jencks vs. Smith. 580—Furst vs. Furst. 626—New-York Press Club vs. Lloyd. 630—Aspinwall vs. Aspinwall. 631—Rose vs. Arnson. 632—Reilly vs. Kopetzky. 633—Lesser vs. Holden. 637—Dressler vs. Fersenheimer. 638—Waechter vs. Waechter. 639—Tray vs. Tray. 640—Voigt vs. Nelson. 641—Scharf vs. Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
918—Viel vs. Lynch. 1504—Shields vs. Robbins. 1356—Horken vs. Gardiner. 903—Pressman vs. Mooney. 905—Finegan vs. the Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 775—Mulley vs. New-York Staats-Zeitung. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
414—Schmidt vs. Standard Gas-Light Company. 961—Julkes vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 1565—Kyrzwoszyoski vs. same.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1162.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Motion calendar called at 10. 30 A. M. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Nathan A. Chedsey, George W. Vedder, Charles F. Dayan, Frederick Thum, Amelia Nolte, Elizabeth Chandler, Phebe E. A. Martin. At 2 P. M.—Lena Miller, Louis Darmstadt, Jennet Martin, Sebastian Lind, Anthony Rosenfeld.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear. 198—Bernard vs. United Life Assurance Association. 428—Keese vs. Collins. 261—Kessel vs. Schwarz. 394—Barauch vs. Everard. 10—Reed vs. Crotty. 201—Peyton vs. Equitable Publishing Company. 202—Hogan vs. Tostevin. 204—Caeser vs. Levy. 205—Wood vs. Ocean Steamship Company. 206—Lawson vs. Richardson. 207—Bunn vs. Kuschewsky. 208—Theobold vs. Gutuhn. 209—Tynn vs. Klein. 210—Blumenthal vs. Moss. 212—Bladell vs. Springer. 213—Same vs. same. 214—Goddard vs. Cassell. 217—Murray vs. Sanford. 218—Fine vs. Blauner. 219—Dean vs. Bryan. 220—Same vs. same. 221—Boyd-White Carpet Company vs. Ryan. 222—Goodman vs. Goldstein. 223—Zinn vs. Thompson. 224—Weson vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 225—Listor Company vs. same. 226—Iselin vs. same. 227—Silverman vs. O'Meara. 228—Eichhold vs. Tiffany. 229—Roche vs. Hanlan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Calendar clear. 516—Frankfurter vs. Pearce. 1724—Kantrowitz vs. Tansen. 478—Boyd vs. Oliss. 507—Melville vs. Stein. 945—Buck vs. Fancher. 265—Wechsler vs. Auerbach. 130—Clemmons vs. Bowman. 1994—Lee vs. Kennedy. 1476—Groff vs. Hagan. 2068—Garrity vs. Crane. 34—Gilletson vs. Wolff. 1989—Cohen vs. New-York and Harlem River Railroad Company. 99—Blank vs. Spies. 100—Herrmann vs. same. 183—Weiss Sport Company vs. Freund. 184—Rial vs. Sheddon. 185—Herndon vs. Hammerstein. 186—Hanrahan vs. Kelly. 187—Kenney vs. Chadwick. 188—Feist vs. Harris. 189—Trigo vs. Appleton. 190—Cowan vs. Well. 191—Hoffman vs. Trenkman. 192—Scott vs. Kaufman. 193—Sutherland vs. Gelston. 195—Clemmons vs. Veitner. 196—Maguire vs. Jones. 197—White vs. Stanton. 199—Murtha vs. Rosendorf. 200—Gustaveston vs. Dienst.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, C. J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Short-cause calendar clear.
2586—Woods vs. Adams. 2351—Macauley vs. Hart. 2600—Hampson vs. Mutual Finance and Construction Company. 1796—McConnell vs. Bonnell. 1759—Kent vs. Jenner. 2166—American Shot Lead Company vs. Owens. 2050—Fink vs. Frank. 2404—Silberman vs. Kassler. 2185—Welch vs. Lester. 1842—Mohr vs. Pearsall. 1749—Barach vs. Siff. 2167—Mahon vs. Indelli. 2029—Budweiser Brewing Company vs. Klein. 2603—Braunstein vs. Krulewitch. 2584—Friedman vs. Rupinski. 2450—Ottenberg vs. Constantine. 2423—Hudson River Beef Company vs. Lutz.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 229.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Osborne for the People.
1—John McDonald. 2—Adelina Williams. 3—Peter Spoto. 4—James Ryan, 5. Abraham Razkowski. 6—George Meyer. 7—Wilbur S. Wing. 8—John Casey and Wilbur Loughlin. 9—Arthur Colville. 10—Sarah McDonough. 11—Alexander Little and William Leder. 12—Max Bloom. 13—Thomas Drislam. 14—Matthew Phillips. 15—Michael Fallon and Orrin A. Fogg. Pleadings.—1—Herman Reich. 2—John Bashman. 3—Martin Cody. 4—Walter Griffiths. 5—Richard J. Connors. 6—Michael Trainor. 7—Isidore Glickfeld and Harry Bulkin. 8—Charles Welsh. 9—Richard Thomas. 10—Nicolo Bertolino. 11—Cornelius King.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerld, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for the People.
1—Morris Schoenholz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.
1—George Goodwin and William Daly. 2—William H. Norris. 3—Martin Riegler. 4—Samuel Raphael. Samuel Feinberg and Jacob Epstein. 5—James Kenny and William Corrister. 6—John Lamp. 7—William Williamson. 8—John Genheimer. 9—Abraham Rosenblum. 10—Joseph Galecha. 11—Thomas Devereaux. 12—Michael F. McGrath. 14—Louis H. Roth. 15—John Adelman and Herman Andres. 16—Frank Cummings. 17—Henry Schiebel. William H. Swartout, and George W. Schiebel. 18—Joseph Norris. 19—Otto Anderson. 20—Frank Downing. 21—Stephen Banewesky. 22—John Magee. 23—Joseph Canesi. 24—Valentine Bachman. 25—Rosie Bachman. 26—Charles Weiner. 27—George A. Wolff. 28—Simon Colmamam and David Hirst. 29—William Delaney. 30—David Morrison. 31—John Ernst. 32—John J. Kelly. 33—Martin Nagel. 34—William B. Kelly. 35—Terrance McManus. 36—Henry Meyn. 37—Edward Smith. 38—Michael Slevin and William Keating. 39—Patrick Brady. 40—Patrick Brady. 41—Patrick Connolly. 42—William Moore.

### Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Da Silva vs. Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company—James J. Nealis. Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Bischof—John Delahunty. Borck vs. Rosenberg—George H. Hart. Steele vs. Steele—George G. De Witt. Johnson vs. Johnson—Francis P. Lowrey. Folger vs. Judson—Delano C. Calvin. Jones vs. Cohen (two cases) —G. Thornton Warren.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Fleming—Lawrence Godkin.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Dorchester Union Freestone Company—Frank M. Hollahan, Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Ramsey, William J. Amend.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Jarmulowsk vs. Kann—J. F. B. Collins.

### Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Rody McDermott vs. Edwin F. Fennell—William M. Bennett. Francis M. Dwyer vs. Mary P. Harby—James Dempsey.

### BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.
2,276—Morris vs. County of Kings. 892—Graeff vs. Francis. 1,262, 1,263—Thomson vs. South Brooklyn Ferry Company. 963—Harper vs. Metropolitan Street Railway. 1,089—Rasel vs. Fry. 1,076—Pomeranz vs. Ely. 511, 513—Wooley vs. Fox. 1,295—Wyckoff vs. Titchett. 1,296—Huber vs. Grauer. 1,678—Kapff vs. Gottschalk. 771—Bertsche vs. Walsh. 2,346—Connors vs. May. 1,122—Burckett vs. Olin. 1,394—Smalley vs. Fulton Bank. 2,506—Stegman (N. D.) vs. Hollingsworth. 1,123—Ault vs. Fraternal Societies. 1,228—Geifel vs. Steinway Railway. 444—Cummings vs. Mutual Benefit Association. 946—Keiderling vs. Yellow Pine Company. 1,269—Schweiger vs. American Manufacturing Company. 1,216—Federgreen vs. Robinson. 752—Baldwin vs. Robertson. 943, 944—Cline vs. Sharkey. 2,581—The People, &c., vs. Swedish Society. 767—Ramsey vs. Odell. 1,068—Parmele vs. Battery Railroad. 713—White vs. Jeffers. 987—Wright vs. Gregory. 726—Davies vs. Harvey Steel Company. 1,022—Manne vs. Order of Benai. 1,266—Van Cleef vs. Metropolitan Street Railway. 364—Van Sicklen vs. Herbst. 455—Miller vs. New-Haven Railroad. 1,187, 1,335—Anthony vs. McClelland and another. 830—Jardin vs. Howell. 656—Walton vs. National Wall Paper Company. 400—Bertelle vs. Burgess.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1,335½.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.
74—Van Keurer vs Jansen. 82—Darrow vs. Samuis. 102—McNish vs. National City Bank. 134—Cosgrove vs. Edwards. 135—Alexander vs. Levison. 136—Myers vs. Smith. 137—Fiske vs. Brooklyn Electric Railroad Company. 138—Spicer vs. Cale and another. 139—Carpenter vs. O'Brien. 140—Hass Knecht vs. Smith. 141—Michaelis vs. Michaelis. 142—Probasco vs. Bunker. 143—Brown vs. Filing. 144—Woods vs. Woods. 145—Cubberley vs. Burkhardt. 147—

# THREE TEMPTING DISHES

## Mrs. Rorer Tells How Properly to Cook and Serve Cheese.

## SOUFFLE QUICKLY MADE IN PUBLIC

### Croquettes and Spaghetti in Cheese Shell Explained and Receipts for All the Dishes Given.

Cheese cookery was the subject of Mrs. Rorer's talk at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon, and three dainty dishes were skillfully prepared and placed on a small table in front of the audience, while tempting odors filled the room.

"Cheese soufflé must go to the table even more quickly than omelette soufflé," said Mrs. Rorer, as she took from the oven a delicately browned fluffy-looking dish. It falls almost immediately, for it is rich in friendly microbes, and they work quickly."

The spaghetti for the cheese shell had been deftly twisted when it went into the boiling water and came out soft after boiling, without a suggestion of adhering to the bottom of the kettle, although it had been cooking over a very hot fire.

"You will see the difference in its color," said Mrs. Rorer, "when I take it from the cold water, where it should stay fifteen or twenty minutes. If I were in a kitchen where I could have running water, I should change it several times, and have it perfectly cold."

The shell of a pineapple cheese was standing upon the table, and into this Mrs. Rorer very cerefully packed the spaghetti and pressed it down firmly. Over this was poured a cream sauce, made of butter, flour, and milk, the two former being worked together on the stove, and the cold milk added slowly.

"The cheese shell gives the spaghetti a very delicate flavor," Mrs. Rorer continued. "Yes, one shell can be used several times. This one, as it comes from the oven, I shall take from the pan with great care, to preserve it for another occasion." The oven was very hot, and it adhered a little at the bottom. This dish is placed on a napkin, and must also be served immediately.

"In making the cheese croquettes, you may think the directions with regard to the eggs indefinite—eggs vary in size. Keep the croquettes as dry as possible, and still have the ingredients hold together. A little mixing will generally bring about the desired conditions. Mold the croquettes about the size of walnuts and dip them in a preparation of egg, bread crumbs, and a tablespoon of water. I use hot water because it mixes more quickly, but it must be added slowly, so as not to cook the egg.

"If you have the whites of eggs left from other dishes, they can be used in place of a fresh egg. A yolk alone cannot be used. The albumen of the white will prevent the fat from getting into the article fried, and will also prevent its flavors from getting into the article to be fried. The croquettes are most delicate crullers, and again immediately for fishballs. It is only necessary to strain it each time.

"If you speak of using mutton fat for frying, people will ask, 'What kind of a housekeeper is this?' I visit the South Kensington School in England each year, or have my assistant do so, and I was glad to learn at the last visit that they are using suet and mutton fat for frying, and that they prefer the mutton to lard.

"The only way to prepare it is by clarifying. To three pounds of fat, oil, or suet, take a gill of water and a quarter of a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda. Don't take more than that, or you will have soap. You can see very readily when the water is out after it has been simmered some time on the back of the stove. If you take it off too soon at the first trial, the water will separate from the fat when it hardens and no harm is done.

"At South Kensington all the doors are open, and there is no odor of frying. The odor that pervades many houses is caused, I think, by putting the fat on the stove and letting it stand long before the articles to be cooked are put in to fry.

"Keep your fat over the hot fire while you are cooking. Try it first with a crust of bread, to see if it is sufficiently hot. If it browns while you count twenty, the fat is at the right temperature.

"If I were to cook thirty croquettes I would not move the fat to the back of the stove. I have everything prepared; dipping the frying basket lowers the temperature sufficiently.

"I have been accustomed to use oil for frying, and I always do so. Oil and mutton fat make a very good mixture for frying.

"Oil is a little more difficult to use, and it is not entirely free from odor. Anything that has bread and milk in its composition will fry a delicate golden brown in oil that nothing else will give it.

"There should be no more fat on articles fried in oil or fat than if they had been fried in water. Anything fried that leaves a mark on the serving dish is not properly cooked; do not eat it. Place it upon brown paper to absorb the minimum of fat."

The following are the recipes in full for the above-mentioned dishes:

Cheese Soufflé.—Put two ounces of bread and pour half a gill of milk over the fire; cook until soft and smooth. Add a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of red pepper, four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Take from the fire and add the yolks of two eggs. Stir in the well-beaten whites of three eggs, heap into a baking dish, and bake in a quick oven about ten minutes.

Cheese Croquettes.—Mix one cup of bread crumbs with one cup of cheese. Add one-quarter teaspoonful of salt and a dash of red pepper. Break into this one or two eggs, enough to bind the bread and cheese together. Form into balls. Dip in egg and bread crumbs and fry in smoking hot fat.

Spaghetti in Cheese Shell.—Take into your hand four ounces of spaghetti, hold it in boiling water until it softens, and then twist it round. Boil rapidly twenty minutes. Drain. Throw into cold water until perfectly cold. Drain again. Twist this around in either a pineapple or an Edam cheese shell. Bake in a quick oven about ten or fifteen minutes.

### CHARGES SAVAGE WITH SWINDLING

#### Randolph Pollock Says He Got His Money and Then Disappeared.

Charles E. Savage, twenty-three years old, was says his home is in Montclair, N. J., was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Central Office detectives on the charge of swindling.

The detectives say that in May Savage formed a partnership with Randolph Pollock of 210 Lenox Avenue for the purpose of selling oleomargarine for butter.

After inducing Pollock to intrust to his keeping $100, Savage, as alleged, wrote him a letter, in which he said the police were after him, and that he was going to leave the city with the money. He told Pollock that he need not fear arrest, as the police did not know that he was in the partnership.

Pollock investigated at Police Headquarters, and found that Savage was not wanted by the police for selling oleomargarine, but when he told his story it was decided that the police did want him, after all. Savage had left the city, but returned a short time ago, and went into the tea business at 132 Pearl Street. Magistrate Wentworth held Savage for examination to-morrow afternoon. Bail was fixed at $1,000.

#### To Test the Law's Constitutionality.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 14.—Chancellor McGill to-day granted a writ of error in the case of Anello Spina and Joseph Aragio, sentenced to be hanged at New-Brunswick next Friday for the murder of Antonio Pristo. Spina and Aragio bought a farm from Pristo. They claimed that they had paid him $2,150. He was last seen in their company. The following morning his body was found on the railroad track, and it was at first thought he had been killed by a train. No money was found on him, and it was shown by the autopsy that he was murdered.

George S. Silzer, their counsel, asked for the writ on the ground that the law repealing the law requiring capital cases to be heard by Supreme Court Judges in Oyer and Terminer and giving law Judges power to hear them was unconstitutional.

Chancellor McGill said that he thought the constitutionality of the law should be definitely settled. He would therefore allow the writ on that ground.

#### Passengers from Havana Quarantined.

Seven passengers of the Ward Line steamship Yumuri, which arrived from Havana yesterday, were unprovided with acclimatization certificates, and by direction of the Health Officer they were transferred to Hoffman Island for observation.

Among the number was George Reno, who was arrested in Puerto Principe on suspicion of being an insurgent emissary, and was ordered to leave the country. He says he is a newspaper correspondent.

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### THE SICKLES ESTATE AT NEW-ROCHELLE SOLD YESTERDAY.

#### It Brings About $170,000 at Auction—Private Sales—Details of Auction Offerings.

The estate of the late George G. Sickles, in the village and town of New-Rochelle, was sold at auction in partition proceedings by Mr. Peter F. Meyer yesterday for about $170,000. The property included the old homestead and farm of over 100 acres, fifty-six villa plots, and the right, title, &c., of the estate in several lots and a large plot in Petersville. The sale, which was held in the Town Hall at New-Rochelle, was largely attended, there being present many persons from the neighborhood, as well as a number from this city. Bidding was not particularly brisk, but the auctioneer spurred up the audience from time to time, and managed to get very satisfactory results. The decree of the Court permitted the heirs to bid, and this was taken advantage of to some extent. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles; his sister, Alta Denham, and his son, George Stanton Sickles, bought several parcels, including the homestead, with the farm of more than 100 acres.

It was after 11:30 when the sale was begun, and the conclusion was not reached until nearly four hours later. The first piece put up was the homestead and farm adjoining Rochelle Park. Bids began at $400 per acre and were pushed up slowly, usually $25 at a time, until $925 was reached, when the property was struck down to Gen. Sickles, his son, and sister. The property will be improved similar to Rochelle Park.

Plots on North Street, west side, beginning with the northerly corner of Lockwood Avenue, came next. Mr. H. A. Siebrecht bought all that were offered. The first, 118.30 by 200 by 127 by 184.03, brought $3,500. The next, about 100 by 184.09 by 100 by 189.65, went for $2,500, and the southwest corner of Sickles Avenue, 91.33 by 200 by 100 by 189.65, brought $2,900. The northwest corner of Sickles Avenue, 69.98 by 201.24 by 66.19 by about 201, went for $2,750, and the adjoining lot, 32 by about 200, brought $1,850.

Plots on Lockwood Avenue brought from $2,575 to $925 each. One, 100 by 175, with a dwelling, brought $4,000. Plots on the south side of Sickles Avenue went for from $1,125 to $875 each. Others on the north side of the same avenue brought from $875 to $475 each. Two plots on the west side of Spring Street, just north of Sickles Avenue, sold for $950 and $850, respectively. A plot, with building and outbuilding, at the southwest corner of North Street and Colignl Avenue, 242 by 121.17, went for $4,550, and one adjoining, on Colignl Avenue, for $4,000. A plot adjoining, 450 feet front by 229 by 419 by 126, brought $2,075. There were also sold the right, title, &c., of the late George G. Sickles to over eight acres lying between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck. A man in the audience claimed to have a lease of the property for 1,000 years. The property sold for $525. Some lots in Petersville brought $375, and buildings on the villa plots, which will have to be removed within ninety days, sold for from $90 to $200 each.

Mr. F. Zickel has sold, for Abraham Kaufmann, to E. Kaufmann, at $35,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 46 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 58 by 100; and for M.-B. Cannon to Ira Mr. Stratton, the similar dwelling, 39 West Sixty-eighth Street, 19 by 55 by 100.

Mr. Richard B. Montgomery has sold to James MacNaughton, President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, the dwelling 116 West Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 65 by 100, at about $40,000.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for A. B. Kight, to H. Motley, at about $40,000, the five-story Colonial dwelling 335 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 61 by 85.

Mr. Jefferson M. Levy has bought the property at 26 East Twenty-fourth Street, 20 by 49, at $25,000.

Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought, from the Lightbody estate, the five-story brick business building 24 Beekman Street, 23 by 86, and the four-story brownstone dwelling 12 West Twentieth Street, 25 by 92, for a total of about $115,000.

The sale at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sales, as follows: Seven lots, each 25.8 4-7 by 100.5, on the north side of Seventeenth Street, beginning 229 feet west of West End Avenue; also, 126 lots on One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 108.4 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 359 Front Street, south side, 200 feet west of Jackson Square, extending to 382 South Street, 25 by 140, six-story brick building, stores and apartments on Front Street, and store and lofts on South Street. Due on judgment, $43,-025.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executor's sale, plot containing about thirty city lots, on west side of King's Bridge Road, above One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 190.1 by 415.3 by 190.6½ by 385.6.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 100 by 100.10½, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $16,140; on prior mortgage, $100,-000.

By William Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: 442 Water Street, north side, between Market and Pike Slips, 25 by 60, four-story brick factory; also, 124 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, south side, between Lexington and Park Avenues, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Martin T. McMahon, referee, 2,074 Fifth Avenue, west side, 23.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 19 by 75, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,700.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 57 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 437 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,150.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Charles L. Guy, referee, 1,468 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 99.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $4,630; on prior mortgage, $22,000.

By William J. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Streets, by Metropolitan Street Railway Company, alterations to one-story brick storage car house; cost, $6,000.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Oct. 14.

105TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Henry Bernheimer to Simon E. Bernheimer and Josephine Schmid... $9,415

HAWTHORNE ST, s e corner of King's Bridge Road, 120.6x50x119.10x50; Margaret Dueyer to Edward F. Halliday.... 8,000

142D ST, 718 East; Anna B. Miller to Juliet L. Walsh..... 1

151ST ST, s s, Lot 261, e half of map of Melrose south, 23d Ward; Robert Davis and wife to Elizabeth Langer..... 5,800

165TH ST s w e parts of Lots 327 and 328, map of West Morrisania, 23d Ward; Ella T. Gouverneur and husband to Augustus Frey..... 1

4TH ST and Fordham Av, w corner, 101x 39x40, being Lot 32, map of Morrisania; Barbara Hart and others, heirs of Philip Hart, to Emma E. Bennett and others...

LOT 307, map of Section B of Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Charles P. Skoog..... 1,000

40TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x67x 27x78.5; George E. Bellamy to Cornelius W. Clark..... 21,000

1ST AV, s w corner of 73d St, 25.8x100; Mary Tracy to John Mahon..... 1

75TH ST, 18 West; Emelin C. Kirby to Thomas L. Carroll and another..... 40,500

49TH ST, 213 West; Euphemia A. Wilbur, individually and as executrix of Dexter E. Wilbur, to James W. Phyfe.. 200

65TH ST, 162 West; Angus F. MacColl and wife to Henry L. Sprague..... 1

88TH ST, 168 West; Marie Ammon to John C. R. Eckerson..... 1

124TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 50x 100.11; Edward Laurie to Ida Laurie. 1

MADISON AV, w s, 1,591 and 1,598; John Frame and wife to Charles B. Gumb... 55,000

107TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11, and other property; Henry Bernheimer to Simon E. Bernheimer and Josephine Schmid..... 18,675

133D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Joseph K. E. Poynton to Charles F. White..... 1

EAST BROADWAY, s s, 91.8 ft e of Montgomery St, 16.8x75; Fanny Krakower to Hannah Adler..... 1

LEONARD ST, 54; Charles T. How to Helen H. Draper..... 1

MONTGOMERY ST, 394; Richard M. Cornell and others, heirs of Russell D. Tyng, to Charles Bradley and wife... 1

WOOSTER ST, 68½ and 72; William R. Brink to Charles H. Stoddard..... 10

35TH ST, 441 West; Jonas Well and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Benedict A. Klein..... 10

SAME property; Benedict A. Klein to Jonas Well and another..... 10

15TH ST, 344 West; Peter Feeney and wife to Elisa W. Herrman..... 1

89TH ST, 57 West; William Buhler to Marie Buhler..... 27,000

72D ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Henry F. Cook and wife to Peter McDonnell..... 1

BOULEVARD, e s, 101.8 ft s of 84th St, 0.6x38.6; Thomas Williams and wife to Christian Kruse..... 1

58TH ST, s s, 179.10 ft w of 6th Av, 20.2x 100; William M. Martin to James Macnaughton..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 763; William Broadbelt and wife to Louis G. Meyer..... 30,000

148TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Max Marx and wife to Joseph Seeman..... 10

113TH ST, s s, 194.7 ft e of Riverside Av, 75x100.11; John Cauldwell and wife to Sarah M. Church..... 1

123D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100.11x200; William Arnold to Eliza A. Arnold..... 32,000

LOT 442, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to John Livingston..... 500

LOTS 330 and 331 to 379, map of Arden property, East and West Chester; Nellie Roberts to Charles M. Rosenthal..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles M. Rosenthal to Nellie Roberts..... 1

LOT 268, map of Fugsley estate, Van Nest station; Michael G. Barters and wife to John J. Fagan..... 1

### Recorded Leases.

MAHER, Katherine, by attorney, to Bernardo Conte; 36 Mulberry St, store, &c., 5 years..... $240

WILCOX, Ellen H., executrix of Benjamin Albro estate, to Barnard Reich; 214 Eldridge St and 88 Division St, store, &c., 5 years..... 1,500

CRONIN, Cornelius F., to Patrick Gaffney; 345 1st Av, 5 years..... 1,900

RANDOLPH COMPANY (corporation) to James W. Clendenin; Apartment E, fifth floor, 12 and 14 West 18th St, 10 years. 2,454

McCREADY, Charles, and another, trustees of Hugh Murray, to Charles Masterson; n e corner of 11th Av and 42d St, 4½ years..... 2,100

HARLEM, M. and L., to Daniel P. O'Keefe; store floor 686 Morris Av, 5 years..$144 240

WILKES, Charles, to Max Wrexel; store, &c., 886 Courtlandt Av, 5 years.....$360 420

### Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Hannah, to Fanny Krakower; s g of East Broadway, 91.8 ft e of Montgomery St; 1 year..... $1,000

BROWN, William J., and wife to Cornelius F. Kingsland; n s of 100th St, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 20,000

SAME to Philip J. Sands, as trustee; n s of 100th St, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 20,000

BETTMANN, Matilda, and another to United States Trust Company of New-York; 120th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 8,000

BRUNDAGE, Sarah J., to Mary E. Flynn; East Chester Landing Road, adjoining lands of C. Codling and Lewis Guion, and other property, 3 years..... 2,000

BRADLEY, Charles, and wife to Robert D. Winthrop and others, executors; s s of Canal St, 84.3 ft w of West Broadway, 2 years..... 27,000

BENHAM, Adelina P., to Karrick Riggs; 61 West 50th St, lease..... 13,000

CUSHMAN, Archibald F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 159 9th Av, 1 year..... 15,000

CLARK, Cornelius W., to George E. Bellamy; n s of 40th St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years..... 4,500

CHRISTIE, David, and wife to Laura F. Bradhurst; n s of 108th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 17,000

DOUGHTY, William, and wife to Robert Gill, as executor; s s of 91st St, 375 ft w of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 71,000

ECKERSON, John C. R., to Mary L. Ammon; s s of 88th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 5,000

FLURI, Catharine, to Jacob D. Butler; s e corner Amsterdam Av and 149th St, demand..... 2,000

FOLEY, Helen M., and another to Robert McGill; s s of 80th St, 525 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 1,125

GUMB, Charles B., and wife to Luke Kouvenhoven; e s of Madison Av, 25.11 ft n of 107th St, 3 years..... 17,500

SAME to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith; e s of Madison Av, 50.11 ft n of 107th St, 3 years..... 17,500

GREEN HARRIET D., to George M. Atwater; s w corner of Mercer St and Clinton Place, 5 years..... 3,110

HENSCHELL, Julia, and another, to Mary Daly; 446 West 40th St, 3 years..... 4,000

SAME to Mary S. Wynne; same property, 3 years..... 3,000

HAHN, Max, and another to F. B. Aschner; 77 East 114th St, demand..... 3,000

HOLLIS, Emma F., and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 68th St, 43 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 10,000

KUTZNER, Malte, and wife to Moritz Itzkovitz; s s of Springfield Av, 350 ft e of Courtlandt Ave, instalments..... 450

KITCHELL, George W., to William Arnold; n s of 123d St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, instalments..... 17,000

KNEZEK, Frank, and wife to Annie Matthies; n e s of Waverley Place, part of Lot 107 of the map of Fairmount, 1 year. 300

KERNAN, Anne, to Mary A. Kelly; n w s of Prospect Av, 165 ft n e of John St, 3 years..... 500

KILLILEA, Thomas, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 123d St, 164.10 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years..... 8,000

KOHLHAAS, Christina, and another to Charles Lauber, as trustee; 381 and 383 East 122d St, (two mortgages,) 5 years.. 34,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to Sarah P. Livingston; n s of 35th St, 495.6 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years..... 13,000

KOHLHAAS, Christina, to Enoch C. Bell; n s of 122d St, 225 ft w of 1st Av, demand..... 3,000

LAWSON, Jacob, to William N. Crane; s s of 112th St, 175 ft w of Boulevard, demand..... 13,000

LYNCH, Patrick H., and wife to Laura F. Bradhurst and others; n s of 138th St, 175 ft w of Boulevard, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 24,750

LIVINGSTON, John, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 442, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 280

MACNAUGHTON, James, to William M. Martin; s s of 56th St, 179.10 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 6,000

MEYER, Louis G., to William Broadbelt; 763 St. Nicholas Av, 2 years..... 4,500

McDERMOTT, Michael J. and wife to Sarah L. Meyer; n s of Tremont Av, 126 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 3 years..... 6,000

ORCUTT, Caroline S., to George Ehret; s e corner of Avenue A and 69th St, 1 year..... 110,000

PERRY, George R., to C. A. Hallahan; Lot 133, map of building lots of Charles A. Stadler, demand..... 1,000

REINHART, Agatha, and others to Sebastian Kerner; 1,821 Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 1,500

ROBERTS, Nellie, to Edward V. Burton; Lots 330, 331, and 379, map of Arden property, 3 years..... 750

RENNER, Elise, to Louis Voelker and wife; 48 Barrow St, 1 year..... 2,000

REYNOLDS, Lawrence, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of Horatio St, Lot 593, map of John Irland, 1 year. 7,000

SMITH, Theodore, and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n w corner of 2d Av and 20th St, 1 year..... 2,000

SMITH, John J., to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 140 West 66th St, demand. 1,750

SMITH, Helena C., to United States Trust Company of New-York; 24 West 31st St, 5 years..... 8,850

SKOOG, Charles P., and wife to W. R. Rose, trustee; Lot 307, map of Vyse estate, 3 years..... 2,500

SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 307, map of Section B of Vyse estate, 1 year..... 500

SILVERSTEIN, Rosie, and another to the State Bank; 432 East Houston St, note.. 1,000

STODDARD, Charles H., to J. L. Bulkley and others, executors; 68, 70, and 70½ Wooster St, 3 years..... 110,000

STRESE, Margaretha, and another to Mary B. Gray; e s of Jackson Av, 225.6 ft n of Houston St, 3 years..... 10,000

TOSTEVIN, Henry M., and others to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n s of Grand St, 75 ft w of Wooster St, 2 years..... 162,000

WHITLOCK, Charles, and wife to Cecelia I. De Nottbeck; e s of Marion St, 195.4 ft n of Broome St, 5 years..... 16,000

THE MARBLE HILL REAL ESTATE Company to Emile H. Roth and another; s e s of King's Bridge Av, 538.2 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 3 years..... 4,000

### Assignments of Mortgages.

BROADBELT, William, to Jacob D. Butler..... $4,500

BIERHOFF, Joseph, to Wilhelmina Bokowzer..... 6,000

BROWN, Waldron P., and another, executors, to A. H. Smith and another, executors, (two assignments)..... 2

CHAMBERS, John A., executor, to James Chambers and others..... 1

CANDA, Charles J., guardian, to Christie C. Roeck, (two assignments)..... 800

DALTON, Anna, to Frederick Boss..... 313

HOFFMAN, Julius, to Barbara Hoffman.. 500

HOWARD, Frederick S., to Margareth Kohler..... 1

HUBBARD, John E., to Daniel G. Rollins..... 1

LEVI, Emil L., to Baruch Stern..... 2,500

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to August Limbert, as trustee..... 10,075

NICHOLSON, Edward, to Wilhelmina Bokowzer..... 3,000

O'MEARA, Thomas, to John J. Bell.... 6,000

PANCOAST, Archer V., trustee, to A. V. Pancoast, as trustee..... 1

THE CORPORATION FOR THE RELIEF of Widows and Children of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning of the State of New-York..... 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, and Edward King, trustee..... 28,000

SAME to Union Trust Company of New-York..... 10,500

THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company to Woodbury G. Langdon..... 1

SAME to Charles J. Canda, guardian, (two assignments)..... 14,690

VARNUM, James M., and another to the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning, (two assignments)..... 28,000

### Lis Pendens.

57TH ST, n s, 113.5 ft w of Avenue A, 16 ft front; Louis Aaron against Morris Rosenbloom and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

2D AV, e s, 76.7 ft n of 79th St, 25.6 ft front; Antony Wallach against Mary Barry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SOUTHERN TURNPIKE ROAD, adjoining lands of William Mapes, 100.11 ft front; Patrick Eagan against William E. Cavanagh and others, (action to reform deed.)

SPRUCE and NASSAU STS., s e corner, 94x 100.6; George W. Tice against American Tract Society and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

50TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 50 ft front; Stephen V. Cruger, executor, against Gordon Pier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

45TH ST, 133 East; Julius Wunderlich against Bridget Disken and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

24TH ST, 421 to 431 East; John McKelvey against Durant Land Improvement Company, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

BEDFORD and DOWNING STS, n w corner, 90x 92.7; Lafayette Place, w s, 82.1 ft n of Great Jones St, 27.4 ft front; James W. Moran against Edward Judson and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

### Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

DELANCEY, ST, 279 and 281; Don A. Gaylord against Herman Wertheim, owner; Louis Zimmerman, contractor..... $417

4TH ST, 268 and 270 East; same against same owner and contractor..... 164

70TH ST, 344 and 346 East; Brown & Hodgkins against Lewis Z. Bach and Thomas J. McLaughlin, owners and contractors..... 1,940

DELANCEY ST, 279 and 281; Morris Schwartz against Herman Wertheim, owner and contractor..... 313

34TH ST, 314 West; C. Vercelletti against Henry Menken, owner; William Edler, contractor..... 50

92D ST, 117 East; Hugh Colwell against Charles Jones, contractor..... 120

164TH ST and CAULDWELL AV, n w corner, 59.11x100; John Cahill against Thomas O'Rourke, owner; Edward Wood, contractor..... 50

## NOT SAFE TO USE THE BOILERS

### The Elevators at the Appraiser's Warehouse Stopped Yesterday and the Building Was Without Heat.

Elevators at the Appraiser's warehouse were stopped yesterday on a report to Collector Kilbreth from the Inspector of Steam Boilers that the boilers in the building could not be used except with risk. The brick foundation supporting them had crumbled and tilted them, and they needed general overhauling, the Inspector said. Collector Kilbreth was not willing to take chances with boilers that might make mischief, and they were shut down by his order.

No goods could be taken above the street floor. Examiners, whose work is done on the upper floors, were kept busy with goods held over since last week. The only effect of the Collector's order, accordingly, was to crowd the ground floor with goods received and to leave the building without steam heat.

As long ago as June the Collector informed the Treasury Department that the boilers needed repairing. A special agent was detailed to examine them. He reported that unless they were soon repaired work at the Appraiser's warehouse must be discontinued. Bids for the work were authorized and received, but that was the end of the matter. When the danger point was reached yesterday Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who accompanied Collector Kilbreth to the building and looked at the boilers, directed that the lowest bidder for the repairs be summoned at once and put at work. It is not believed that the interference with regular work will be continued long enough to be seriously felt. Repairs ought to be made in a day or so.

#### Canada Wants More Silver.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 14.—W. S. Weir, President of the Bank Ville Marie, and Thomas McDougall, General Manager of the Quebec Bank, as representatives of the banking section of the Board of Trade, have called the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that the circulation of United States silver in this country is increasing to an extent which causes the banks a good deal of trouble. They urged as a remedy that the silver coinage of Canada be increased, stating that such a course would be profitable to Canada.

### THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, fair, northerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, northeasterly winds, probably cloudy in the evening.

VIRGINIA, fair, slightly cooler in southern portion, northeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, light, variable winds. SOUTH CAROLINA fair, except possibly local showers in southern portion, easterly winds. GEORGIA, fair, except local showers on the coast, easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, local showers, easterly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, except possibly local showers on the coast, northeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, northeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, easterly winds. OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, northerly winds, cooler Tuesday night. ARKANSAS, fair, variable winds, shifting to northerly, and cooler Tuesday night. TENNESSEE, fair during the day, with east to south winds. KENTUCKY, fair Tuesday, possibly local showers Tuesday night, easterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, easterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, followed by light local showers on the lakes, northeasterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, partly cloudy weather, with light local showers, northeasterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, light local showers, but fair during the greater portion of the day, northerly winds, becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN, light showers, followed by fair weather, variable winds, slightly warmer. WISCONSIN, generally fair, winds shifting to southerly, slightly warmer. MISSOURI, generally fair, but light local showers will occur in the northern portion, cooler, winds shifting to northerly. KANSAS, generally fair, cooler, northerly winds. IOWA, fair, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, winds shifting to southerly, warmer. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, winds shifting to southerly, warmer. NEBRASKA, fair, variable winds, warmer in western portion. COLORADO, fair, winds shifting to southeasterly, warmer in northern portion. WYOMING, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. MONTANA, generally fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

The barometer continues lowest northeast of New-England; it has risen except in the regions north of Montana and Dakota, and it is high over the Rocky Mountain regions and the Dakotas. The pressure has decreased slightly during the day in the central valleys, but continues above the normal. It is colder in the Northern States and warmer in the extreme Northwest. The weather continues generally fair, but light local showers are reported from the Upper Mississippi Valley. The indications are that generally fair weather will continue in the districts on the Atlantic coast and in the interior of the Southern States.


## REAL ESTATE.

### City Real Estate for Sale.

**THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York**

Capital & Surplus January 1, 1895 . . . . . $1,616,655.96

**Examines and insures titles to real estate, the assured selecting his own counsel, if he desires.**

**Defends at its own expense any suit brought against a title guaranteed by it.**

**Pays any claim established against the property not exceeding the amount of its policy, and, in addition, all costs and expenses of litigation.**

**Compels an objecting purchaser to complete his contract to buy; or, if defeated in the attempt to do so, either pays the damages or takes the property off its policy holder's hands.**

DIRECTORS.
EDWIN W. COGGESHALL,
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER,
WILLIAM P. DIXON,
JOHN DUER,
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN,
JOHN T. LOCKMAN,
J. LAWRENCE MARCELLUS,
DAVID B OGDEN,
CHARLES E. STRONG,
HERBERT B. TURNER,
JAMES M. VARNUM,
JOHN WEBBER.

EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, President and General Manager.

CHARLES E. STRONG, Vice President.
DAVID B. OGDEN, 2d Vice President,
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES:
Nos. 37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane, New-York.
BRANCH OFFICES, NEW-YORK:
N. E. Cor. 125th St. and Lexington Av.
255 Columbus Av.
BROOKLYN OFFICE:
164 and 166 Montague St.

**Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%**
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices: 55 Liberty St., N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

**GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.**
86 & 88 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK. | 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
MAX DANZIGER, President.
*Examines and insures titles to Real Estate. Lowest Rates; No Disbursements Charged. (Special Rates to Real Estate Dealers.) Money to Loan at 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent. on Good City Property.*
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
**Geo. R. Read,**
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

### City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

**33 West 12th St.**

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city. Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

**CLEVELAND,**
126 TO 130 EAST 24TH ST.
A choice flat; unfurnished; newly painted and decorated throughout; parquet floors; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

SINCLAIR, 285 WEST 129th ST.—Six very large rooms and bath; hall service; attendance first-class; small, select families.

### City Houses To Let—Furnished.

**North Washington Square.**
A large furnished house; lot, 166 feet, with stable on rear; moderate rent to May 1. OGDEN & CLARK, 11 Pine St. and 244 4th Av.

ONLY TWO DOORS FROM 5TH AV., SOUTH of 14th St., a fully furnished house, 25 feet front, to rent for the Winter. OGDEN & CLARK, 11 Pine St. and 244 4th Av.

### City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

TO LET—The magnificent 4-story dwelling No. 56 West 82d St.; rent reduced to $1,600; elegant location; immediate possession.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5th AV.—A 4-story house, 25 feet front, with extension; rent, $5,500. OGDEN & CLARK, 11 Pine St. and 244 4th Av.

### Stables Wanted.

STABLE WANTED.—Private stable, located between 50th and 58th St., between Madison and 6th Avs. Address MERCHANT, Buckingham Hotel, giving full particulars, with rent.

**No Extra Charge**

Leave your advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office.

Rates always the same as

# CLEAR THE BRIDGE PLAZA

## Mayor Schieren Wants President Howell to Act at Once.

## ELECTRICITY FOR MOTIVE POWER

### Experiments to be Made to Decide on the Best System—Nothing Said About the Brooklyn Terminal.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn who nominated James Howell for re-election to the Presidency of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, has at last, near the end of his term, awakened to the fact that President Howell has permitted the bridge plaza, which cost $1,000,000, to be used as a storage place by the elevated railroads, and at a meeting of the bridge trustees yesterday he made a mild protest against it.

The Trustees present, beside Mayor Schieren, were President Howell, Seth L. Keeney, J. Seaver Page, and Clarence A. Henriques. Chief Engineer C. C. Martin was also there.

Several unimportant matters had been discussed, when Mr. Henriques moved to adjourn, and President Howell was about to declare the motion carried, but Mayor Schieren interrupted him.

"Wait a moment," said Mayor Schieren. "I want to know why the bridge plaza is so obstructed with iron pillars and girders. It is positively disgraceful. Why are not the obstructions removed?"

President Howell scratched the back of his head and looked annoyed.

"It will be attended to, Mr. Mayor," he said.

"It must be attended to," said Mayor Schieren. "You must direct the obstructions to be removed."

Chief Engineer Martin said something that could not be heard, but it was evidently intended to conciliate the Mayor, for the subject was dropped.

Mayor Schieren then took up the question of electric motive power on the bridge.

"I notice by the newspapers," he said, "that the committee is ready to report on the matter of electricity."

"Mr. Page, Mr. Martin, and myself," said President Howell, "went to Pittsburg and inspected the Westinghouse electric system. We were very much pleased with it. But Mr. Page thinks we should not be hasty. He has a few ideas from the General Electric Company which he will submit to us, with plans and specifications, in a few days. We will probably have to go to Washington and Schenectady to see the General Electric system in operation."

"We felt we should examine every system before deciding finally," said Mr. Page.

"How is the electricity conveyed?" asked Mayor Schieren.

"The Westinghouse system conveys it by rail," said Mr. Martin.

"We already have the trolley," said Mayor Schieren. "I should think it could be continued on the bridge."

"It would be necessary to have new trucks for the cars," said Mr. Martin.

"The Westinghouse Company will have a car fully equipped with a trolley-switch system for us in a short time, and will conduct experiments at its own expense."

"We don't want too many experiments," said Mayor Schieren. "The trolley seems satisfactory."

"But let us go further," said Mr. Page, "and see what other systems there are before we decide to adopt any."

"Let the company experiment with one car," said President Howell.

"I'm against experimenting now," said Mayor Schieren. "Let the General Electric Company show us a road in operation."

"The Chief Engineer was directed to make a report on the subject," said Mr. Henriques, "and I suggest that he be allowed to do so before we arrive at a decision."

"Will we need a new plant for each car?" asked Mayor Schieren.

"Yes," said President Howell; "we shall have to put new trucks in every car."

It was agreed that the committee should simply report progress.

Bids for lumber for the ensuing year were next considered. The Yellow Pine Company of this city offered to supply all that Lee that would be needed for $810, Wallace & Pettinger for $761.30, and E. M. Resigue for $730. E. M. Resigue was awarded the contract.

President Howell was authorized to negotiate for the purchase of property in Water Street, needed for bridge purposes, and to institute condemnation proceedings if necessary.

The question of giving to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company authority to use part of the million-dollar plaza for trolley car stands at an annual rental of $2,000 was deferred for consideration at a special meeting to be held next Monday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Treasurer Edward Barr reported that Sept. 1 the cash in bank and on hand was $258,894.91, to which was added during the month: Cash receipts from carriageways, $8,060.52; from railroad, $89,370.92; from rents and sale of old material, $5,694.92; making a total of receipts to Sept. 30 of $357,021.27. The disbursements for the month of September amounted to $79,380.92, leaving cash in bank and in hand Oct. 1 amounting to $277,640.35.

Secretary Henry Beam's report for September shows that during that month 3,525,156 railroad passengers were carried over the bridge, a daily average of 117,505, an increase of 14,410 daily over August.

Not a word was said during the meeting about the new bridge terminals, which are causing so much complaint from the public. Mayor Schieren, while protesting against the girders in the plaza, ignored the elevated railroad pillars, and he did not say anything about the unsatisfactory station in Brooklyn. Instead of being a convenience to the public, the new station is more of an annoyance than the old one was. This is evidenced every morning and evening when the passenger traffic is greatest, and when the crowds are hurrying to and from the cars. The ticket agents are so placed that crowds flock to them from all points, and surround their windows clamoring for tickets, so that nothing like order can be maintained. The stairways are narrow, and entirely inadequate, and the same is true of the station platforms. The elevated railroad stairways are situated without any regard for the convenience of the public, and so many signs are hung about the station that they bewilder persons not familiar with the mixed condition of affairs.

As for the old station, now in process of demolition, that promises to be an eyesore half the Winter. Only a small gang of men is employed in the work of tearing it down, and the place is littered with debris, from which dirt and dust is blown into the cars and the eyes of passengers.

Neither was the disgraceful condition existing at this end of the bridge touched upon by Mayor Schieren. He had no criticism to make of the unsightly approaches to the railroad platforms, nor of the annoyance to which passengers are subjected by reason of the lack of protection from inclement weather. Instead of employing a large force of workmen to build the new station, only a few men are engaged upon it, and their progress is very slow. The approach of cold weather promises discomfort during the Winter for persons having to make use of the bridge, but Mayor Schieren did not consider the matter of sufficient importance to discuss it.

## TO BE FITTED WITH TORPEDOES

### When the Orders Received Are Filled Few Torpedoes Will Be Left.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 14.—Unofficial information has been received at the torpedo station to the effect that the Lancaster will arrive here late this week for her torpedo outfit. She will be followed by the Maine the week after, the Texas in November, the Indiana in December, and the Oregon in January.

Each takes a battery of Whitehead torpedoes only, the Lancaster 2, the Maine and Texas 8 each, the Indiana 14, and the Oregon 13. When these ships have been fitted out there will be only thirty automobile torpedoes at the station, much less than enough to supply the ships and torpedo boats requiring them before next July, before which time no money for torpedoes is available. The Navy Department will, therefore, be greatly embarrassed.

### Say He Robbed a Synagogue.

Edward Friedman, seventeen years old, of Gouverneur and Henry Streets, was held for trial in Essex Market Court yesterday, on a charge of burglary.

Rabbi A. H. Chalmovitz and Janitor Abraham Ehrlich of the synagogue at 87 Attorney Street accused Friedman of burglariously entering the place, and said they caught him with ten praying shawls packed for removal. They were valued at $40. The defendant denied the charge.

# CUBANS AND THEIR RIGHTS

## F. G. Pierra's Views on Purchasing Arms in the United States and Exporting Them and on Holding Meetings.

F. G. Pierra, whose address at the Cuban mass meeting in this city last week was the chief feature of the occasion, has written a letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES in acknowledgment of an editorial which appeared in last Saturday's issue commenting on the mass meeting and the Cuban cause. Following is the letter:

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

Upon my return to the city this morning I had the pleasure of reading your candid and impartial editorial in Saturday's issue of THE TIMES in reference to the Cuban meeting held in this city on the 10th inst., and, in a general way, on the Cuban question. Allow me to express to you my thanks for same, and also for the kind judgment which you pass upon my humble efforts dispassionately and fairly to present to the American people, in my speech delivered at the meeting, the intolerable grievances endured by the Cuban people under the rule of Spain.

With your permission I shall avail myself of this opportunity to state that my countrymen do not expect from the Government of the United States any action in their favor not justified by the principles and practices which determine the conduct of Governments in their international relations in similar cases. No one acting under authority from the Cuban people has yet attempted to approach the Government of the United States with any request whatever, nor will this be attempted until such facts are submitted as will fully support and justify the request. This they expect to be able to do at a very early day, and I feel confident that the Government will do full justice to the Cuban patriots.

I wish also to state that the Cubans who represent the interests of the revolution in this country, having made it their home and resided here for many years, are not unfamiliar with the laws of their adopted country, and feel for them the same profound respect, so characteristic in every native American, and which has so directly contributed to the power and greatness of this Republic. While the Cubans residing here are naturally very desirous of rendering every possible assistance to their struggling countrymen, they feel no inclination and will not commit any illegal act which in any way or manner might create international complications to the Government of the United States; and so long as they confine their action strictly within the law they feel that neither the people nor the Government of the United States will reproach them for performing the humane duty of helping to the best of their abilities those who are fighting for their freedom and their rights.

But as a spokesman of my countrymen I should fail to perform my full duty were I to conceal the fact that, in their opinion, the neutrality laws of the United States have been interpreted that the Spanish officials have obtained under them more than they were entitled to demand, and the Cuban patriots are thereby subjected to an unnecessary hardship.

If the Cubans can lawfully buy arms in the United States, and this cannot be controverted, they have the right to export them. One act is the necessary consequence of the other in the present case, and, furthermore, it has been so declared and affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, (United States vs. Trumbull, 48 Fed., Rep. 99.) If such is the law, what right has the representative of the Spanish Government to demand the seizure both of the arms and ammunition and of the merchant vessel, not fitted out for war purposes, on board of which they have been loaded, when the vessel is not conveying a military expedition?

I merely ask the question. The answer I confidently leave to your impartiality and to the fairness of the people and of the Government of the United States.

The Cubans ask for nothing more, absolutely nothing more, than fair treatment. They understand that the laws of the United States give them the right to buy and export arms and ammunition, and they have acted under the authority of those laws. They have bought arms and ammunition, have invested their money in property which the laws authorize them to acquire, and when attempting to dispose of their property for the purpose for which it was acquired it is seized and they are deprived of it, simply because the representative of Spain requests, or demands, that the act be performed, thus extending the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities over Cuban property, even within the territory of the United States, since they can confiscate it here as effectively as in Cuba.

We Cubans seem to be so unfortunate in our struggle against the crushing and abominable despotism of Spain that it is considered improper, and consequently unlawful, for the people of the United States, the people that we all admire and love, not only as neighbors, but as brothers, as elder brothers, whose example we wish to imitate, in whose happiness we rejoice and of whose glories we feel proud, it is considered improper, I say, for the people of the United States to express their sympathies for the struggling Cubans. Such is the opinion of the honorable the Attorney General of the United States, as published in all the newspapers last Saturday.

If it is improper for the American citizens to do so, it is natural to suppose that it is yet more improper for the Cubans residing here to hold meetings for a similar purpose, and as they do not wish to do anything which is unlawful, nor anything which is improper, they will as humbly submit to the unbroken silence, as soon as it is intimated to them by the American people that this is the proper conduct for them to observe, as they have submitted to the deprivation of their property.

The impartial interpretation of the law will enable the Cubans to obtain the military supplies which they need. It is in the interest of humanity that they should have those supplies, and it is also in the interest of the people of the United States that this should happen, for the war will then come to an early termination, thereby sparing the sacrifice of thousands of lives and saving from destruction millions of property. The Cubans certainly not blame the Cubans if, hounded by the Spaniards and persecuted by others, rather than to remain under a yoke which means for them immediate or gradual extermination, they prefer, if necessary, to reduce their country to a heap of ashes and even perish themselves in the flames. This they are fully resolved to do, should their efforts to attain their freedom prove unavailing; rather than subjection they will court death.

I again express my thanks for the generous impartiality with which THE TIMES considers the Cuban question.

F. G. PIERRA.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1895.

## ART STUDENTS' WORK IN BROOKLYN

### Various Schools Exhibit at the Art Gallery on Montague Street.

An allied exhibition of the work of the Brooklyn Art School, the Shinnecock Hills and the Cos Cob Summer Schools of Art was opened Saturday night at the Art Galleries, on Montague Street, Brooklyn, with a reception that, considering the wretched weather, was fairly well attended.

Mr. Chase's class, containing as it does the greater number of pupils, an average of over sixty during the entire season, made the bravest showing, the work covering one entire wall and a portion of another. While many of the efforts were extremely creditable and gave evidence of no little talent, it must be admitted that pretty nearly all the work conveyed the impression of being executed by the same hand in various stages of progress. This was mainly due to a similarity of choice and treatment of color scheme. An almost entire absence of twilight or sunset sketches was noticeable, which, being a most attractive phase of nature, and one generally appealing to those with art instincts, was quite remarkable.

The dunes, the many and exquisite colore of the famous hills, and the ocean were all attacked, however, with more or less happy results, and certainly with honesty of intention. Of the workers in Mr. Twachtman's class a similar criticism may be offered, the sketches lacking in the personal quality and showing the same color feeling throughout the entire class. Upon the walls were some works painted by the instructors, Mr. Shirlaw, Mr. Boston, and a very attractive figure by Mr. Chase.

The exhibition will remain on view until Oct. 23, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 10 P. M. It is announced that lectures will be given in the gallery from 4 to 5:15 P. M. and from 8 to 9:15 evenings.

## IMAGINES SHE IS A PRIMA DONNA

### Princess Vera Ketnatoff Spends Her Time in Bellevue in Singing.

The physicians connected with the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue Hospital are much interested in the case of Princess Vera Ketnatoff of 266 West Thirty-eighth Street, who was taken there Saturday by her friends, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

She imagines that she is a great prima donna. Throughout Sunday night and part of yesterday she sang to a pillow, which she imagined was her child. When her husband, Basil Ketnatoff, visited her, she imagined that he was an envoy bringing gracious congratulations from crowned heads, who had been captivated by her voice.

Basil Kepnatoff, it is said, is a descendant of the ancient Khans of Tartary, and is a Russian Prince. He came to this country about three years ago with his wife, and, being an artist, has been engaged as an illustrator. He is much distressed by the publicity attending his wife's misfortune, and will have her removed to a private asylum.

### New-England at Atlanta.

The New-England Cotton Manufacturers' Association will hold its annual meeting in Atlanta Oct. 24 and 25. An excursion party of 200 will leave New-York Tuesday, Oct. 22, stopping for half a day at Charlotte, N. C. They will spend four days in Atlanta, two of which will be devoted to the association's business, the other two to sightseeing. They will return North by way of Chattanooga and the Shenandoah Valley, reaching Boston Oct. 30. Many of the largest cotton manufacturers of this country will be in the party.

# PURITY CONGRESS MEETS

## A Great Gathering for Moral Work in the City of Baltimore.

## AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE MOVEMENT

### Determined to Prevent State Regulation of Vice and to Rescue Fallen Men and Fallen Women.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—With the exception of an international gathering in Chicago while the World's Fair was in progress, the first National assembly in America for the discussion of purity and moral questions opened here to-night. Some of the men and women who are to take part in the congress have National reputations. Aaron Macy Powell, who has been a reformer all his life, called the meeting to order.

The American Purity Alliance in its present form was incorporated under the laws of New-York State a few months ago for the purpose of fighting a bill to regulate vice, which was before the Albany Legislature. Being successful therein, the membership was increased, and now includes persons actively interested in purity questions in many States.

Between 200 and 300 delegates gathered in the Friends' Meeting House on Park Avenue to-night to take part in the congress, which will continue Tuesday and Wednesday. All social purity associations, White Cross Leagues, Women's Christian Temperance Unions, Young Men's Christian Associations and Young Woman's Christian Associations, Epworth Leagues, Christian Endeavor Societies, and other religious bodies and organizations were represented. The congress includes many of the same women who will attend the National Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which will begin Friday.

Conspicuous among the early arrivals at to-night's meeting were the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, the first woman in the world to be ordained as a minister of the Gospel; Mrs. Charlton Edholm of the Florence Crittenden Homes for the Rescue of Erring Girls; Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, around-the-world missionary; Dr. Mary Wood Allen, National Purity Superintendent of Michigan; Mrs. Dora Webb of Ohio, and Mrs. Isabel Wing Lake of Chicago. Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Ormiston Chant, Anthony Comstock, Elbridge T. Gerry, and Theodore Roosevelt are expected to appear to-morrow.

After devotional exercises, the congress was formally opened by President Aaron Macy Powell. During the course of his address Mr. Powell said:

We meet to-day in our first National Purity Congress. Our objects are: The repression of vice, the prevention of its regulation by the State, the better protection of the young, the rescue of the fallen, to extend the White Cross work among men, and to proclaim the law of purity as equally binding upon men and women.

Purity is fundamental in its importance. There can be no true manhood, no true womanhood except as based upon its law. There can be no security for the home, no home life in its best sense except as this law is kept upon high and low. Of the need of such a congress, the prevalence of purity everywhere, so conspicuous in our large centres of population, abundantly testifies.

In the old World, Vice, in many countries, is regulated by the State; it is legalized as a trade; it is a shocking system of practical slavery for dependent women and girls, who are made its victims. It gives rise to an unholy traffic in girlhood; it creates a degradation for men here part of women; it is a standing menace to the home. The relation between our own country and the Old World, now so intimate, makes it impossible for us in America to be indifferent to the social conditions which obtain in Europe. Law itself is a great educator for good or for ill. When the State assumes to license and legalize vice it educates downward.

In America we do not have nominally State regulation of vice. We do have a good deal of tolerated vice. Here, as in Europe, dependent women and girls are greatly exposed to vicious influences. Here, as there, the woman's extremity becomes the vicious man's opportunity.

The speaker particularized the efforts made in American cities, and notably in Omaha, Cleveland, and St. Louis, where fines were collected from houses of evil repute, and used directly to the support of schools, as though any use of such a fund, notwithstanding it might prove to be of a repressive and restrictive character, could justify those municipalities in entering into a copartnership with vice and crime. Fortunately for their good names, those efforts have been judicially abandoned. In New-York City, and even in Puritan Massachusetts, similar laws have been attempted within a year or two, but, thanks to the efforts and influence of this society, they have failed to become laws.

He declared, further, that this society had urgent need to pronounce itself on the subject of the so-called age of consent laws. Girls are deemed capable of controlling property only at their majority, but States decide not so with their persons. In four States the age of consent is fixed at the shockingly low age of ten years, in four others at twelve, in three at thirteen, and so on, increasing, except in Delaware, where the original statute pertaining to the crime of rape is still unrepealed, fixing the age at seven years. These so-called age of consent statutes, which discriminate against girlhood and favor immoral men, are a disgrace to the several States of the Union.

Another work which this congress, it is hoped, will do much to aid, is the greatly needed rescue work among the victims of vice; rescue work among fallen men, as well as fallen women. But even more important is preventive educational purity work among the young, which shall ultimately make rescue work no longer a necessity."

He praised the White Cross movement, which is especially for men, and whose motto is "Keep Thyself Pure," and hoped that the outcome of this congress would be an emphasis upon the necessity for one moral standard for both sexes.

## PRIZES FOR THE ARCHITECTS

### Question That Comes Before the New Municipal Building Commission.

The new Municipal Building Commission met in the Mayor's office yesterday. It was created by the Legislature to clear up the work of the last commission, except that of going on with the erection of a new City Hall, which is prohibited.

The Commissioners had two problems to consider—the disposition of $17,000 in prizes to the authors of the best six designs for a new City Hall, and the identification of these authors. When the old Commissioners asked for bids they stipulated that the plans should not be opened without the consent of the owners, or until it had been decided to award the contract.

None of the bids was satisfactory, and the old Commissioners held that if they opened the envelopes accompanying the plans they would have to accept the designs. Then the Legislature stepped in and repealed the law as far as it referred to the putting up of a building. The only thing that the Commissioners could do yesterday was to refer the matter to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion.

Register Levy wanted the Commissioners to take some steps to provide a fireproof building for his office, but they held that they had no power to do so.

The bills of Napoleon Le Brun, William R. Ware, and Edward Kendal, the consulting architects, and some other bills amounting in all to $6,000, were ordered to be paid. Gen. McCook expressed himself as opposed to the distribution of $17,000 in prizes now that the building is not to be erected.

### Another Associated Press Falsehood.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 14.—The report sent out from Anderson by The Chicago Associated Press, that a number of teachers and State University students of that city had been called to Bloomington to testify before the Grand Jury regarding alleged outrages on the part of the Bloomington militiamen, in pulling removal badges from students' coats during dedication ceremonies last Spring, is without any foundation whatever, and the report is branded by Prosecutor Edmondson as a fake. The Grand Jury is not in session, nor will it be for more than three weeks. President Swain of the university is much incensed by the fake, and bitterly denounces it.

# MAYOR TURNS OVER FUNDS

## To Help Pay the Clerks in Special Sessions—City Must Pay to Remove Ireland Building Debris.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday at noon in the Mayor's office. There were present Counsel to the Corporation Francis M. Scott, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments Edward P. Barker, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, and President of the Board of Aldermen John Jeroloman.

Justice E. B. Hinsdale of the Court of Special Sessions appeared and made a request for more funds to carry on the work of the court. He said that the court had transacted more business than the old court, and submitted figures to bear out this assertion.

The Justice said that some of the clerks had not been paid for six weeks. The Mayor was so impressed with what was said that he offered to turn over $1,200 of the appropriation for his own office for the payment of the salaries of the clerks. A resolution to this effect was introduced and passed.

Justice Hinsdale asked for $433.33 more for other salaries and $500 for contingencies. The Controller promised to let the Justices have $400 if possible, but he could not promise the $500. Justice Hinsdale said that the present Court of Special Sessions had a larger jurisdiction than the old court. The old court was three months behind with its records, and it left 1,300 cases untried. The new court had reduced the number to 800, and it had turned in much more money than the old court had. He said that as an evidence of the hard work that the clerks of the new court were performing, they even had to work on Sunday.

"That is sad," said the Controller. "You ought to be fined $300." Justice Hinsdale asked for two additional subpoena clerks, saying that they were badly needed. The request was referred to the Controller.

The board authorized the issue of $100,000 bonds for the new police station in Charles Street, which is designed to be the finest yet constructed. The Police Commissioners requested and received $3,133 to pay Frank S. Beard for taking stenographic testimony at the trial of Capt. Eakins.

Commissioner Andrews asked for $1,800 a year to pay a stenographer to the Chief of Police. This was objected to on the ground that the salary was excessive, but Commissioner Andrews explained that the stenographer could also act as private secretary. The request was referred to the Commissioner for amendment.

An opinion was received from the Corporation Counsel to the effect that the city would have to bear the cost of removing the débris from the Ireland building. He said that there was no law under which the city could recover from the owner. All the members of the board said that there should be a law passed that the city should not have to pay for negligence of owners of buildings.

It was said that the Corporation Counsel had prepared a form of contract for the final disposition of garbage, and that it would be shortly submitted to the board.

## COTTAGE ENTERTAINMENTS AT NEWPORT

### Dance at Mrs. James H. Beekman's—A Number of Dinners.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 14.—Cottage entertainments were numerous to-night. Mrs. James H. Beekman gave a dance, and Mrs. Louis G. Jones, Mrs. J. Watts Kearny, Mrs. Joseph Stone, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. George Gordon King, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, and Mrs. William Grosvenor gave dinner parties.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and the Misses Wetmore, who have been abroad several months, arrived to-day and opened their villa for the Fall. They will go to Washington early in the Winter to reside there.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt will leave to-morrow for a week in New-York.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs closed her villa to-day and, with Miss Fair, went to New-York for a few weeks. They will go to San Francisco for the Winter.

Harold Brown, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, and J. R. De Lamar of New-York closed their cottages to-day.

### Back from a Hunting Trip.

Henry O. Havemeyer, Oliver H. Payne, Grant B. Schley, and Charles R. Lawrence returned to the city yesterday from a hunting trip of nearly a month in the Northwest. Their explorations were along the line of the Great Northern Railroad, and they were accompanied, in the railroad part of their trip by James J. Hill, President of the road. Cashier Neill of the Chase National Bank also returned yesterday from a similar trip, in which he killed two stags.

# THE STEERING GEAR BECAME DISABLED

### Steamboat Albany Delayed Just After Leaving Her Pier.

The steamboat Albany of the Albany Day Line broke her steering gear yesterday morning soon after swinging out from her Vestry Street pier. The boat had about 200 passengers on board when the gangplanks were hauled in. She left her pier at 8:45 o'clock, and shortly after reaching the middle of the river, came to a standstill and began drifting down stream.

The boat had not brought her bow up stream when the mishap occurred, and a northwest wind and strong tide carried her rapidly down the river.

Whistles were blown for assistance, and the tugs Evarts and Heath were soon alongside. The Albany was towed to the pier at the foot of Twenty-third Street, where repairs were made, after which she resumed her journey.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 2 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 9 AM for Italy, per steamship Fr. Bismarck, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Fr. Bismarck";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at *3 PM for Bluefields and Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamers from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship George Dumois, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Petit Goave, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Feliciana, (letters must be directed "per Feliciana.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan; at 12 M for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. *20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *9 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, except West Australia, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. *4 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1895.


*TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.*

**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.**
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Ems, Sat., Oct. 19, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Nov. 5, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Oct. 22, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Nv. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Nov. 19, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

**GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.**
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16, †Fulda.....Nov. 16.
†Saale.....Nov. 2, *Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6, †Ems.....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

**HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.**
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Scuthampton, (London) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route. F. Bismarck, Nov. 21 | Amalia, Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $35 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

**Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT**
Mediterranean and the ORIENT
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York, January 28th, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Hayti,) Mayaguez, (Porto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

**AMERICAN LINE.**
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 6
NEW-YORK.....Oct. 23 | NEW-YORK.....Nov. 13
ST. PAUL.....Oct. 30 | ST. PAUL.....Nov. 20

**RED STAR LINE.**
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
FRIESLAND.....Oct. 16 | WESTERNLAND, Oct. 30
SOUTHWARK...Oct. 23 | NOORDLAND...Nov. 6
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

**SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.**
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hashnagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way. R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way. G. M. Sorrel Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

**OLD DOMINION LINE.**
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting with VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed. & Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

**CUNARD LINE.**
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Oct. 19, 7 P.M. | Lucania, Nov. 9, 10 A.M.
Campania, Oct. 26, 10 A.M. | Etruria, Nov. 16, 2 P.M.
Umbria, Nov. 2, 3 P. M. | Campania, Nov. 23, 10 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $25, $30, $40; steerage at very low accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

**COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.**
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon...Sat., Oct. 19, 5 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., Oct. 26, 8 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Express Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**
Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM | Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM
Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM | Adriatic, Nov. 20, 8:30 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM | Germanic, Nov. 27, 2 PM
Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM | Teutonic, Dec. 4, 7 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

**ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF NEW-YORK—LONDON, Miss Stephens, Oct. 19.**
For Freight and Passage apply to NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Produce Ex